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To the Right Honourable,
The Lords and Commons
Assembled in
PARLIAMENT:

K Rules and Directions proposed in all humility,
by *John Baptista Pieters* Merchant, for pre-
vention of the great fraud dayly committed
in his sacred Majesties Customes, (amoun-
ting to a very considerable Sum *per annum*,
if duly observed and prosecuted.)

W Hereas the humble Proponant is fully assured,
That most of the Ships, especially those from
the States Dominions, *Flanders* and *France*, stay
on purpose between *Gravesend* and *London* in
the River, and at *St. Katharinet*, for no other
end and purpose, but to deliver, or put ashore, much of such Goods
and Merchandize, as pays the greatest Duties of Customs and
Excise; though their pretence of lying there, is, to look for a
Key; and thereby neglect to make their Entry at the Customs-
House, until they have acted what they desire.

Therefore that all Ships laden with piece-Goods, (excepting
such onely as usually do come no further then *Blackwal*, or neerer
London, which by reason of the greatness of their Burthen cannot
but send up all their piece-Goods, in close Lysters for that purpose
already provided) shall come up directly (without making any
stay between *Gravesend* and *London*) unto the Customs-house-
Key; and if no room there, then to the very next Keys thereunto

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on the East end adjaing; namely, *Sally-Key*, *Cheffers-Key*, *Brewers-Key*, and *Wool-Key*, being the four Keys stretching from the *Customs-house-Key*, Eastward unto the *Tower-Wharf*; and there immediately after their arrival to make their Entries at the *Searchers-Office*: and if the quantity of piece-Goods in any Ship be found but few, the Searchers to unload them instantly, and Warehouse them; that then after a strict search being made therein, the Ship may go to unload her Tonnage-goods at any other Key, onely those above-named excepted, (and the *Tower-Wharf*, if made use of for the purpose hereafter mentioned)

Those of *Gravesend*, as well the Governour of the Block-houses, as the Searchers there, to send dayly (by the *Tilt-board*, or otherwise) an account unto the Searchers Office of all such Ships as do come in, that so if any Ship make stay between that and *London*, or at *St. Katharines*, or any other places besides the Keys afore-named, it may be the easier discovered by the date when they make their Entries.

That a penalty be laid upon every Master or Owner of every Ship, for so offending or making stay.

That a penalty be laid upon every Master of a Ship, or Mariners, or others whosoever concerned, if found, to deliver, or cause to deliver, or put ashore, or receive in their house, or place of aboad, or otherwise in any other place, any Goods or Merchandize before they have duely discharged the Duty of Customs for them, and a Waiter to view or search them: this penalty to be considerable.

That no Tide-Waiter do permit or suffer any things to be delivered out of any Ship or Ships, though pretended to be but a travelling-bag, Cloak-bag, Portmantle, or any other such kind of things; on penalty, not onely of the loss of his place, but of such other punishment as his sacred Majesty shall think most meet to inflict: For the humble Proponant knoweth full well, and hath been an Eye-witness, that under pretence of such things above specified, a whole Wherry full loaden hath been delivered to one man: and it is very well known to many, that there comes now many Pedlars and Interlopers with fine and costly Wares, and sell them up and down the Country, at Gentlemens houses, to the great prejudice and loss of the Shop-keepers in and about *London*, which pay Scot and Lot, and the others not.

That all Merchants, Factors, and others whom it may concern, shall within two, three, four or five days at furthest, after the arrival of any Ship or Ships, make due entry of all such Goods or Merchandize as they shall have at any time, in any Ship or Ships so arrived, and transport them unto their own Store-houses, that so his Majesties Store-houses may not be over-burdened: that therefore if any one shall remain in default, to pay a certain Fine, for every time so offending.

That

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That no Ship or Ships shall lie at the Custome-house-Key, or at those before named, above the space of five working days, to unload all such piece-Goods as are in her or them; that so those Keys may still be cleared for the coming of other Ships laden with piece-Goods, and for her or their Tonnage-Goods or Merchandize to unload at any other Key which they shall think convenient; the Custome-house-key, and those others, to be employed onely for the unloading of all piece-Goods imported: and if any piece-Goods should remain in the Vessel on the fifth day, by reason of the default in the Merchant or Factor for not having cleared them, then all such piece-Goods or Merchandize so remaining, to be put into his *Majesties* Store-houses; the Merchant or Factor paying a certain reasonable Rate for every piece of Goods, *per* day, so long as they shall be therein remaining.

And whereas it may be objected, That the unloading of the Goods imported, as above, cannot be performed at the Custome-house-key, by reason that the said Key is employed for the shipping off of Goods exported:

I humbly answer, That the Custome-house-key is most convenient, and altogether necessary for the purpose here intended, by reason of;

First, his *Majesties* Store-houses being there, the which are for the most part, or altogether, made use of, for the laying up of all such Goods or Merchandise imported, as through want of due entring or clearing, are seised or left remaining in ships; and not for Goods exported, being very seldome that some Packs onely are seised on for false or wrong entring, and which never lay long there.

Secondly, because if any Officer or Waiter should be minded to commit any fraud, the Custome-house being made use for importation, they will stand, or be in fear, by reason that the Head-searchers and Surveyors are continually there in view of all that passeth or is done there; the which as it is practised now, they cannot so well, by reason that the Ships unload at several keys remote from one another. I hope this will suffice for answer, to shew the extraordinary conveniency of the Custome-house-key, for the taking up of all piece-Goods imported, of the which the principal part of the monies for Customes is raised, and is the easiest to commit fraud in, therefore requiring the greatest care, and convenientest places for prevention of the same.

But now it may be demanded me, where the Goods exported shall be shipped off?

To which I humbly answer and conceive, That the higher part of Tower-VVharf will be very convenient for that purpose, the Searchers giving their attendance there, as at the Custome-house; onely the charge of one or two Cranes there will be necessarily

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family required; and by shipping off the Goods there, this convenience will be found besides, that *Thames-street* will be very much cleared of the extraordinary Incumbrance of Carts daily in the same, their way being through *Tower-street* to the VVharf.

That Gates be made on the keys aforementioned, where there is wanting, to shut at nights; whereby the means of frauding when they lie at any of the keys, may be removed as much as may be that ways.

That a small close Shallop may continually lie on the outside of the Ships lying at the keys onely before mentioned, with a certain number of men, as occasion will require, to watch that no fraud be committed by water: which duty I humbly conceive may be performed by the Tide-waiters instead of being aboard; for I humbly conceive, that there is by night a VVatch upon the keys: but if not, it is much necessary to watch by Land.

And perhaps it may be objected, that for the performance of the Premises aforesaid, that his *Majesties* Store-houses that now are, will be too little: the which however cannot be resolved until trial be made: but for the more exact managing of the business, to take away all means of fraud, I humbly conceive, that it would be very necessary and beneficial for his *Majesty* to purchase those four keys before mentioned, with their Store-houses, that thereby his *Majesties* Store-houses might be enlarged, and so his *Majesties* work will effectually be done; besides, the money which his *Majesty* shall be pleased to lay out for the purchase aforesaid, will bring unto his *Majesty* a good interest *per annum*, by laying onely two or three pence upon every piece of Goods great or small *per day*: and then his *Majesty* can also cause to be made a clear key from the Custome-house unto the Tower-wharf; which would add (besides the benefit that will be reaped thereby) to the glory of this renowned City of *London*, and the Nation.



Addi-



Additional Rules and Directions further humbly proposed by *John Baptista Pieters* Merchant, necessary to be ordered and observed, to prevent fraud and concealment of his Majesties Customes in the Port of *London*, besides those formerly presented by me.

That all Vessels in general, coming from any Port, Haven, River, Harbour, Riding, Creek, or otherwise, of this Nation, to this Port of *London*, shall not pass the Block-houses at *Gravesend*, without being there narrowly searched,

That no forraign Goods or Merchandize imported in this kingdom at any of the Ports lawfully permitted for that purpose, (if to any other, I humbly conceive that they are forfeited to his Majesty) shall be transported by any Vessel whatsoever, or brought by any Carrier, Carter, Waggoner, Horse or Coach, or by any other means it might be, to this Port of *London*, without a special Warrant from the chief Customor or Receiver where such Goods or Merchandize were first imported; certifying that the whole duty of Customs thereof, were duly paid: This to be confirmed by Oath made before all such Masters of Customs, by whom such Warrants shall be issued or granted.

That no Vessel whatsoever, or Carrier, Carter, Waggoner, or others, as aforesaid, arriving or coming at this Port of *London*, shall offer to unload, break Bulk, or unpack any of their Goods or Merchandize so arrived, or come up to this Port of *London*, before that they or any of them shall give notice unto the Searchers Office of their being so arrived or come up, and at what place, to this Port of *London*, that so an Officer may be appointed to go and search them; and if any Goods or Merchandize be found without a Warrant, as aforesaid, then all such Goods or Merchandize to be forfeited; two third parts unto his Majesty, and the other third part unto the Seisurer, for his or their encouragement to be the more diligent and careful in the discharge of their Office.

That a penalty be laid on every Master of Ship or Vessel, and Carrier, Carter, Waggoner, or others, if it shall appear at any time that he or they (being arrived or come up to *London*) do break Bulk, or unpack before that his or their Ship, Vessel, Cart, Waggon

Waggon or Horse-Packs be duly searched by an Officer for that purpose from the Searchers Office appointed.

That Commissions may be given to some honest and able persons in all convenient places, living by the Sea-shore or River side, where there is no lawful Harbour or Port for Importation, for prevention of putting any Goods or Merchandize ashore in any such place not permitted, or carrying out of this Kingdom combred Wools, or any other prohibited Commodities; and that all such persons for their encouragement shall have the one Moiety of all such Goods or Merchandize as they shall lawfully seise on; the other Moiety to be for his Majesty.

These Proposals above specified, were prescribed by me in November and December last; and these following I reserved until this time, for some reasons known to my self, which I omit to declare until such time as it may be commanded or desired of me.

These following are first concerning particular Entries at the Customs-house.

The practice of the King of Spain in his Dominions of the Netherlands, is, That if any one doth enter short, or conceal any part of Goods or Merchandize from paying the duty of *Licent*, (there so called) not onely that which is so short entered or concealed is forfeited to his Majesty of Spain, but the whole Pack, Truss, Barrel, Fat, or whatever it may be, and four times the value more.

The practice of the States in their Dominions, is, That if any do enter short, or conceal any part of Goods or Merchandize, that part so concealed is onely forfeited. This I humbly conceive would do well to be practised in England.

Secondly, concerning Waiters:

The States of the united Provinces do give unto every of their Waiters a thousand Guilders *per annum*, which is one hundred pounds sterling, and about four pence for every Warrant; and if any be found tardy or false in the betraying of the trust reposed in him, his Estate is confiscated to the States, and his body imprisoned during their pleasure: which if here in England the Waiters had the same, and six pence for every Warrant, many thousands *per annum* would be gained or saved that way, as many Merchants know very well.

And whereas there be many Barques, Hoys and Fisher-men that are employed both for importation of forraign Commodities in several unlawful Creeks, Harbours, and other places of this Kingdom, as well as Exportation of many prohibited Commodities and Manufactories of this Kingdom, as Wools, Wool-fels, Fullers Earth, undyed Cloaths and Stuffs, without paying any Customs at all:

For

For the discovery, or remedying and prevention of which extraordinary great abuse and fraud, I do not finde any considerable provision made; save onely the care recommended to all Officers of Customes; the which are not able to perform it; having enough to do to look well to their busines in their Ports and places of abidings, so that they cannot prevent things done of this nature thirty, forty, fifty or threescore miles from them: Therefore the remedy (which I humbly conceive is necessary to be used for prevention of those great abuses which are dayly committed) is this, That all Maiors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Constables and Head-burroughs throughout the Kingdom, may be authorized and commanded to use their utmost Endeavours for the discovering and seising of all such Barques, Hoys or Fisher-men, and Goods or Merchandize so exporting and importing. And for their encouragements in the performance of their care and diligence in this busines, that the one moyery not onely of all such Goods and Merchandize as they shall at any time seise on, but also of all such fines and penalties as shall be recovered of any person or persons for so offending: and for the better discovering of all such Goods and Merchandize fraudulently imported, that all the chief Officers of Customes, or their Deputies of all the Ports in *England*, do not suffer any Goods imported at any of their Ports, to be from thence transported as well by Land as by Sea, without their special Warrant, certifying what sort and quantiry of Goods, and by whom entred, and to what place they are to be transported, and that the Custome thereof is paid; that so all Carriers, Carters or others passing through any Town, or elsewhere, may shew their Warrants for such Goods or Merchandize imported, unto any one of the Officers above named that shall question them: And all such Goods or Merchandize imported as shall be found transporting without such a Warrant, to be seised on; and all such Goods or Merchandize as well (fraudulently) exported as imported, to be forfeited, and four times the value thereof; the one moiety (as above) to the Seisurer or Seisurers, and the other moiety to his Majesty.

And whereas I have propounded for his Majesty to purchase the four Wharfs with their Store-houses, between the Custome-house and the Tower-Wharf, they being extraordinary necessary and convenient to prevent all fraud. But it was objected to me by the Commissioners, that the people which have those VWharfs could not be put out of them; being their livelihood: to which I did not then answer them, but have reserved it till this opportunity: my Answer now is this, That those people, whether they be Owners or Tenants of those VWharfs, need not to be prejudiced at all: for first, they must be paid the full worth of their VWharfs and Store-houses: and secondly, for their livelihood, they, if they please, may become Tenants to his Majesty, giving a certain sum

permanently as his Majesty may receive an annual interest for the money which he shall disburse for the purchase, and they in lieu for what they shall yearly pay, shall receive the two pence upon every piece of Goods great or small per day.

- And whereas I have provided but five working days for the unloading of any Ship, it was objected to me by the said Commissioners, that the Merchant could not provide money so soon, whereas now it is very seldom seen or known that any Ship lies above a fortnight unloading, so that there is but nine days difference: but in case the Merchants should not enter their Goods within the space of five days, there will be Warehouse-room enough to put their Goods in, or Merchants may be credited for a month or two upon good security, as it is practised both in *Holland and Flanders*.

This being what I have at present declared for the good of his Majesty and Kingdom, and was by me propounded beyond the Seas if ever his Majesty should be restored (as blessed be God now he is) to discover this in *England*, which now I humbly present to your Highness serious consideration: and if any Objections should be made, I crave the honour that they may come to my hands, and I doubt not but to answer them satisfactorily.

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Francis Rockley Esq;

Presenteth,



H A T the Revenew of the Excise may be improved two hundred thousand pounds *per annum* (if the Proceede of it be more than so much now) by the imposition of a proportionable Excise in substance upon every Quarter of Malt, to the Excise which is now imposed upon so much Ale and Beer as is the Proceede of a Quarter, in place of that Excise which is imposed upon Ale and Beer brewed to sell, and which will be,

1 A far more equal Tax.

2 To be advanced with more certainty according to the Rule thereof.

3 With much less charge — and —

4 With much less Clamour than what is now impos'd.

To the first, *A far more equal Tax*; for being that all and every person must brew with Malt; if all Malt be equally charg'd, all and every one must thereby (*viz.* the Excise being charg'd upon Malt) be equally charg'd; but as the Excise is now established, all are not equally charg'd — for

Every person who brews to sell, by whom only the Excise of Beer and Ale is now charged upon the Subject, is either,

1 the Brewer who brews to sell by great measures, and wholly serves other Families by the same; which sort of Brewers are only in some few great Cities and Towns, not above twenty throughout the land, by whom all persons who buy their drink, in such places become equally charged, being all persons in those places are provided of their drink from such publick Brewers, who stand obliged to levy the same, and know to whom & what proportion they sell, &c. Or,

2 The Brewers who brews to sell by retail, by whom only the Excise of Beer and Ale is charg'd upon the Subject in the rest of the land: this sort of Brewers charges almost only such as drink the same in those houses where the same is brewed and sold, or those who necessarily buy the same for their relief, and therefore supplies but a small proportion of the rest of the land, being that in almost all Market Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and private houses in the Countrey throughout the land, all the Inhabitants brew for themselves, at least by much the greatest proportion of what they use (though these may better afford to pay the imposition of Excise laid upon these their drinks than those who now only pay the same) *viz.* than Gentlemen and Laborers in those great Towns where they are provided of these drinks from publick Brew houses, and then Travellers and the Pefantry in the Countrey who buy the same, being it is to be suppos'd the Brewer must have a profit out of his industry, a charge which is saved by those who brew for themselves, so unequal it is, that these only

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Should escape this Impost, who being so great a proportion of the whole land may be the half or more: this Impost of Excise is proportionably short to what, it is equal, it should be.

2. Every proportion of malt to be made throughout the land may with much more certainty be known by survey than the severall proportions of Beer and Ale brewed in the land.

I have heard
a Brewer of
London say,
that he knew
Brewers who
gain'd by the
Excise ten
pounds per
week.

Every Brewer great as well as small may so surreptitiously at least dispatch some considerable portion of their brewings (so quicke is the expedition of that worke) and give such supplement to their liquors that its imposible without an Officers minutely attendance of each brewing (a charge not to be born throughout the land by the profit arising thereout) certainly to know the proportion of each brewing, though an indifferent good accounts may be taken of what those great brewers brew who brew to sell by great measures, yet there is much deceit familiarly in them which is unavoidable; whereas first all Malt requires so much time to be made in, as the grain whereof it is made, must lye sleeping in a certain vessel, easily measurable by gage for so long a time, viz. two dayes, so as a survey of the quantity of the same may be taken without fraud, as demonstratively, as a yard of cloth may be measured to be so by a yard wand, and the same proportion of grain requires above a fortnights time longer, that it be made into good Malt, to lye couch'd and spread in great open floars made for that purpose obvious without fraud to every mans eye who shall be employed and impowered to survey the same, so very ready, if occasion shall require to be measured again for so long a time together.

Thirdly, to the third, This impost may be advanced upon the Malster with much lesse charge than immediately upon him that brews, being one Malster familiarly supplies at least ten brewers who brew to sell in the Countrey, and many more private houses who brew for their own private use only, whereby one man may by survey take an accounts of above ten times so much if this excise shall be immediately charg'd upon the Malster as he can take accounts of, if charg'd upon the Brewer to answer for the same, &c.

Fourthly, to the fourth, This impost upon Malt may be charg'd upon the whole land indifferentlie to answer with much lesse clamour than the impost upon Beer and Ale as it is now charg'd, is charg'd upon a portion of the land only.

There is a necessitie of the Malsters having a great stock, whereas he that brews to sell in the Countrey hath frequently no other substance to subsist by than the credit of two or three quarters of Malt from the maker thereof, unto whom the Brewer stands constantly so particularly oblig'd, that such brewer will in probabilitie cheerfullie discharge his part to his Malster without any distinction in the price of what is paid for the grain, what for the Excise thereof, whereby this imposition of Excise (being charg'd upon the maker of the malt will steal insensibly upon whomsoever buyes it, together with the price thereof as a portion of the same, as amongst the Commons the impost of Custom is now happily mistaken for the intrinsical value of the commoditie it self, whereas so great are the necessities of those who brew to sell in the Countrey, that this impost of Excise being immediately charg'd upon them, though with an unquestionable honestie and evenness according to the rules thereof (which cannot be performed without a greater charge than the profit arising thereout can amount unto) yet shall it not escape the murmure and clamour of those poore Brewers upon whom it is so immediatelie impos'd when it comes to be discharged, they being ever so unfit to discharge the same, and if this impost of Excise shall by composition be impos'd upon the Brewer in the Countrey after any sort at the will of the Officer employed to advance and collect the same, as hitherto it hath been impos'd and must be impos'd again, if the establishment of Excise (which hath been) shall continue, or nothing be advanc'd thereout above the charge. Its known by experience amongst us (especially when the Excise hath been in Farme,

Farme, the Farmers usually regarding the profits of the same with much more exaction (as well for the safety as improvement of their fortunes) when they execute it for themselves than when for others) that not only discontent and clamour, but insurrections also have been often made hereby, before what hath been thus contrasted for, could be levied, whereas impos'd upon the maker of the malt, it is not only impos'd upon a people who are in as great a plenty as any subject of the Nation of any condition whatever are, but the same may at an easie charge be impos'd upon them according to the rules the same shall be directed to be levied by, and shall not need an arbitrarie composition, which is necessary for levy of the excise as now it is established upon Ale and Beere in the Countrey, whereby all clamour will be taken off, they, viz. the Maltsters being generallie so well able to discharge the same, and being impos'd upon them to discharge it without any other burthen than what they bear equally with all their fellow subjects.

It is not to be understood, there can be publick Brewers established in this Land for all his Majesties subjects to have their drink from, as in the united Provinces of the Netherlands, where all live in so much neighbourhood to each other by situation of their houses, and commerce of their rivers; whereby it may be most convenient amongst them to have their drink from common brewers, yet the much greatest share of our land being so well appointed of these their drinks by their own brewing with much more conveniency than they can have the same from any establishment of common brewers in this land, where so very many small Villages and private houses are at so great distance from each other (wanting that familiarity of Rivers which are in the united Provinces to bring all commerce to them by) the same cannot be established amongst us for all families of force to have their drink from common Brewers.

The Lords and Inheritours of lands are the sole persons liable to the burthen of Wardships, and what reason is there why these should discharge themselves of this their burthen upon the shoulders of the commons beneath the same.

The person who proposeth this Translation of the excise from Beere and Ale as now it is established unto Malt, hath prepar'd a platforme ready to be prescribed for levy of the same according to his propositions.

* And there is scarce Lord, Gentleman, or Free-holder throughout the Land of any continued family, who have not only been more liable to suffer, but really have suffered more, by being once in Wardship, then the Excise of this commodity ^{proposed} hath charg'd the same Family in two hundred yeares.



REASONS

Against the BILL for transferring the Hereditary Revenue of
the Excise to the Civil List,

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Humbly Offered by Sir Jeremiah Snow, to the Lords Spiritual
and Temporal, and Commons assembled in Parliament.

THE Bill takes away the Rights and Properties of many Thousands of his Majesty's loyal Subjects, claiming under the original Patentees, (which I am assured is not the intention of the Honourable Houses, or either of them) whose Grants were declared Legal by the House of Peers, in July, 1678. After Thrice reading of the Bill for Confirmation, not two dissented in the whole House.

Since which time upon a long Suit upon Non-payment, a Petition of Right or *Monstrans droit* was exhibited in the *Exchequer*, and the Barons gave Judgment for the Arrears and growing Interest, whereupon a Writ of Error was brought in the *Echequer* Chamber (the highest Counsel for Law next the Parliament) before the Judges of both Benches, who were of the same Opinion for Payment, only one doubted of the Manner of proceeding, but was fully answered by his Superiour who argued after him. The Honourable Person that questioned the Manner of Proceeding, acknowledged that the King had a good Estate in Fee in the Hereditary Excise, and that he was enabled and had Right to settle the Annuity, that the Letters Patent were well made, and that an Estate passed from the Crown thereby, that the Patentees were lawfully seized of their Annuity, that the Arrears were a just Debt to them. Nothing could be said better and more fully to the Right of the thing.

This Bill will much Weaken the National Credit of the *Exchequer*, as it has done formerly by the Stop, 1671. and may endanger the Government, as was prudently observed in a Clause of this Parliaments Act for reviving Credit, and besides will contradict his Majesties pious Intention exprest in his gracious Speech at the opening of this Session, to rectifie Corruptions and Abuses as may have crept into any part of the Administration during the War; one Point whereof has been the not issuing out of Money to the several Proprietors out of the *Exchequer* when it has been paid there, and there has been no Deficiency in the Fund, but an Overplus, as is this present Case. Besides this will hinder the Discouraging of Immorality, which his Majesty most religiously mentions, the greatest Instance whereof is detaining the Subjects confessed Right. *Owe no Man*, saith God's Word, which I shall observe when I have Ability, which cannot be without having my legal Right.

The Patent of mine was grounded upon my Account of Orders certified by Sir Robert Howard, Auditor of the *Exchequer*, registred according to Act of Parliament, Interest made up at 6 per Cent. and no more, and when at any time 4 per Cent. upon former Occasions was allowed, not above 2 and a half per Cent. per Annum, was clear Gains, and because false Reports were raised up and down, That 12, 20, 30, was allowed for Interest, I applied to the Lords of the Treasury, and procured a Warrant signed *Albemarle*, *Clifford*, and *Duncomb*, to allow no Over-Interest exceeding 4 per Cent. to me. Sir Thomas Lee and some since objected, That Seamens Tickets were foisted in part of Payment of Money advanced. In a printed Paper delivered to all the Members that I could meet with, I clear'd my self, and particularly to Mr. *Sacheveril*, Lord *Capel*, Mr. *Hampden*, and others since deceased.

My Lord *Godolphin*, and other Commissioners now living, can inform the same if requir'd by Parliament. In short, I desire to be summoned before either House to answer all Questions demanded, and to submit to any thing inflicted upon me in case of Collusion or Faultering, and to forfeit trebble Value upon Detection of Fraud.

Sir Robert Cotton, in his *Posthuma*, fol. 179, avers, That never any Lands, or Hereditaments purchased from the Crown (as mine is nigh 17 Years Purchase) were in any Age refused.

The Common-Law being my Birthright, I depend upon it and the Justice of the Two Houses of Parliament, who in all times successively have been (and I hope will continue) a Refuge for distressed and oppressed Subjects: I applied my self Voluntarily to the Commissioners of Accounts, as Mr. Speaker can inform, who had my Account to examin, but could find no Fault, but spake of Want of Money only; a Breviate I sent to Mr. Chancellour of the *Exchequer*, who if he pleases may declare his Sence of it to the House of which he is an honourable Member.

The Orphans of London in the last Parliament had Compassion shewed them, tho' they could claim nothing of Justice. My Patent is in the Nature of a Mortgage always redeemable on the Payment of the Principal with Arrears of Interest, therefore hope the Honourable Houses will not put my Patent in the Civil List, without an equivalent Satisfaction.

REASONS

Against Transferring the Hereditary Revenue of the Excise to the Civil List.

Against Transferring the Hereditary Revenue of the Excise to the Civil List.



The CASE of several Thousands of His M A J E S T Y's Subjects, Entituled under the Letters Patents of King Charles the Second, to Annual Sums out of the Hereditary Revenue of EXCISE:

Humbly Offered to the Consideration of the Honourable House of Commons.

THE Parliament having Passed, in 19 *Caroli 2di*, an Act for Assigning Orders in the Exchequer without Revocation, and therein expressed it to be made for the Advantage of the Trade of this Kingdom; and for Seven Years to give Credit to His Majesty's Exchequer; Also for Payment of Moneys that should be Charged on any Branch of His Majesty's Revenue: Several Goldsmiths and Others were thereby encouraged to Advance great Sums to serve Publick Occasions.

But notwithstanding the said Act, His said Majesty in Council, on the 2d of *January 1671*, declared, That His Necessities forced Him to Postpone Payments in the Exchequer for One Year; And that the Lords of the Treasury should Employ and Dispose of all the said Moneys so stopped, for Setting forth and Payment of the Fleet, and other Publick Services, in order to the Preservation and Safety of His Majesty's Government, and Defence of His People: By which Stop in the Exchequer, the said Goldsmiths were not able to pay their Debts to Thousands of Persons, who had then Moneys in their hands.

Therefore to Remove the great Difficulties which many Subjects lay under by the said Stop of Payments; And for want of a more Effectual Relief, His said Majesty caused the Accompts of those to whom he was so indebted, to be stated by the Proper Officers; And for the Moneys which appeared due by those Accompts to each Respective person, His said Majesty by his Letters Patents, about *April 1677*, Gave and Granted to Each of his said Creditors, their Heirs and Assigns, in lieu and satisfaction of their Respective Debts, Annual Sums or Payments out of the Hereditary Revenue of Excise, answerable in Value to the Interest of their Respective Debts, at the Rate of Six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, to be paid Quarterly, and to be preferred before any other Payment out of the same, by Vertue or Colour of any Warrant, Order, or Directions whatsoever, of any After-Date, excepting only Necessary Sums for the Management of the said Revenue, and about 36209*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* 1/2 a Year, to the then Queen-Consort, and Duke of York, with a Power of Redemption, upon Payment of the Principal Sum, and Arrears to that time; And pursuant thereto, the said Patentees and their Assigns were paid in the Reigns of King Charles the Second and King James the Second, to *Lady-Day 1683*, but not any part since that time, notwithstanding all due Applications to that purpose.

Which Occasioned those Proprietors to have many Thoughts which way to be Relieved; And upon Application to the Members of the Honourable House of Commons, to know if it was not proper to offer their said Case to their Committee of Aggrievances, they were advised, First, to prosecute the Legal Remedy, which through great Difficulties hath been done, and by Ten Years Labour and great Charge the Title under the said Patents hath been solemnly settled and determined to be well Granted; And that the Patentees and their Assigns ought to be duly paid their several Yearly Sums, and the Arrears thereof; And accordingly a Judgment is given for *Mr. Williamson* (an Assignee of *Sir Robert Vyner*) for the Arrears of the Yearly Sum of Sixty Pounds, payable to him; And for the future Payment of the same, out of the Hereditary Revenue of Excise; And the said Revenue hath been also adjudged and determined to be legally Charged therewith, and with the Rest of the Yearly Sums, payable to the Respective Patentees and their Assigns.

And now after the great and many Difficulties and unexpressible Miseries that several of these Proprietors have undergone for want of Payment, and the great Charges they have been at to Recover their Legal Estates, a Vote hath Passed on the 12th of *March* present, in the Honourable House of Commons, to appropriate, amongst other Revenues, the Hereditary Revenue of Excise towards the Supply Granted for the Year Seventeen Hundred.

So that by the said Vote, the Estates of the said Patentees and their Assigns would be Invaded, should it Pass into an Act of Parliament; for such an Application, although but for One Year, it would be manifest Damage to the Proprietors concerned therein, and may tend to a defeating of the said *Williamson* from the Benefit of the Execution of the Judgment in his Favour, obtained in the most Solemn manner: Which it is humbly hoped and prayed, the Honourable House of Commons, will not be pleased to do, for the Considerations following:

- I. That the Overplus mentioned in the Act for Provision for His Majesty's Household, &c. to be at the Parliament's Disposal, is only of His Majesty's Estate therein; but not of what was before Legally Charged on the Hereditary Excise, and become His Subjects Property.
- II. That it is very unusual, that what is particular Persons Estates, should by a Law be taken from them to answer Publick Services.
- III. That Dispensing with Property, hath not hitherto been allow'd; And may be of Example to Power at another time, to be the sole Judge of a Necessity when to do it, which in time may hazard our present Constitution.
- IV. That the Sufferings of the said Patentees, and their Assigns, for Seventeen Years last past, without any just Colour, deserves Compassion and Relief: But a Continuance of such Hardships must Affect both the Justice and Credit of the Nation.
- V. That the House of Commons are the Great Preservers of the Legal Property of the People of England.

Therefore it is humbly Hoped and Prayed, That the Honourable House of Commons will not proceed upon any such Vote to Enact the same; but that in Justice to the Concerned, they will leave the Hereditary Revenue of Excise free and open to pay and discharge the said Annual Sums, and Arrears legally Charged thereon.

The CASE of
Proprietors of
Annual Payments out
of the Hereditary
Excise, under Let-
ters Patents of King
Charles the Second.



A Short CASE ⁴ ^x

OF THE

PROPRIETORS of Annual Sums,

Payable out of the Hereditary Revenue of Excise:

Humbly Offer'd to the Honourable House of Commons.

THAT the Patentees had not advanced the Sums mentioned in the several Letters-Patents, but upon the Encouragement of the Act of Parliament of 19th *Caroli secundi*.

THAT Every Sum in each Patentee's Account underwent not only the usual Method of Accounting and Examining in the Exchequer (which is all upon Oath) but also the Scrutiny of other Persons (then Members of Parliament) who were authorized by the Lord Treasurer to Examine the same.

THAT if it could have been, or can be made to appear, that the King was deceived in any Sum in those Grants, that Patent would be void.

THAT King *Charles* the Second Granted to those Patentees, out of the Hereditary Excise, a Legal Security in Satisfaction for their Money, stopped in the Exchequer, wherein many Thousands of his Subjects were Concern'd.

THAT after Ten years Prosecution of this Cause in a Legal Course, those Patents have in the most Solemn manner been affirmed to be as good a Title as the Law of this Kingdom can make.

THAT whereas the Hereditary Revenue of Excise, amongst other Revenues, is now design'd to be made a Fund towards certain Weekly Payments for a Term of Years,

THE said Proprietors hope this Honourable House will have that Regard for the Subjects Property, as not to take away any Man's Right in the said Revenue of Excise, or obstruct the Remedy to obtain it.

*Which is humbly Offer'd to the Consideration of
this Honourable House.*

**A Short CASE of the Pro-
prietors of Annual Sums,
Payable out of the Here-
ditary Revenue of Excise.**



THE
C A S E
OF THE

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General Receivers.

RECEIVERS of distant Counties, being forced to Carry up the Money in Specie, by Guards, and other Expensive and Hazardous Ways, have constantly (since Taxes have been Granted) had Reasonable Allowances Stated and Reported Due to them, for such extraordinary Services, by the Commissioners and Agents for Taxes, by the Direction and Approbation of the Treasury.

BUT the Unappropriated Money (out of which such Allowances were usually Paid) being now Apply'd to the Use of the *South-Sea Company*; They Pray, That such Allowances, Reported Due to them, as aforesaid, may, by a proper Clause in the *Land-Tax-Act*, be allowed to them on their Accounts, and Passing of the same.

N. B. Without such Allowances, no One can be Receiver for *Wales*, and the distant Counties.

AND unless such Allowances are Paid, or made Part of such Receivers Accounts, as aforesaid; the Crown, which is the Fountain of Honour and Justice, may Prosecute, with the greatest Severity, those very Men, who Hazard their Estates, their Friends, and their All in its Service; and their Case Miserable, never to be Free from Oppression:

THERE are many Instances of Receivers being Prosecuted, when they owed no more to the Government, than was Reported due from the Government.

AND the said Allowances made to about Thirty Receivers Yearly, do not exceed the Sum, *in the whole*, of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds.

THE
C A S E

OF THE

General Receivers.



816. m. 6.

A TRUE
INFORMATION
To the Honourable House of Commons now Assembled in
PARLIAMENT.
OF THE
CASE of Sir Jeremiah Snow

Late of *Lumbard-street*, Goldsmith, Touching his Patent of Purchase of an Annuity or Rent-
Charge out of the Hereditary Excise.



HEREAS the Creditors of the Goldsmiths have Printed their Case, and delivered it to the respective Members of Parliament (which as I am told has given great satisfaction.) But forasmuch as none of the Original Patentees (by, from, and under whom the Assignees do claim) have published their Case, I thought it my duty to follow the example of the said Assignees, and thereby to vindicate my self from some Charged Crimes upon the Goldsmiths, which as I hear are ventilated in some discourses in that Honourable House.

The principal Patentees are dead, and can't answer for themselves, their Accounts and their Friends left behind must do that work. But as to my self (who through God's Goodness am in life, though much trouble) am willing and earnestly desirous to be examin'd by such Members as have been or are suspicious of any fraudulent practice by extraordinary Gain. My Account upon which my Patent is grounded, is Recorded in the Auditors Office at the Exchequer, and may be examin'd in two hours time, and is cast up at 6 per cent. and no more, and I had orders for every Penny Registered according to Act of Parliament, 19th Car. 2. Cap. 12. which gave en-

couragement till 1675. to advance any Money on any branch of the Revenue (which Act I humbly request may be read and considered by every Member) and mine was lent before that time.

The said Act recogniseth the benefit of Trade, and the good of the Subject, as was by experience found on the *Oxford Act* for 1250000 l. Therefore not to be blam'd for lending Money; and I being an Assignee, was Entitled to the benefit of the orders and payment thereon without power of revocation, but contrary to Right and Property my Money has been often stoppt and detain'd by the private Warrants of the Commissioners of the Treasury, contrary to the common Law of this Realm, and the Statute made 25. Edm. 3d. which forbids the private Warrant of the Treasurer to stop the payment of any Debt due in the Exchequer.

To speak a sad truth, since the stop of the Exch. Anno. 1671. Arbitrary Power has made several breaches upon other Mens Rights and Properties more than ever it did before in *England*.

My humble request to the Honourable House is, That when in their Wisdoms they shall take the Revenue into their Consideration, I may be summon'd before them or their Committee to answer any doubt they have from the information of others, or their own apprehensions; and if I do not tell the truth in every particular demand relating to my self, or have defrauded the late *Charles the Second* or his Officers in my dealings, or have taken any reward or gratuity above what was publickly allow'd to others, as well as Goldsmiths, (which never exceeded 4 per cent. per Annum, and of that not above two and half was clear profit, the rest going out in Fees, and Charges, and paying Interest for a dead Cash lying by to answer all comers at a short warning) or ever bought or saw one *Seamans Ticket*, giving it in payment as Money, or ever reckon'd interest for Money beyond the time that 'twas paid, or ready to be paid as fast as they would tell it, and when I receiv'd the least part, the same day the Interest was taken off, and default't for so much as was then repaid; then for any Fraudulency in these or any other, will forfeit treble the value of the deceit; and besides, submit my self to the Censure of the House.

The Men with whom I most dealt, are some of them alive, the *Cofferer*, Mr. *Ashburnham* Deceased, has an Agent, who can testify the same; and indeed, all the Money I advanced was ready and present, and was not the seventh Part of what some did; and when I receiv'd any Part, they who borrow'd knew by the Exchequer Books how much was repaid, and when, so they could not be deceiv'd.

In short, I kept no Account with the King, and if they had given more than the ordinary Gratuity, they must give it out of their own Purse, and so they only are accountable, if there had been any Mis carriage, but there was none; for they long ago accounted in the Exchequer for the said Orders, as so much Money, and have their *Quietus*.

I am in Arrear of Interest, six years last *Lady-day*, 89.

All the Gentlemen of the Long Robe (with whom Consultation was had, (before we took our Patent) have given their Opinions, that the King may alienate that part of the Excise in which he hath a Fee, and that we have as fixed Estate as any Gentleman has in his, drawn out of the Crown by Patent. And 'tis well known, that most of the Estates for 600 years past, came that way Originally.

Sir *Robert Cotton* in his *Posthuma*, fol. 179. avers, That never any Lands and Hereditaments purchas'd from the Crown, upon valuable Consideration (as our Purchase is, and so acknowledg'd under the great Seal of *England*, the unquestionable and highest Record) were in any Ages resum'd. That great Antiquary may be presum'd to be a good Testimony in the search of Records.

Whereas some have given out, that Kings seldom pay their Predecessors Debts, they are much in the wrong. Mr. *Turnor* in his Book, call'd *The Bankers Case*, instances in several Kings of *England* that paid old Debts. *Edward 2.* paid his Father's, *Queen Elizabeth* her Father's, and *James* the first hers; besides, mine is no loose or unstated Debt, but a real Purchase, and Rent-charge paid for divers yearr, till Arbitrary Power came to a fuller Growth, and even then they did not object any indirect Practice, but that they wanted Money: What Argument that is, let every Man duly consider.

Whereas some Men have invented Objections, That our lending has hinder'd the Meeting of Parliament; that likewise 'tis of ill Consequence, and a bad Precedent for the People to pay the King's Debts; and that the Sum is too great. The Answer is easie, That the Act of 19th Car. 2. encouraging Credit upon Orders registred for a time limited, shews the Wisdom of the Parliament in preventing Taxes by impowring the King to Charge his own Revenue for the ease of the Subject, and they may remember frequenter Sessions before the Stop, than was after. They that value the Honour of *England*, will not mention the greatness of the Sum.

When the great Seal of *England* (the great Security of the King and People) comes to be invalidated or weakned, all the Freeholds derived from the Crown may shake.

The Money stoppt, Anno 71. was to begin an unhappy War (which War, whether prosperous and acceptable or not, no ways concern'd the Goldsmiths, (who to be sure, never consented) but my reliance is on my Patent, declar'd Legal, Anno 1678. by the House of Peers, the Supreme Judicature.

The Common-Law being my Birthright, I depend upon it, and the Justice of the Honourable House of Commons, who in all times successively have been (and hope will so continue) a Refuge for distressed and oppressed Subjects.

and religious organizations to the U.S. Government.

PARLIAMENT
OF THE
CASE OF Sir Joseph Shaw

Change out of the following

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T H E
C A S E
O F
ROBERT PAYNE.

T *Thomas Crabb sen.* and *Thomas Crabb jun.* upon their own Credits were intrusted with the returning considerable Sums of Money to the Commissioners of *Excise* in *London*, for several Years, and on the first of *October*, 1706, the said *Crabb jun.* entred into Articles with Major *William Crosby*, Collector of *Excise* in *East-Wales*, to return the Money in that Collection; at which time both the said *Crabbs* executed a Bond to her Majesty in the Penalty of 5000 *l.* condition'd for the due Performance of the said Articles, wherein the aforesaid *Robert Payne*, without his Privy or Consent, was named a Co-obligor, and by the Artifices and untrue Suggestions of *Thomas Crabb jun.* was prevail'd upon to execute the said Bond, on the 9th of *May* 1707, without being acquainted with the Contents of the said Articles, or of any Debt then due to the Crown, whereas the said *Crabbs* did then owe 2799 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* and never received any Money after the said *Payne* executed the said Bond; but eleven Days after, *viz.* the 20th of the same *May*, both the *Crabbs* became Bankrupts, and a Commission of Bankruptcy issuing out against them, the said *Payne* was sued upon the said Bond, and Judgment and Extent against him, altho' the said *Payne* never receiv'd any part of the said Money, nor one Penny concern in it.

THAT Part of the said *Payne's* Estate was mortgaged almost to the Value thereof, before he executed the said Bond, and the residue is since mortgaged to raise 1000 *l.* part of 1400 *l.* paid towards discharging the said Debt of 2799 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* which the said *Crabbs* were utterly unable to pay, and the Revenue is wholly a Gainer by all the Moneys paid out of the said *Payne's* Estate.

THAT the Incumbrances upon the said *Payne's* Estate do daily increase by growing Interest and Taxes; and the Deficiency thereof, and *Crabbs* Inability, must of necessity be a Loss to the Revenue; and whilst the Extent continues, the said *Payne* cannot make further Satisfaction to her Majesty, and with a Wife and twelve Children is like to come to utter Ruin.

IN consideration whereof, it is humbly desired, That a Bill may pass to empower the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to make a Composition with the said Payne for the Remainder of the said Debt.

Mr. *PAYNE*'s
CASE.



816

Addenda's to the Case of ROBERT PAYNE.

THE Commissioners of Excise having been pleased to Report, That *Payne* entered into two Bonds for *Crabb's* due returning of Money paid to him by *Mr. Crosby* and *Mr. Lanham*, two Collectors of Excise, and that it did not appear to them but that *Payne* executed the Bond dated the first of *October* at the time of the Date, and that all the Moneys due on *Mr. Crosby's* Account was paid to *Crabb* the fifteenth of *May*.

WHEN the Order of this Honourable House was deliver'd to the Commissioners of Excise, *Payne* humbly desired his Witnesses then attending might be heard, to prove the Truth of his Petition and Case.

Mr. Bullstrode, one of the Commissioners, acquainted *Payne* with his and the other Commissioners Opinion, That by the said Order they were not to Examine, but Report the Matter as it appeared to them.

NOTE, *Payne* was never sued but upon one Bond; and his Witnesses were never heard, tho' they prove the Truth of his Case, and Confirm the Affirmation following: viz.

In Canc.

THOMAS CRABB jun. of *Marlborough* in the County of *Wilts*, Woolstapler, affirmeth, That he this Affirmant, together with his Father *Thomas Crabb*, have been concerned in returning the Excise-Money, sometimes more than 30 or 40000 Pounds per Annum, ever since the Year 1700; and that being concerned with the Collectors, and receiving the first and last Money of the Collection, facilitated his Returns so as constantly to employ 4 or 5000 Pounds of the said Money in Trade; And that on the 20th Day of *May* 1707, a Statute of Bankrupt was awarded out of her Majesty's High Court of *Chancery*, against this Affirmant and his said Father, and it did appear they were not able to pay more than five or six Shillings in the Pound; That he this Affirmant did, on the 9th Day of *May* 1707, being but eleven Days before the said Statute was awarded, cause his Father-in-Law, *Robert Payne*, Gent. to be prevail'd on to execute one Bond as his Security to our present Sovereign Lady *Q. Anne* over *Great Britain*, &c. in the Penalty of 5000*l.* for the Performance of certain Articles of Agreement, dated Oct. 1. 1706. and made between this Affirmant of the one Part, and one *William Crosby*, one of the Collectors of Excise, on the behalf of Her Majesty, on the other Part; and that the said *Robert Payne* never saw the said Articles, nor ever had any Profit or Advantage by this Affirmant's using the said Excise-Money, nor knew of this Affirmant's being indebted as aforesaid, when he executed the said Bond as this Affirmant's Security; and that the said Collector *Crosby* had finish'd all Payments to this Affirmant on the seventh Day of *May* 1707, before the said *Robert Payne* became Bound as aforesaid: And further affirmeth, that the said *Crosby's* Accounts not being cast up, he the said *Crosby* did take of this Affirmant his Notes Blank, and afterwards fill'd them up, and dated them 15th *May* 1707.

Thomas Crabb.

Hæc solemn' Affirmatio cap't fuit apud Reading in Com.

Berks, 8vo die Novembris 1710, coram me in
Canc. Magro extraordinar. Edw. Dalbye.

Addenda's to the Case of ROBERT PAYNE.

THE Commissioners of Excise having been pleased to Report, That *Payne* entered into two Bonds for *Crabb's* due returning of Money paid to him by Mr. *Crosbye* and Mr. *Lanham*, two Collectors of Excise, and that it did not appear to them but that *Payne* executed the Bond dated the first of *October* at the time of the Date, and that all the Moneys due on Mr. *Crosbye's* Account was paid to *Crabb* the fifteenth of *May*.

WHEN the Order of this Honourable House was deliver'd to the Commissioners of Excise, *Payne* humbly desired his Witneses then attending might be heard, to prove the Truth of his Petition and Case.

Mr. *Bullstrode*, one of the Commissioners, acquainted *Payne* with his and the other Commissioners Opinion, That by the said Order they were not to Examine, but Report the Matter as it appeared to them.

NOTE, *Payne* was never sued but upon one Bond; and his Witneses were never heard, tho' they prove the Truth of his Case, and Confirm the Affirmation following : viz.

In Canc.

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Thomas Crabb.

Hæc solemn' Affirmatio cap't fuit apud Reading in Com.

Berks, 8vo die Novembris 1710, coram me in

Canc. Magro extraordinar.

Edw. Dalbye.

Addenda's to
Mr. *Payne's* Cafe:



THE GREAT GRIEVANCE

OF JOHN RYE of London Merchant;

K OCCASION'D

By the Ill-Managment of the Commissioners of Excise.

Most humbly Represented to the Right Honourable House of
Commons now in PARLIAMENT Assembled.

WHEREAS the said Rye Manages a common Brew-house in Goodman's-Fields, London, Entered in the Excise-Office in the Name of John Athy.

That on the 21th Day of April last, he turned away one Hannah Lowe, a Servant Wench that lived with him, from out of his Service, upon Suspicion of Felony.

That this Wench, upon this, was entertain'd by the Commissioners; and an Information was laid against Rye, by the Name of Athy, for a private Store-house that he made use of on the 22th Day of April last, being the Day after she left his Service.

That when the same came to be heard, tho' the said Rye Sufficiently Prov'd, that what the said Lowe Swore to, was False; and that he offer'd to make it appear, That she had Robb'd him; That she had been a Common Whore, and had had a Bastard, and nor fit to be Credited.

Such Witnesses as was present were not permitted to be Sworn, nor the Gagers which were Summon'd to Appear for Rye, were not suffer'd to be there. But they gave their Judgment against the said Rye for 50 l. without Hearing such Evidence as he Offer'd.

That after the said Lowe had given her Evidence, The said Rye desir'd the Commissioners, to Suffer a Constable, then Present, to Execute the Recorder of London his Warrant upon her for Felony, which was Refus'd by them: Particularly by Mr. Clarke and she was Convey'd away from him Three or Four Miles out of Town, to Private Lodgings, which she had Taken at Ten Pounds a Year, where Mr. Robert Hussy, the Commissioners Chief Manager, had Recourse to her.

That the said Rye afterwards finding of her, caused the Recorder's Warrant to be Executed upon her, and she was, by Two Justices, upon the Proof then made to them, Committed to Newgate: The Commissioners, upon this, Wrote to the Two Justices to take Bayl; they refusing of it, they got some other Justice to take Bayl; and the Goal-Fees, as the said Rye is Inform'd, was Paid by the said Hussy, their Chief Manager. Hussy declaring, he would stand by her.

That when the said Rye Prefer'd a Bill of Indictment at Hickes-Hall against her, the Commissioners Wrote a Letter to Justice Ireton, or to the Whole Bench of Justices, in this Wench's Favour, as the said Rye was Inform'd by Justice Constable, then upon the Bench; Suggesting, It was a Malitious Prosecution; inasmuch, as she was Acquitted, altho' Five or Six Witnesses was there to prove the Matter of Fact.

That this Wench after this, was Encouraged by the Commissioners, to bring another Information against the said Rye, and did Swear to another private Store house, which she pretended to have found two dayes after she was Bayl'd out of Newgate, being some Months after she was turned out of his Service; and it was heard before the Commissioners, and though the said Rye had Ten or Twelve credible Witnesses that prov'd her Sufficiently Perjur'd, and the Commissioners, and all that heard it, seemed to be asham'd of what they had done, yet the Commissioners refuse to Relieve him, but suspend their Judgment, though they have been Requested by Rye to give it.

That the Commissioners, or Hussy, their chief Manager, have supplied her with several Sums of Mony; and she Reports, That when she sees Mr. Everard, one of the Commissioners, that he uses to pop a Guiney in her hands. They have Bayled her and her Sister of several Actions, particularly one of them for the charges of Lowes Lying-In of a Bastard-Child, they, or Hussy for them, stood a Tryal, and paid the Debt and costs for her: That the whole Charge given and expended upon her and her Sister, is computed to be near 40 l.

That she hath threatned, That if she knew where to buy Toolles for Clipping and Coyning, that she would buy them, and lodge them in the said Rye his House; and that she would do what she could to Ruine him: And though all this was Sworn to by Credible Witnesses before the Commissioners, yet they give Credit to her, and suffer her to carry their Letter about her, which gives her such Credit, that she is entertained in several good Famylies committing several Robberies, particularly, one upon Mrs. Margaret Salvin, Living in Devourux Court near the Temple, who about 10 or 14 days since she Robb'd of 32 Ounces of Silver, and sold it to a Goldsmith in Fleet-street; notwithstanding all this, she is entertain'd at the Excise-Office, being frequently there, and all Persons afraid to give her trouble upon her shewing the Commissioners Letter, and her acquainting them how they have stood by her in Rye his Affair.

That the said Rye ever since this Business, hath been very much over-charg'd by the Gagers, paying far much more Weekly, then he Brews; and can expect no Reliefe in the Commissioners Partial Judgment, nor in his over-charges, unless assisted by this Honourable House: To whom he most humbly Implores their Consideration of his Case.

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PROPOSAL

For the more Easie

Advancing to the Crown,

A N Y

Fixed Sum of Mony,

To Carry on the War against *FRANCE* ; And
Payment of the *DEBTS* Contracted thereby.

By *ROBERT MURRAY*, Gent.

WHEREAS the *Crown* is often forc'd to take up great Sums, on *Borrowing Clauses*, at heavy Interest, to the Clogging the *Revenue*; whereby, and by slow Coming-in of *Money*, the Service of the *Crown* hath been, and may be greatly Obstructed: And what the *Crown* now gives for *Security of Money*, for *Stores* or *Service*, as *Tallies*, *Orders of Treasury*, *Privy-Seals*, &c. is, in a manner, dead and useless, till *Actual Payment*; which is a great Bondage upon *Trade*, and Damage to the *Subject*; from which they ease Themselves, what-ever They can, by *Raising the Price of Stores and Goods*, to the *Publick Loss* and *Dis-service*.

AND, since *Tallies* are the best *Security* His Majesty can give, because always plac'd on some *Branch of the Royal Revenue*; which doth as much oblige the *Crown* and *Exchequer*, as *Bonds* and *Seal'd and Deliver'd Deeds*, doth *Personal Debts*, and *Real Estates*:

It is therefore Proposed,

THAT some *Branch of the Royal Revenue*, already Settled, or to be Settled on the *Crown*, be Charg'd, by *Act of Parliament*, with an *Annual Payment*, for a limited Term; For Instance, 400000 *Pounds*, for *Eleven Years*.

THAT *Tallies of Pro* be struck upon This *Fund*, for the *Revenue* of the whole Term of *Eleven Years*.

THAT Doubling the *Annual Sum*, abates Half the *Time*; or, Doubling the *Time*, abates Half the *Annual Payment*: that is to say, 200000 *Pounds* for *Twenty-Two Years*, or 400000 *Pounds* for *Eleven Years*, pays *Four Millions*, with *Contingencies*.

THAT *Trustees*, or *Commissioners*, be appointed and empower'd by *Parliament*, to Give out *Bills of Credit*, upon these *Tallies*, by *Order of the Treasury*.

THAT these *Bills of Credit* be made Currant, in all manner of *Payments*, To and From the *Crown*, for the said Term of *Eleven Years*; and a Surplusage of *Six or Twelve Months*, to be allow'd for the entire bring-

bringing of them in; of which Publick Notice to be Given by Proclamation.

THAT the said Bills be from an Hundred Pounds, down to Five Pounds, for the greater Conveniency of Trade and Dealing; and that they be made Payable to A. B. or Bearer, and Indented; which will render them as Useful and Currant, as Money.

THAT, upon Payment or Tender of these Bills, in any Dues to the Crown, none to be liable in his or their Persons, Goods, Possessions, or Estate whatsoever, to any Extent, Distress, Seizure, Sequestration, Forfeiture, or other Legal Process; but shall be Reckon'd a Good Tender.

THAT every Year the Trustees do take up, from the Exchequer, One Years Revenue of the said Tickets, and Cancel and Deface them, returning the Tallies for Them;

by which Means, at the End of the Term, the *Debts, Tickets, and Tallies*, will be all Satisfy'd and Clear'd, without the Use of any Actual Money.

THAT Counterfeiting of these Tickets be made as Criminal, as to Counterfeit Money: But that Provision be made, to cause Them to be next to impossible, to be Counterfeited; which may be several Ways done.

THAT the *Act* ascertain the manner of Giving out the said Tickets, or Bills, to any of the Persons, that either have had, or have (as yet) no Tallies; and to any others, for Stores, Service, or otherwise.

THAT the Form of the said Bills, and Method for Management, be declar'd by the *Act*; and that all Commissioners, or Farmers of any Branch of the Revenue, be oblig'd to take the said Bills, viz.

The FORM of the said BILL:

LONDON, The Day of 1696.

By His Majesty's Commissioners, or Trustees, &c.

Tally 522
Bill 59.

This Indented BILL, Currant to C. D. or Bearer, for Five Pounds, being Part of the Sum of One Thousand Pounds, Charg'd by Tally upon His Majesty's Exchequer, Payable to A. B.

[The Mark and Number of the Tallies, or Bills, to be Incerred in the Margem.]

AS to the *Objection*, That it seems a Diminution of the Honour of the Government, to Supply the Defect of Money by Bills; It is Answer'd,

THAT the Fund or Capital, and Reputation of Merchants, is always Esteem'd to be Firm and Solid, when the Credit of their Bills is Good and Currant; of which they have the most nice and tender Regard; as being else accounted rather Bankrupts, than Bankers or Merchants: So, by Parity of Reason, it will prove in the Government, when it shall come once to have fix'd the Method of it.

Benefits arising by this Method, are many: Instead of Paying Interest at Six per Cent. for Two Millions for ever, which is 120000 Pounds per Annum; that, by the Method

Propos'd, a Debt of Two Millions, and an Advance of so much, will both be Clear'd in Eleven Years: That Interest-Money is this Way sav'd, the Bills being as Useful as Money.

THIS Proposal will assuredly remove all Jealousies between the Government and People, in matters of mutual Dealing; answers all Ends of speedy Raising Taxes, appointed to be paid by Act of Parliament: It makes the Publick Credit as safe, as between Private Persons; and secures the Government all necessary Stores as cheap, as those that Buy for ready Money.

A L L Postponing and Delays of Payments by the Crown, are prevented; a quick Motion, and Circulation of Trade will naturally follow.

SHIPS

SHIPS of War may be cleared without Demurrage, and the Sea-men thereby greatly Encouraged.

THAT these *Tickets*, thus made Currant, will be as readily Exchanged for Money, as Guineas are, and with as little Charge; and that these *Tickets* are as an Addition of so much ready Money to the *Stock* of the Nation; and, in the *Annual Rotation of Trade*, will gain the Nation at least *Cent. per Cent.* besides the Augmentation of the *Royal Revenue*, by encrease of *Customs, &c.*

THE Sum of this *Proposal*, is, That the whole *Two Millions* is paid by its own Interest, with Contingencies, in 22 Years time, at *5l. per Cent.* which must needs be allowed to be more Eligible, than to pay *6 per Cent.* for ever.

IT will beget an assured Confidence in the *People*, of the great Honour, Tenderness, Justice, and Regard of the *Crown* towards them; and will add a new Obligation of Interest to their bounden Duty of Allegiance.

THAT these *Bills*, (being thus grounded on *Tallies*, which, by Authority of Law, are placed upon some Branch of the *Royal Revenue*, and only issuable for real Money Paid in, or Goods and Stores Delivered) will be of great Use to the *Crown* and *People*, by being made Currant in all Payments, to and from the *Crown*; for that these *Bills* do exceedingly enlarge the Benefit of these *Tallies*, because divided into smaller Sums: Yet if the Wisdom of the *Parliament* shall make these *Bills* universally Currant, and Payment and Tender therein to be as good and effectual, as if made in the present common Money; the Benefits to be reaped thereby will be vastly enlarged to the *Crown* and *Kingdom*; for that it will do the Office of so much additional Money, brought into the *Stock* of the Nation; and, by being universally Diffused, without Obstruction, through all the Veins of the Political Body, it will give fresh Vigour throughout the Whole; instead of being restrained only to some Parts: The *Reasons* for making these *Bills* generally Currant, are Obvious, and Cogent.

1. It will extend their Benefit to all: All are equally safe in them, as in Money, they having all the Essential Qualities, and Conveniences of Money; and consequently, will as readily be taken up at Interest, as (if doubted) can easily be made out; They are more safe than the present general Money, which usually falls short 30 or 40 *per Cent.* of what it ought to be; and therefore, were it called in, there would be a Loss of about one Third; whereas there's no possibility of any Loss by the *Bills*, because placed on a sure Fund, by the Sanction of a Law.

AND, tho' by the Intended Regulation of our COYN, it will be Reduc'd to its former Standard, both for *Fineness* and *Weight*; yet, seeing our *Stock in Cash* is very much Sunk, and like to be Sunk much more, upon the Calling-in and Melting-down our *Light and Clipp'd Money*, till the same can be Re-supply'd by the *Mint*: This Expedient seems to be of like Absolute Necessity, to Supply the Deficiency of it, and to Prevent a Stagnation in the Circulation of our *Trade* and *Commerce*; which may else Expose us to *Foreign Attempts*.

THAT, by the Issuing out of Credit, the Exchequer is not only Excus'd the Issuing so much Money; but, instead of Ready Money, much of the *Taxes*, and other *Impositions*, will this way be, in great Part, Answer'd in Commodity, by Furnishing the *Crown* with *Stores* and *Provisions* for His Majesty's *Royal Navy* and *Land Forces*; whereby the Nation will be vastly Gainers, and that small *Stock in Cash* remaining, found Sufficient to make good the Balance; and yet the Exchequer better stor'd with *Cash*, than heretofore.

THAT, without This, or some such like Method, 'tis impossible for the *Crown*, *Rebus sic Stantibus*, to be Accommodated, or the Currant of our *Trade* Maintain'd, and Kept on Foot: For *Trade* is not manag'd so much by our *Stock in Currant Cash*, and Ready Money, as Credit; which is, and hath been ever accounted the great Engine and Support of all *Trade*, not only *Here*, but in all the known *Trading Parts* and *Places* of the *World*: There being the same, if not greater Disproportion and Inequality be-

tween *Coin* and *Credit*, as between *Copper-Tokens* and *Silver* : So that all *Coins* of *Gold* and *Silver*, are not otherwise to be *Reckon'd* or *Esteem'd* in the *Body of Trade*, than as the *Fractions*, and smaller *Particles* of *Credit*, ordain'd only to Answer it in the most *Minute Occasions* thereof; and Answers to *Credit*, as *Silver* to *Gold*, and *Tokens* to *Silver*; which are, and ever will (notwithstanding) be necessary to Even such *Reckoning*, as cannot otherwise be Adjusted.

THAT since the Publick Revenues are founded in the *People* originally, and flow from them to the *Crown*; and that the *Credit* of the *Crown* is a Consequent of it, and derived from the same Fountain; and being secured by *Law*, as aforesaid, whereby it has all the *Uses* and *Qualifications* of *Money*; and since the Publick Good is hereby greatly Furthered, and without Damage to Particulars: If the *Wisdom of Parliament* should think fit to use the *Coercive Power*, it may not be unreasonable to impose the *General Currancy* of such *Credit* on the *People*, whence it's derived, as from its proper Root and Fountain; and to whom Immense Benefits will certainly accrue by it: For whose Ease, in Conjunction with His Majesties Service, this *Credit* is wholly intended: Nevertheless to Restrain the *Credit* of such *Bills* to the *Crown* only, is sufficient to Render it Eligible among *Traders* and *Merchants*, as if made *Current* at large, as *Coin*.

Wherefore, to Conclude, This Great Design will have the Greater Effect, being Assisted under the Management and Direction of a Well-Constituted, and Truly *National Bank*, to be Establish'd by *Law*, under Check and Inspection of the *National Magistracy* and *Government*: And nothing can be more Safe, nor more Honourable; for that the *Nation* is its own *Trustee*; and consequently, neither can, nor will betray it *Self*, or *Government*; that being Unnatural to suppose: And what-ever Change of *Government*, or *State-Convulsions* should happen, none can seize a *Treasure* thus Secured, without drawing the *Justice* and *Vengeance* of the whole *Nation* upon them: And for the *Government*, or *Nation*, to stoop to little *Banks*, carry'd on by *Private Persons*, is to do them too much Honour, and subject the *Publick* to Danger and Loss, from *Designing Spirits*; And, at the same Time, to forget, that the *Wisdom*, *Power*, and *Integrity* of a *Nation*, is certainly its own Best, and most Natural *Refuge* and *Safety*; and are Fittest and Ablest to Assist the *Government* in all Emergencies: The *Credit* of such a *BANK* must needs Obtain both at *Home* and *Abroad*, thro' all Parts and Places of the *World*, where we hold any *Commerce*, or *Traffic*; when *Private Banks* cannot be Trusted by our nearest *Neighbours*, t'other Side of the *Water*.

All which is Humbly Offer'd to the Wisdom and Consideration of the Honourable HOUSE of COMMONS.



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A

PROPOSAL,

FOR

Paying *National Debts* Easily, by Improvement of any good *FUND*. For Raising *Publick Credit*, and Enriching the *NATION*; By Circulating the Coyn for Encouragement of *TRADE*.

By *William Woodford.* K

I. **F**OR the *Parliament* to order an Approved Number of *Exchequer Notes* sufficient for one Quarters, to be put forth to pay *National Debts* immediately, and that the Money for the First Quarters Tax shall pay off the Second Quarters Tax before hand; and so the Second the Third, and the Third the Fourth: And the Fourth to pay off the *Exchequer Notes*.

II. To Allow some proper Interest upon them.

III. To Order a good *FUND* to answer their Value.

IV. To make them *Current* upon all In-land Occasions, in matters of *Five Pounds* Value or more, which will be a means to make them serviceable in the Payment of *Forreign Bills* also, tho' not by Constraint, Because there will be no hazard, but Profit by them.

And it will be a means to make Money Circulate, because People will rather keep them by them for the sake of the Interest, than Money, which gets nothing by lying still.

And Circulation of Money must needs make Trade flourish:

And the flourishing of Trade will Enrich the Nation.

To Answer OBJECTIONS.

They may as well be Insured by a good *FUND*, as Houses, Ships, or any thing else; They will be a better Payment than Money, by means of the Interest, which will be of Publick Advantage.

And by their present Usefulness, because Money cannot be presently rais'd, and by raising *Publick Credit*, which Money does not do.

And they will save the Charge and Trouble of taking up Money by Anticipation, whereby Particular Men have been usually the only Gainers.

With all Submission, &c.

PROPOSAL

For Paying

National Debts, &c.



A Proposal for Raising a Fund to discharge the Debts of the Nation.

Humbly Recommended to the Honourable House of Commons,
By W. C. M. D.

I. **T**HAT an Act of Parliament be made, establishing a *Grand Royal License-Office*, to be manag'd by Commissioners as in the Stamp-Paper-Office, who shall appoint their Deputies in every Diocess or County.

II. Every Person shall be obliged to take out one *License of Priviledges*, on 12 d. Stamp-Parchment, containing therein all Grants required or demanded for One whole Year ; paying *Half-yearly*, according to the Rate and Form following :

	l.	s.	d.
Wearing Jewels, Pearls, or Precious Stones —————	0	2	6
Wearing Beaver-Hat, Perriwig, Point or Flanders Lace, each ———	0	2	6
Wearing any Garment or Ornament made of Gold or Silver ———	0	2	6
Wearing any Garment made of Silk —————	0	2	6
Keeping any Deer in private Park or Chase —————	0	2	6
Keeping any China Ware or Silver Plate for Use —————	0	2	6
Keeping two or more Horses, Mares, or Geldings, (and not being a Reputed Farmer, Grafier, or Husband-man) and no Coach —————	0	2	6
Keeping two Horses, &c. and a Coach —————	0	5	0
Keeping four Horses, &c. and a Coach —————	0	7	6
Keeping six Horses, &c. and a Coach —————	0	10	0
Keeping two or more Cows, Bulls or Oxen —————	0	2	6
Keeping twenty, or more Sheep —————	0	2	6
Renting or Farming any Lands, being Reputed Farmers, Grafiers, or Husband-men, shall pay for every License for Horses, Cows or Sheep, one Penny in the Pound of what they Rent for each License, viz. if 10 l. per Ann. three Licenses amount to —————	0	2	6
Having or Enjoying two or more Spiritual Preferments or Dignities, for each —————	0	5	0
Having or Enjoying any Spiritual Preferment, or Dignity, and not Residing on it —————	0	10	0
Having any Decoy, Salt-Pit, Mine or Warren, for each ———	0	2	6
Having any Offices in the Law, Customs, &c. or Place of Profit from whence arise Fees or Salaries —————	0	2	6
All Publick Houses, Publick Societies, as Corporations, Colleges, Companies, Cathedrals, &c. if they will use Plate ———	0	10	0

III. The Penalty of the Defaulter to be 20 l. and Forfeiture of Unlicens'd Goods, or Profits of the Estate so Unlicens'd also.

IV. All Disputes to be determin'd between two, or more Justices.

V. Every Steward of the Household, or Estate, who usually Receives and Pays for all Noblemen, or Persons of Quality, shall be obliged under 50 l. Penalty, to take an Account of the whole Family, deliver it to the Collectors upon Demand, and be allow'd to deduct what he pays for such Licenses out of the Profits of the Estate he receives. If knowingly a Defaulter, to pay 50 l. as aforesaid, to be rais'd by way of Debt, notwithstanding any Priviledge or Protection.

VI. Hackney Coaches, all Children under 3 Year old, Rings, Ribbons, King's-Evil-Gold, Silver Spoons, Silk-stockings, or Gloves, to be excepted.

VII.

VII. Every License to be Inspected and Examined every Half-year, or oftner if thought necessary, after the *Assessors* (who may be the *Church-wardens* or *Overseers of the Poor*) have made a Return into the Office of the Duplicates of the Licenses requisite in every Family.

VIII. Every Landlord or Landlady, Master or Mistress, taking any Lodger or Servant wearing Silk, &c. *knowingly, without a License produced*, shall incur the Penalty, if they do not within ten Days after give Notice to the Office, or some Officer belonging to it.

IX. Every *Refusal* to produce, or shew their License, to the proper Officer when demanded, shall be *adjudged a Default*.

X. *All Informations* shall be deliver'd *in Writing seal'd*, with the Names and Places of Abode both of the Informer and Defaulter, to some Person belonging to the Officer, who shall communicate the same to the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to Warrant their Inspectors to make *Enquiry*, to examine the Matter: And if, upon Examination, the Information be found true, the Forfeiture levy'd shall be divided, by Order of the Commissioners, between the Poor of the Parish, Informer, and Officers of the Office.

The Grounds, Reasons and Motives, for making such Act.

1. **I**T being grounded on the *Luxury and Extravagancies* of the Nation it cannot possibly affect the Poor, but may be a Means to stop *Viciousness and Immoralities*.
2. It will oblige the meaner sort of People to wear *Woollen Manufacture*.
3. It charges every Person *equally*; or if *unequally*, that Person makes it his *own Choice*, not being compell'd, as he affects Greatness or Gentility.
4. It endangers *no Man of the Guilt of Perjury*, no Oath being required.
5. It prevents the *Retailer* from *advancing his Goods*, and *imposing on the Buyer*, under Colour of a Tax, because not taxed in his Hands.
6. It will increase the King's Revenue of the *Parchment-Act*, *Stamp-Paper*, and promote *Coinage*.
7. It charges *no Man*, in all probability, *above five Pounds* per Ann. except Persons of very *Great Estates* and *Quality* indeed (who cannot possibly pay *ten Pounds* per Ann. even then) and consequently may bear it.
8. It is *universal to all Mankind*, as *Noblemen, Gentlemen, Reputed Gentlemen, Tradesmen, Farmers, Grasiers*, and indeed all Persons of any Substance; *not Titles* (as from 5 *l.* to 50 *l.* Poll) which is the *unequallest way*, but Riches being made the Ground of the Charge, and every one made *Judge of his own Abilities*.
9. It may serve to ease the Tax on *Land or Stock*.
10. It charges *Farmers and Grasiers* in *proportion to the Estate they Rent*, and not barely for keeping two or more Horses, four or more Cows, twenty or more Sheep; because the Charge made on a Farmer renting 10 *l.* per Ann. (or indeed perhaps 6 *l.* per Ann.) would have been too great to have required 15 *s.* per Ann. for a License, and no more of one Renting 500 *l.* per Ann. therefore I have made it a Penny Rent, by which every One pays as he is able to Rent greater or lesser Farms, or more Grounds or Lands, in a true Proportion. The more he Rents, the better he is able to pay, they having bore little of the Burden of the War.
11. It is very easy to be manag'd, by *few Officers*, and *little Expence*; a Register of every Diocess (or one specially Deputed in every County) being sufficient to grant them, as the *Overseers to Assess and Collect*.
12. If you please to add to it, you may lay 1 *s.* Poll, or more, on every Person not comprehended in this Act, and not receiving Alms.

Objections answered.

Object. 1. **W**omen will be so universally Taxed by such an Act, that they will hinder by their Influence, if possible, the Passing of it.

Answ. The Tax or Duty laid on Women, as such, will not exceed 20 s. per Ann. (*viz.* for Jewels, Silver, Silk and Lace;) all which is charged on the Richer Sort, and consequently will be able to pay. So that if Persons, not able to pay so well as others, will yet affect Greatness, let them pay for their affected Gentility.

Object. 2. *How shall Servants dispose of old Periwigs, Beaver Hats, old Silk, &c. given by Master or Mistress?*

Answ. If they are the meaner sort of Servants let them sell their Gifts, and buy themselves others more suitable to their Degrees and Station. If they are of the better sort of Servants, they will not value 5 s. or 10 s. per Ann. to gratify Pride or Luxury.

Object. 3. *All Country Gentlemen, composing the main Body of the House of Commons, will not suffer a Tax on Chases, Warrens, Decoys and Coaches, &c.*

Answ. This is already answered, because all the Grants mentioned amount to under 5 l. per Ann. which is but an ordinary Poll for their Estates and Station: For 'tis not probable, nay scarce possible, any one Person should require all the Grants mentioned; so that it will be no comparison to 10, 15, 20, or 40 l. &c. Poll.

Object. 4. *But the Children, especially Females, may be numerous, perhaps 7 or 8 in a Family, and the Parent must pay perhaps 1 l. per Ann. (for Jewels, Silk, Silver, Lace) for each, which will be very Burthensome.*

Answ. This I grant, if so; but it will very rarely happen: But if it does, the Children may be Young, so good decent Stuffs, or the like, not Jewels, &c. will be thought by a wise Parent good enough for them. If they are Marriagable, the Parent usually gives them a certain yearly Allowance for Cloaths, &c. So, by a good Husbandry, they ought to save the Tax, and pay it themselves out of such an Allowance.

Object. 5. *It seems to be an Excise, which the Nation will not bear.*

Answ. If it were, seeing it falls equally to the Better and Richer Sort of Mankind, not at all affecting the Poor, as an Excise of Malt, Bread or Meat, would; what Hurt is it? Every Person taxes himself.—But Secondly, It cannot be called an Excise; for an Excise properly is grounded on Weight and Measure, out of which some part is allotted as a Duty to the King. Now neither Weight or Measure being herein concern'd, I cannot conceive it to be an Excise. And if I may presume to name it properly, it may be styl'd, *A Poll against Excesses and Extravagancies.*

Multiplicity of Officers in Managing, and Perplexity in Collecting, is answered before.

**A Proposal for Raising
a FUND, &c.**

**Humbly offered to the Honour-
able House of Commons.**



PROPOSALS

To the HONOURABLE
HOUSE of COMMONS,

By John Goodwin, Gent.

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816. m. 6

13

How to Raise Four Millions in Five Years; or Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum, without Demanding, Distraining, or Receiving one Penny in Money from the Subject: Demonstrated thus,

First, **T**HAT the People of *England*, by Computation, are 9000000. And that each of them doth Expend half a Peck of Bread-Corn *per Week*, at least; And that if One Half-Penny Duty be laid upon each respective Half-Peck, it will amount to 975000 *l. per Annum*, Deduct 175000 *l.* for Poor, and Collecting the said Duty, and then 'twill amount to 4000000 *l.* in Five Years, or 800000 *l. per Annum*.

To be Collected at the several Mills where the said Corn shall be Ground, and the Overseers of each respective Parish, to Appoint such Times for the Inhabitants to bring their Corn to the said Mills, as shall be most convenient for them, and Surveyors to be Appointed to Attend at the said Mills, at those Times, to take an Account of the Corn; The Duty to be received in Meal. Thus, for every Peck of Wheat, Mafing or Rye, One Penny-worth; and so proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity; The Miller only to be Accountable to the Surveyor, and to be Chapmen for the same at the lowest Market-Price; which shall be set by the Justices of the Peace at their Quarter-Sessions, or other Meetings, which will be the same Trouble to the said Justices, as giving the Aflize of Bread to the Bakers, and the Miller to have Credit for the same to such Times as shall be Appointed by the Collectors.

Object. 1. *That the People will be Liable to be Defrauded by the Miller.*

Answer. That the Justices of the Peace do Award how many Ounces the Miller shall Receive for the Penny-worth *per Peck* Duty; So that the People cannot be wronged one Grain comparatively.

The Overseers to give a List of the Poor at the Meeting of the said Justices, and the Justices Certificate of such Poor to the Collectors, shall be sufficient, and the Poor to be Allowed Half a Peck-a-piece, Ground or Unground, *per Week*; and this to be unaccounted between the Miller and the Surveyors.

If any Person or Persons shall bring their Corn at other Time or Times than Appointed, it shall be Forfeited to the King; or if the Miller shall Receive any Corn without the Surveyor's Knowledge, That he shall be Liable to such Penalty as this Honourable House shall think fit.

Object. 2. *Why shall those that have Conveniency to Grind at Home, be obliged to bring their Corn to the Mill?*

It may be thus Ordered, Such Persons shall give an Account of the Number of their Families to the Collectors, and be Chargeable for the same Half-Peck Duty, in the Nature as the Miller.

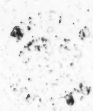
That it will be a great Charge to Collect this Duty.

That One Person, being placed in the Center, may Collect Twelve Mills; which will not amount to above 12 *d.* in the Pound.

If this Pass into an Act, no Bank or Fund whatsoever, but will Advance a Million, either by way of Loan or Farming the same upon so certain a Revenue, that while the People eat Bread, cannot fail nor alter.

And that no good Subject will Grudge a small slice of Bread, once a Week, for so great a Support to the King and Government against their Enemies: And this Duty amounts to no more.

And I hope my Well-wishing, when Corrected and Amended by my Superiours, may be Serviceable, as designed by your most Humble and Obedient Servant.



PROPOSALS

Humbly Offer'd to the Honourable

House of Commons, by *John Goodwin.*

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TO raise Two Millions eight hundred thousand Pounds in one Year, One Million to be raised in the first Month, by a Duty to be laid on the Woollen Manufacture, together with Hair and Silk, by such a Method, that none shall pay towards it, but what they please, and when they please.

Whereas I have lately presented the same Proposal, with some wrong Notions, as well by the Number of the Wearers, as by the Stock in hand, which, by diligent Enquiry of the greatest Dealers in the said Commodities, I have now rectified, and the Sum, now proposed, explained by demonstration.

The Duty. That a Valuation be put upon these following Effects, and that all above the Valuation to pay the following Duty, and all below it to be free.

Imprimis, That all Cloth of six Quarters wide, exceeding 4 s. per Yard, shall pay Two-pence out of every Shilling the Cloath shall advance higher in price: And all Cloath of five Quarters wide, exceeding 3 s. 6 d. per Yard, the like Duty: And all Cloath or Frize of Yard wide, exceeding 3 s. per Yard, the same. All Ratteens, five Quarters wide, exceeding 4 s. per Yard, the same. All Serges, Druggets or Ratteens, of above three Quarters broad, exceeding 2 s. per Yard, the same. All Serges, Druggets, or other Stuffs, under three Quarters wide and above half Ell, except exceeding 1 s. 6 d. per Yard, the same. All narrow Frize, exceeding 1 s. 6 d. per Yard, the same. All Shaloons, exceeding 1 s. 4 d. per Yard, the same. All half-yard broad Stuffs, exceeding 8 d. per Yard, the same. All Flannels, Bays, Swan-skins, or Says, exceeding 1 s. per Yard, the same. All Lincey-woolsey, that shall be printed or calendred to pay 1 d. per Yard, at the place of Printing, this being not for the use of the Poor.

Hats. That all Hats, exceeding 4 s. per Hat, to pay the like Duty.

Mixt Stuffs. That all Stuffs, mixed with Hair or Silk, of three Quarters wide, exceeding 1 s. 8 d. per Yard, the same. All mixt of half-yard broad, exceeding 1 s. 2 d. per Yard, the same.

That Stuffs, made all of Hair, of three Quarters wide, exceeding 2 s. per Yard, the same:

All Shags, made of Hair, of half-yard broad or under, exceeding 1 s. 8 d. per Yard, the same.

Silks. That all Silks, of a Yard wide, exceeding 3 s. per Yard, the same: All of three Quarters wide, exceeding 2 s. 6 d. per Yard, the same: All of half-yard wide, exceeding 2 s. per Yard, the same.

And whereas several of these Narrow Silks and Beaver-Hats and Velvets, will rise to so high a Price, that the Duty will be more hard upon them than others; therefore, where either of them shall rise to above 1 s. per Yard, or per Hat, that from that Price upward, they shall pay one Penny in the Shilling only.

The Pri- ces. Now these Particulars being thus supposed, the Collection may be made easie, viz:

Inasmuch as all these Commodities have a Place to Seal them by way of Trade; at these Places, Surveyors may be appointed who shall understand these Commodities, and set the Duty upon them, and Seal them with a Seal or Mark, signifying the Duty paid; and all under the Duty, shall have a Mark, signifying their Exemption: And if the Maker, Merchant, or any other Person, shall Sell, or offer to Sale any of the aforesaid Commodities, without these Marks or Seals, that they shall be liable to such a Penalty as this Honourable House shall think fit; or if an Person whatsoever, shall conceal any of these Commodities, that they shall be forfeited, the one Moyety to His Majesty, the other Moyety to be divided between the Discoverer and the Poor of the Parish, where such Discovery shall be made.

Stock in hand. But as for the Commodities now in all Hands, they must be Charged where they are found, which will Raise the Million above-mentioned, in a Month, to be Collected as followeth:

That all whole Pieces of Cloath, Stuffs, or Silks, their Lengths are known, and Fineness seen without trouble, and their Remnants can be but little; and to avoid all Dispute with the Owners of their Goods, being Over-charged by the Duty, that any, under that apprehension, shall set that part to the Surveyors, and they be obliged to take it; so that this can no way discourage the Woollen Manufactory, for in all Hands that these Commodities shall pass through, from the Maker to the Wearer, they will get Two Pence in the Shilling, as the Goods shall advance in Price; so this can effect none but the Wearer, and the Poor exempted without prejudice, for the Courtest are generally the thickest, and consequently the warmest, and all others are left to their liberty: As for the Quality and Gentry, it will but make that distinction between them and others, which is always convenient.

The Sum rises thus: Suppose the Wearers to be Six Millions; two of which to wear of Price below the Duty; then four to raise the Sum, two of each Sex, viz. Men wearing Cloath, or the strongest Stuffs; the Prizes being various, I shall endeavour the *Medium*, which is, Cloath at 10 s. per Yard, and Stuffs at 2 s. 8 d. which will be equal to the Duty of a Garment, the Breadth being compared: Then how much is worn in a Year? Suppose every Man to wear two Coats, one Waste-coat, and one pair of Breeches, which takes Seven Yards of Cloath, or as much Stuff as pays the same Duty, which is, Seven Shillings; and state Hats at 10 s. per Hat, which is 1 s. Duty, in all 8 s. per Man, 800000 l.

Women wearing cheaper Stuffs, I state at 2 s. 2 d. per Yard, and eighteen Yards to make a Suit, which pays 4 s. 6 d. and Petticoats and Waste-coats at 1 s. 6 d. which makes 6 s. per Woman, in all 600000 l. And if the Stock in Hand be one Year's wear, then the Total will amount to 2800000 l.

And if your great Wifdoms shall think fit either to prohibit or restrain the wearing of all Foreign Effects of these kinds, or for the same uses, it will encourage our Home-Manufacture, by employing our Poor, whose whole dependance is thereon; and be a damage to none, but the *East-India* Company, whose Interest, we hope, will not out-balance the good of the whole Nation.

All which is humbly presented to this honourable House, with Submission.

THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

The following is a list of the names of the officers of the Army who have been promoted to the rank of Major General since the 1st of January, 1917.

Major General William H. B. Smith, U.S.A., has been promoted to the rank of Major General, and will be so designated on the 1st of January, 1918.

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Proposals by W. G.

Shewing how to raise Two Millions of Money per Annum, or more; and, by the same Method, put down High-way-men, Thieves and Robbers, which will ease the Country of the great Charge which they lye under, in making good what is lost on the Road, or otherwise, from time to time; and likewise his Majesty's Customs many Thousands per Annum, under the Sale of Prohibited Goods by Scotch Pedlers and others, and prevent stealing, embexelling, and melting down of Gold and Silver.

Imprimis,

That all Bullion, or melted-down Silver, above the value of be bought and sold at one particular place in each County or Shire, as is Leather at *Leaden-hall*, or Cloth at *Blackwel-hall*; and that it be there Mark'd, Number'd, Register'd, and there Taxed; and that a Certificate be given with each piece of Plate, &c. with its Number, Weight and Mark; which Certificate shall pass from Man to Man with the said Plate, when sold or any way disposed of, and shall be to all Parties a Receipt for the same, being paid for the same.

1. may be objected, That it will be a hindrance to the Goldsmiths & others in their Trades, as no more than the Stamp-office is to the Proceedings in Law, Equity and other Matters in several ways in dealing.

That any Person, who offers any Plate to sell, above the value of and not having a Certificate thereof, shall be seiz'd, as stolen Goods; by which method any Plate that is stolen cannot be sold without the Certificate with it.

That all Persons do bring in their Plate or Bullion to be Register'd, at or before the day of next, and all what is not Register'd after the day of may be seiz'd by any Person, to whom it is offer'd to sale; one half to the King, the other half to the Informer: And that it shall not be made over to any Person by Will, or any other ways transferr'd; and if so, such Will or Deed to be void and of none effect, unless Register'd.

That all Plate or Bullion that is Register'd, shall pass from Man to Man at the full Price or Value with what is over-paid for taxing the same: which will prevent the Exportation thereof; and all what is imported shall be taxed at the Custom-house where it first arrives.

That there be a Draw-back at the Custom-house for some part of the Duty so paid; to make it equivalent with the Price of Gold and Silver in the neighbouring Countries; and all Goods whatever that are wrought with Gold or Silver, which are to be Exported, shall be allowed to draw back part of the Duty so paid afore said for their Bullion; and that they deliver up their Ticket or Certificate for the same Duty, being paid.

That all Money coin'd may pass for no more in Payments than Bullion uncoined, and if it exceed much in value above the price in our neighbouring Countries, that there shall be a Draw-back allowed at the Custom-house for the same, upon any lawful occasion, where there is a necessity for the Exportation thereof, by which will be known what Gold and Silver is exported from time to time.

That the Price of Gold and Silver may be at a fixed Standard, not exceeding the value of unless there be great occasion thereof, and that it be rais'd by the consent of the Government.

That all Plate, when made up into any Fashion whatever, may be Register'd again, and deliver up their old Ticket; and crossed out of the Book, and a new Ticket or Certificate given, mentioning what it was made into.

That all Persons, that have any Gold or Silver Lace or Fringe to burn, or any Plate to melt down, above the value of shall not melt or burn the same, without delivering first up their Certificate thereof, and taking another, mentioning what it was, and what is to be done with the same; or sell it unburnt or unmelted.

That all Ale-houses do renew their Certificates for their Tankards every Year, as they do their Licenses.

That there be a Catalogue of all what is Enter'd in each County or Shire, sent to each other every Week, by which Method all the Books may be kept alike, so that any Plate that is offered to sale, which is stole, may be examined with the Books of the next adjacent Office, and may be seiz'd, if those Persons have not their Certificate to produce.

That if any Ticket or Certificate be lost by any Person, they shall make it appear by sufficient proof of the Tax being formerly paid, mentioning the Date of their Ticket or Certificate which they lost, and they paying for a new one, and mentioning the old one being lost in their second Certificate.

The price of Gold and Silver since the last Sessions of Parliament until this present sitting has been rais'd and Rais'd to the Rates as followeth; which will fall in course when the Coin is Regulated:

April 1694.	l. s. d.	August 1694.	l. s. d.
Gold Standard per Ounce Troy,	04 06 00	Gold Standard per Ounce Troy,	05 07 06
Ditto Pistoles,	04 06 06	Ditto Pistoles,	05 07 00
Ditto Ducats,	04 08 06	Ditto Ducats,	05 16 00
Silver Standard, English,	00 05 04	Silver Standard, English,	00 06 10
Pieces of Eight,	00 05 07	Pieces of Eight,	00 07 01
Ditto Sevil, Mexico, &c. mixed,	00 05 06	Ditto Sevil, Mexico, &c. mixed,	00 07 01
Virgin Silver,	00 05 09	Virgin Silver,	00 07 04

That a Duty of in the Pound, be laid on all Goods, wrought or unwrought, for Sale, above the Value of which are carried from any one City, Town, or Village throughout England to any other; and that all such Goods shall be entered in a Custom-house, in every chief City or Town, in every County before the Goods are sent away, or as they pass through or by the next place where the Register is kept, and a Certificate, and Bills of Parcels sent by the Owner of the Goods, importing, where bought, and to what place they are to go to, as is by Shipping-coquets.

That it shall not be lawful to Sell, or carry away, any Goods that shall be brought to any Inn to unload; or stay there, unless the Party, so bringing the said Goods, shall produce their Certificate referring to, or mentioning in the Bill of Entry and Certificate, each particular Parcel of Goods so brought, from whence, and to what place intended to be carried or conveyed in order to Sale.

That all Goods brought to any place to be Sold, or further conveyed in order for Sale, without producing the Certificate and Bill of Entry where Custom was Paid, shall be seized as Stolen-Custom-Goods are, or ought to be, and the same to be kept until redeemed by Law, at the Offenders costs of Suit; by which method any Person that will send their Certificate, or a Duplicate thereof, before their Goods, to the place of Sale, may prevent Robbing, by hindring the Sale thereof.

That all Scotch Pedlars, and other such like, do not presume to sell any Goods above the Value of ten shillings unless Registered at the first coming into England, or at the next adjacent place or places to Scotland, or in the place or places in England, where they shall buy, or through which they shall carry any Goods as aforesaid.

That all foreign and other Goods, that are carried from one place to another by Land, do produce their Certificate, at what place the Custom was paid, before they have liberty to dispose of their Goods, and in default thereof be made seizable.

That all manner of Goods which are the Product of England, or are here Manufactured, and shall be thought meet to be exported, may have a Draw-back at the Custom-house, for the full Import Custom by them paid.

That all manner of Goods, the Product of England, &c. which are to be Eaten or Drank, shall be exempted out of this Act.

That all Household, second-hand Goods, or wearing Apparel be exempted from the Duty, but all Goods are to be mentioned in their Bill or Bills of Lading, to prevent being Robb'd, by which they are to be seizable, as stolen Goods, unless mentioned in the Bill of Lading as aforesaid.

That there be a Register kept in *Sales* and *Rent*, and other parts of the Kingdom, where goods are sold or *Wholesale* is exported to *Foreign* by *Wholesale*, and that they do Register the same according to the method aforesaid.

That Duties being Collected with the *Antique*, will be but of very little Charge to the Na-



A PROPOSAL Humbly Presented to the Right Honourable the HOUSE of COMMONS, by which it is Reasonable to Suppose a Million may be Raised (and as it is hoped much more) without Oppressing any Person, every one being at their Liberty to Pay, or not to Pay.

IF this Honourable Assembly think good to Enact, That no Person of any Rank, Quality, or Condition whatever, shall in their Wearing Apparel, use or wear any thing that is not of the true Growth, Product, and Manufacture of this Kingdom; for and during one whole year, to Commence from the 25th of March next, except they take out Lifences for the same at a certain Rate; some Rates being hereafter specified; which are Humbly Submitted to the Candid Censure of this August Assembly to Judge of the Equality of.

That every Duke, Dutches, Marques and Marchioness, Earl and Countess, pay for such Lidence Five Pounds each, and for their Children under their Tution, Two Pounds each; that all Persons under the Degree of an Earl and Countess, to a Knight and his Lady inclusive, do pay for such Lidence Four Pounds each, and for their Children, One Pound Ten Shillings each; That all Esquires by Birth or Place, all Gentlemen, all Clergy Men, all Lawyers, all Merchants and Wholesale Trades Men, and all Officers either in His Majesty's Customs or elsewhere, whose Salaries are Forty Pound a Year, or above, and their Wives to pay for such Lidence Two Pounds Ten Shillings each, and for their Children One Pound each; That all Yeoman Men and Rich Farmers, all Servants, or Men that have any Place whose Wages or Salary is Twenty Pounds a Year or upward, and under Forty; all Retail Trades-Men (except such Handy-Craft Trades that get their Living only by their Work) and their Wives, do pay for such Lidence one Pound each, and for their Children Ten Shillings each; That all other, be they Handy-Craft Trades or Servants, or any other Person not before mentioned, and their Wives that take such Lidence, shall pay for each Ten Shillings, and for their Children Five Shillings each.

And it is Humbly Supposed, That at the Rates before specified, it may rise to a far greater Sum than is first mentioned; but if it should fall short of such a Sum (as in all probability it will not) yet whatever Money it doth raise, will be present Money, and therefore much better than any that will be longer in raising; and for the better Effecting the same, Books with Blank Lifences may be Printed and Numbered, and room left in the said Books where the Lidence is cut out, to insert the Person's Name, Quality, and Place of Abode that hath such Lidence: And other Cautions are ready to be Proposed, that will be sufficient to secure the Act for being Evaded, or any Person Wrong'd, if this most Honourable and August Assembly shall think fit to make such Act, and to Rectifie the Rates before Proposed, if found in any part unequal: And it is Humbly Supposed, That such Act can be no hindrance or disadvantage to any Trade whatever, for it may reasonably be conjectured, that most People will take out such Lifences rather than lay by the Cloaths they have already, and buy others conformable to the Act, which will cost more than the Lidence by much; and it is hoped, that such Act in one years time may discover such Advantages for the Publick good, as may induce it hereafter to be turned into a perpetual Law; All which is Humbly Submitted to the Wisdom and Candid Censure of this Honourable Assembly, by a Real Lover of the present Government, and the Liberty and Property of the Subject, and is Your Honours most Dutiful, Obedient, and Humble Servant,

Gilbert Malkin.

THE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE
HONORABLE
MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND
THE SENATE

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR
ENDING
JUNE 30, 1914



AND
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR
ENDING
JUNE 30, 1914

K. H. L. 16
A PROPOSAL humbly Offer'd to the Honourable House
of Commons, how to raise Two Hundred Thousand
Pounds per Annum. *8/6 m. 6*
17

A According to the Account of the
New State of *England*, and o-
ther Writers, there is above 10000 Parishes.
Ten Thousand Parishes in *England* and
Wales.

And in each Parish one with the
other, there's One Hundred Service-
able Horses, which makes One Million 1000000 Horses
of Horses in *England* and *Wales*.

The Owner of each Horse paying
One Shilling Quarterly for every
Horse he keeps, will raise Yearly 200000 per Ann.
Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

This being Granted for Five Years, 1000000 in Five
will raise One Million. Years.

And to prevent Increase of Officers, this may be
Assessed and Collected by those that Assess and Collect
the Tax on *Houses*, or *Births* and *Burials*, &c.

Objection. But if it should be Objected, that this Tax
will fall-heaviest on those that keep many Horses, and
especially on Carriers, and others whose Livelihood it
is.

Answer. That each Horse by modest Computation will
Earn Forty Eight Shillings each Quarter, (besides Ex-
pence of keeping) therefore One Shilling may easily
be paid Quarterly.

A PROPOSAL to Raife
200000 l. per Annum on
Horses.



A PROPOSAL of a Plain and Ready way to raise a very great Sum of Monies, by a Tax, or Poll upon Quick Stock, which was never yet Charged nor Assessed.

THIS present Parliament having, like Good Patriots, and Loyal Subjects, generally and unanimously declared, they are resolved to support His Majesty against his Enemies both at home and abroad, and effectually supply him to carry on the War against France with Vigor.

Thinking of the many great Occasions, and extraordinary Necessity there will be for raising of Monies, and the difficulty of finding Ways, and Means to Effect it; And amongst other things, considering that all Quick Stock, namely, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Swine, have of late years sold at very good Rates, to the great advantage of Farmers, and all other Proprietors of them; and in all probability like to continue so as long as the War lasts; being the occasion of the extraordinary Consumption, and Use of those Goods, more Meat being spent in Victualling the Fleets, and more Horses employ'd in the Army. Therefore, with all humble submission to the Great Wisdom and Understanding of the Honourable House of Commons, I here propose a Tax upon Quick Stock, being never charg'd before; altho' perhaps it may be objected, and said, that Quick Stock is the Product of the Land, and to lay a Tax upon that, is to lay a heavier burden upon Land; but to solve that is answer'd, That as all good and kind Landlords pay, and bear all, or the greatest part of the Land-Tax of 4 shillings per Pound, so it is propos'd that the Tenants, and Proprietors bear all the Tax of the Quick Stock; And then altho' the Load be heavier, there will be more hands to support and bear it; and if a Weight be increased, as long as there are more Bearers, it will be carried with the same ease as it was before when lighter, and had fewer supporters; And there being also a great quantity of Monies employ'd, and gone by the Quick Stock as well as the dead Trading Stock; It is presum'd, with humble submission, that the one is no more an Excise than the other, and that it is not unreasonable that one should be Taxed as well as the other, especially at this juncture of time when there are so many great occasions for raising of Monies. And as the last Parliament gave an instance for Taxing dead Trading Stock, so I most humbly refer it to the Great Wisdom and Consideration of the present Parliament, for the Taxing of the Quick Stock; which, as hereafter proportioned, cannot be thought a grievous, or heavy Tax, being but about the sixtieth penny of every Mans Quick Stock; and yet if duly Assessed, and Collected, may, its presum'd, raise in one year more than three times the sum the Chimney Money did; and if approved of, may be continued one year or more, as the Parliament in their Great Wisdom shall think requisite, and necessary, and may serve for a Fund for the making good, and Re coining the Clip'd and Corrupt Monies of the Nation, or for any other supply; And what thinking and unprejudiced Man, where there is an absolute necessity, would not willingly, without grumbling, part with a Penny out of five Shillings towards redressing so great a grievance as the Clip'd and Corrupt Monies is, and to secure Religion, and Property.

The Method and Rates of this Tax propos'd to be laid upon Quick Stock, viz. Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Swine, are as followeth;

FIRST, For Cattle, being in all Counties some good, and some indifferent, it is propos'd to Tax them in all Counties alike, *viz.* A Calf under a year old, a penny; A year old two pence; A young Beast two years old, four pence; A young Beast three years old eight pence; And at four years old (being then partly come to their full growth) or upward, twelve pence.

Next for Sheep, there being a difference in their Breed; in some Countries the generality of them being not worth one with another above 4 s. or 5 s. a piece; and in other Countries the generality of them being worth 9 s. or 10 s. a piece one with another: It is therefore proposed to Tax them differently: And in those places where the generality of them are worth but 4 s. or 5 s. a piece, to Tax every Sheep at 3 Farthings *per Annum*; and where they are generally worth 9 s. or 10 s. a piece, to Tax them at 3 Half pence a Sheep; and all to be reckon'd Sheep, excepting Lambs under 6 Months old.

For Horses, they being in all Countries as Cattle are, some good, and some indifferent, it is proposed to Tax them alike in all Counties, *viz.* A Foal under a Year old 3 Half-pence *per Annum*, a Year old 3 d. a two Year old 6 d. a three Year old 9 d. a four Year old 12 d. and at five Years old (being then near their full growth) 15 d. And for every Stone-Horse, Gelding, or Mare of that Age, or more, being worth 10 l. to be Taxed 2 s. 6 d. and for the more equality of the Thing, if worth 15 l. then to be Taxed 3 s. 9 d. and if worth 20 l. to be Taxed 5 s. but to Rate none higher, because a Horse that is really worth 20 l. is as useful, and good for Service, as one that may be valued to three times that Price: And none to be free, or exempted, but Military Officers and Soldiers Horses, that are actually in His Majesty's present Pay and Service.

And lastly, For Swine in all Countries, to Tax and Assess every One that is worth Five Shillings, a Penny; if worth Ten Shillings, 2 d. if worth 15 s. then 3 d. and so on to the utmost value: But none to be rated but such as are worth 5 s. a piece.

Having thus set down the several Rates proposed to Tax the Quick Stock at, I now come to propose a way for the exact Assessing and Managing this Tax, and to make it plain and easie, without Rigour or Partiality: In the first place it is proposed, That there be two Assessors chosen in every Parish, or more, where it is large and requires it, that are conscientious and understanding Men, who are to be sworn to do Justice to the best of their Judgment and Knowledge, in taking an exact Account of every Man's Quick Stock aforesaid, and in valuing and assessing the same according to the forementioned Rates, and to make true Duplicates thereof in the Form hereafter shown; whereof one to be given to the Collectors of the Parish, to gather the said Tax by; and another to the general Receiver of the County, that he may understand what is due from every Parish. And for the receiving and collecting of the said Tax, the Collectors of the Land-Tax in every Parish, and the general Receiver of that Assessment in the County may serve, having the same Allowance *per Pound* for the receiving of this as is allowed for the Land-Tax; and so it will come readily, and at an easie Charge, into His Majesty's Exchequer.

For the commencing of this Tax, it is proposed to be from *Lady-Day*, 1697. for the Year 1697. And for the time of assessing and making this Tax, it is proposed to be betwixt *Lady-Day* and *May-Day*; and so by that time it may be exactly known what it will amount to.

The Days of Payment to be as the Land-Tax are.

And, to prevent Disputes and Evasions, it is further proposed, That every Person and Proprietor shall be assessed for all the Quick Stock aforesaid, which shall be found in his possession at the time of Assessing, whether bred, bought, or sold, that he may not pretend they are not his own, and so not to be Taxed for them.

And if any Person shall conceal, or deny to give a just and true Account of his Quick Stock (which is not easie to be done, because every Man's Quick Stock is visible, and known to his Neighbours) all such Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Swine, so concealed, or denied, to be forfeited, and one Moiety of the value thereof to go to the Discoverer, and the other to the King, and added to the Duplicate: Or any other Penalty, which the Parliament in their great Wisdom shall think more proper and expedient.

Note, That this Tax, if rightly consider'd, cannot be said to affect the Poor, or oppress the Rich, for the Poor having no Quick Stock, are not Chargeable, and those that have, pay but proportionable for what they have, at easie, and moderate Rates; but about the Sixtieth Penny, as aforesaid, and so cannot be thought to be an Oppression, especially when there is an absolute necessity to raise Monies, and, perhaps, no way to be found out that will be more effectual, and more reasonable, and moderate, and give less Offence and Disturbance to the People than this; for, here are no Officers to Insult, or Impose, but such as every Parish chuses itself, and those such as are alike concern'd: Nor can it be said to lie heavy upon the Bearers, when it is also consider'd, that the Tenants and Farmers, (being the generality of the Proprietors of the Quick Stock) have had very good Times, by the well selling of their Commodity, and, in a manner, paid little or nothing towards Carrying on the War: and there being many extraordinary, and pressing occasions for Monies, which must be supplied, and that this Proposal will effectually raise a very considerable Sum, and be readily, and easily managed, It is therefore humbly presumed, it is better to do it such a way, than to clogg peoples Purse and Patience with lingering Payments for many years; for, as in desperate Distempers, a sharp Remedy, that will effect the Cure, is better bore, and taken by a Patient, than a tedious Course of Physick, which requires many small, and troublesome Medicines, of which he sees no end, and may, perhaps, be overtaken with another Illness, before he is recovered of that which at present he languishes under. But besides all, This Tax carries no weight, nor force, either to hurt the Buyer, or Seller, for it is but about a Penny in 5 s. which, in any Commodity of that value, is but an inconsiderable share, and alters it but little in its Rate or Price, and so cannot be thought any sensible prejudice to the Poor, in making any thing dearer they are to buy.

An Example for the Form of the Assessment or Duplicate.

		l. s. d.		
A. B. Quick Stock	4 Calves, under 2 Year old, at a Penny a-piece	0	00	4
	4 Year old Calves, at 2 d. a-piece	0	00	8
	6 two Year old, at 4 d. a-piece	0	02	0
	7 three Years old, at 8 d. a-piece	0	04	8
	6 four Year old, at 12 d. a-piece	0	06	0
	Sheep 100, at 3 Farthings a-piece	0	06	3
	2 Foals under a Year old, at 3 Half-pence a-piece	0	00	3
	3 of One Year old, at 3 d. a-piece	0	00	9
	2 of two Years old, at 6 d. a-piece	0	01	0
	3 of three Years old, at 9 d. a-piece	0	02	3
	2 of four Years old, at 12 d. a-piece	0	02	0
	2 young Horses of five Years old, at 15 d. a-piece	0	02	6
And one of five Years old, worth 10 l.		0	02	6
In all		1	12	1
E. G. Quick Stock	6 Cows at 12 d. a-piece	0	06	0
	8 Oxen at 12 d. a-piece	0	08	0
	200 Sheep at 3 Farthings a-piece	0	12	6
	2 Horses, 5 Years old, at 15 d. a-piece	0	02	6
6 Swine worth 20 s. a-piece		0	02	0
In all		1	10	0
F. S. Quick Stock	4 Cows at 12 d. a-piece	0	04	0
	5 young Beasts, 3 Years old, at 8 d. a-piece	0	03	4
	50 Sheep worth 9 s. or 10 s. a-piece, at 3 Half-pence each	0	06	3
	2 Horses, 5 Years old, at 15 d. a-piece	0	02	6
	2 young Horses, two Years old, at 6 d. a-piece	0	01	0
3 Swine worth 15 s. a-piece		0	00	9
In all		0	17	10

And so on.

A PROPOSAL of a TAX:
OR,
POLL upon QUICK STOCK.

816 m. 6
19

PROPOSALS

18

Humbly offered to the Consideration of the Honourable

The Knights, Citizens and Burgeses, in Parliament Assembled,

For the Raising of

Six Millions of Pounds Sterling,

FOR THE

Carrying on the War against France with Vigor.

ALTHOUGH the number of the People are generally computed to be Eight Millions, yet I only compute them to be Six Millions; who, paying One Farthing a Day, doth amount unto Two Millions two hundred eighty one thousand two hundred and fifty Pounds a Year; and settled for Three Years, doth amount unto Six Millions eight hundred forty three thousand seven hundred and fifty Pounds Sterling.

The Eight hundred forty three thousand seven hundred and fifty Pounds, may be reckoned for Charges and Interest for the Anticipation of the Money.

Whereas the former Pole-Taxes never amounted to the Sum it was given for, it proceeded from some being Exempted, and others Swearing themselves off; and the Assessors not being put to their Oaths, favour'd their Neighbours; and in some Counties not one third of the People paid as they ought.

To prevent which, I would now have all People whatsoever to be Taxed at a Farthing a Day (which is but seven Shillings and seven Pence a Year) and the Sum Collected every Week by Two Persons appointed by the majority of each Parish, the said Parish paying them for the same, and stand Obligated for the Trust reposed in them, and the Money so Collected; which Money may be paid Quarterly to the Receiver General appointed for the County.

And forasmuch if any Person or Persons should be Exempted from paying this Tax, many that may be able (and ought to pay) would shelter themselves under the Denomination of such as cannot and ought not to pay,

Therefore I humbly propose, That the Assessors for this Tax may be Chose by the majority of the Persons that shall meet for that purpose in each Parish; and that all Housekeepers shall be obliged to send in to the said Assessors (who should be Seven in Number, on Oath) a true Account, in Writing, of the Names of the Persons in their Houses, under a Penalty of Five Pounds; and where the Assessors finds any incapable to pay this Tax, the Parish to pay it for them; and the same to be Rated on the Parishioners, in the same proportion as they do for the Poor's Tax.

By this means, although all are Rated at a Farthing a Day, yet the richer sort of People paying for the Poor in each Parish, will come to pay considerably more.

I also propose, That all Persons that are possessed of a Real or Personal Estate, or Office of One hundred Pounds a Year, pay for Themselves, Wives and Children, the whole Three Years Tax in Two Years, in two equal Payments; which, supposing to be Twelve in Number, with Himself, Wife and Ten Children, is but six Pounds sixteen Shillings and Ten Pence a Year; whereas, by the Land-Tax, they would pay in the Three Years sixty Pounds, which is twenty Pound a Year.

All likewise that are worth Two hundred Pounds a Year, should pay the whole three Years Tax together the first Year.

By this means a great part of this Duty will come in, and encourage People to lend Money on it; and will be less Charge to the Nation, not paying so much Interest as otherwise it would be.

And considering the heavy Burden that Landed-men have lain under during this War, and that probability they may again feel it the next Year, this Tax cannot, for this Reason, be thought unequal.

This Tax will be as certain an Income as a Land-Tax to the Crown.

This Tax will be infensible on the poorer sort the paying of it Weekly, and not so much to them as a Halfpenny a Pound Excise on Flesh, which would be a Farthing a Day (reckoning each to Eat half a Pound) besides what the Butcher would advance; and the same, if laid on Leather, or Corn, or Clothing.

This will be of little Charge and Trouble, and less Officers than any Excise can be.

And as for Domestick Servants, I apprehend they may pay it as well as any, they having their Meat, Drink, Washing and Lodging free, and daily advance their Wages, when the Masters are at more Charge to maintain them.

But if your Honours should think, notwithstanding, this may be an unequal Tax, it lieth before your Honours to advance it on some, and lower it on others, or to give it for One, Two or more Years.

If you think there may be Three Millions of People only that can pay, and if there be Five hundred thousand that pay a Farthing a Day, Five hundred thousand at a Halfpenny a day, one Million at a Penny a Day, and one Million at Two Pence a Day, it will amount unto Five Millions one hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty Pounds a Year; and then all the poorer sort and their Children are exempted, and the rest will pay but Seven Shillings and seven Pence, Fifteen and two Pence, Thirty Shillings and four Pence, and Three Pound and eight Pence a Year the highest.

Memorandum, The only Objection that I foresee can be brought against this Proposal, is, That the Out-Parishes, and many others, may have a great many Poor to pay for, over and above what others have; for the Remedying of which, the Charge of the Poor may be proportionably laid on the whole County.



Proposals for the Raising

Six Millions of Pounds

In Three Years.

OR,

**Five Millions one hundred and
eighteen thousand seven hun-
dred and fifty Pounds a Year.**

S O M E
¹⁹
PROPOSALS
 F O R
 816 m. 6
 20
RAISING MONY,
 Humbly OFFERED to *K England*
Commons
app
This Honourable House.

TH A T all Persons who shall Purchase any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, of what Nature or Kind soever, and shall pay for the same, the Sum of Ten Pounds, and upwards, shall pay the Duty of One Shilling for every Ten Pounds the same shall Cost; and that in London an Office may be kept, which may be call'd, *The Purchase, or Register-Office*, where all Purchasers shall be obliged to bring or send their Writings in six Months time, under a severe Penalty, to be signed by two or more of His Majesty's Commissioners, for the time being, and Registered in a Book or Books kept there for that purpose. There are likewise Purchases of another kind, viz. *Bank, Hudson-bay, African, Lustring, East-India*, and other Companies of Merchants Stocks, or Shares, which being oftner transfer'd then other Estates, shall pay the Duty of Six-pence for every Ten Pounds such Share or Shares shall Cost: But for such Persons who shall buy any Share or Shares in any of the Water-works, which serves the Cities of *London and Westminster*, and Burrough of *Southmark*, shall pay the Duty of One Shilling for every Ten Pounds the same shall cost the Purchaser.

It's likewise humbly propos'd, That in this Office, all Legacies, of the value of Ten Pounds, and upwards, may be Register'd, and that the Duty of One Shilling shall be paid for every Ten Pounds the same shall be worth; and that the Executors, or Executrixes, and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the Deceased, shall be obliged, within two Months after the Funeral of the Deceased, to give an Account in Writing, to some one of the nearest Justices of the Peace of the said County, and make Affidavit it's a true one; and that the said Justices of the Peace, shall be obliged to transmit it immediately to this Office, in *London*, that His Majesty may have the respective Duties which shall arise thereby.

It's likewise humbly propos'd, That Twenty of the principal Trades, Mysteries, or Occupations, any Person exercising any one of them, and shall take an Apprentice to learn him his said Art, or Mystery, shall pay the Duty of Ten Shillings; and that likewise the Duty of Ten Shillings shall be paid by the Parents, or Guardians of the Person so Apprenticed. And as for all other inferiour Trades, the Duty of Five Shillings shall be paid by Him or Her who shall take an Apprentice; and also the Duty of Five Shillings shall be paid by the Parents; or Guardians of the Person so Apprenticed; and in case any Person shall take a Second Apprentice, before the First is out of his Time, shall pay Double; if a Third, Treble.

It's likewise humbly propos'd, That a Duty shall be laid on all Sugars Imported into *England* after a certain Day, viz. A Penny a Pound on all Unpurg'd Sugars, One Penny Half-penny on all Purg'd Sugars, which Duties shall be paid by the first Buyer, and not by the Importer; and also the Duty of a Half-penny a Pound on all Sugars Stov'd or Refin'd in *England*, and one Penny a Pound on all single, double, or treble Refin'd Sugar-loaves, Pan, Brown, or White-candy, which Duties shall be paid by the Sugar-Bakers.

These Duties will neither hinder the Consumption of Sugar, nor will they be much felt by the Publick, if it be consider'd, That that Sugar, which was worth, during the time of the late War, Five Pound Twelve Shillings per Hundred, is now worth but Fifty Four Shillings per Hundred; if these Duties were laid, would not be worth Three Pound Ten Shillings. That Double Refin'd Loave-Sugar, which was sold by the Maker for Twenty Pence by the Pound, a little time since, will not, if these Duties were laid, sell for more then one Shilling, and then there was near as great a Consumption of that Commodity as now.

It's likewise humbly propos'd, That all Persons, whether House-keepers or Lodgers, who shall remove their present Habitations, although it were to the next adjoining, shall pay the Duty of One Shilling for each Person, upon every such Remove; and shall likewise pay the Duty of One Shilling for every Ten Pounds Rent, that they shall give for the Houses, Farms or Lodgings they so Remove to.



PROPOSALS

FOR

20

8/6. m. 6.

Raising one Million,

BY

A Tax upon all PLATE wrought, And Bullion already Imported.

THe Current Cash of the Kingdom hath been often Computed at six Millions, and the Plate twice as much, or more.

The Cash (by computation) is decreased (at least) one third, by carrying it out of the Nation, and Melting it down, (by both which there is Gain) and by this means there's scarce any other but Clipp'd Coyn in the Kingdom, and so the Plate which is of no Use is increased, and the Coynage (which only makes Silver useful) is destroyed.

Now to make this Plate useful, it is Proposed,

1. That in all Coynage hereafter to be made, the Crown-piece which is now 19 d. weight, be reduced to 18 d. weight, and all Money proportionable.

2. That all Persons shall bring in all their wrought Plate, and Bullion already imported, into the Mint, (or the Officers that shall be appointed under it) either to be Coyned into this Coyn (and for every Ounce of Plate or Bullion so brought in to be Coyned shall receive 5 s. 2 d. in this Coyn) or else (at their election) shall keep their Plate, paying 6 d. per Ounce for it, and receiving a Stamp upon it, noting it to be Licens'd Plate.

By this means the Government will get by all Plate and Bullion Coyned, and 6 d. per Ounce for all Plate not Coyned, which by Computation will amount to One Million.

This Tax is only upon the Rich, and arises from a Commodity used for Fancy and not Necessity, and will Occasion the Coyning several Millions in the Kingdom, and prevent it from being Exported or Melted down, (which all Acts heretofore made for that purpose could never yet effect.)

FOR
Raising one Million.



PROPOSALS²¹ FOR^{8/6 m. 6} Raising a Million.^{22.}

THAT a Fund of 106 thousand Pounds *per Annum*, be set (out of an Excise or otherwise) for twenty Years, and fixed in a Corporation (to be made by Parliament) who shall immediately take in Subscriptions for twelve hundred thousand Pounds, *viz.* for a Million to be paid into the Exchequer, and for 200 thousand Pounds to remain the Stock of the Corporation, to Circulate the Million-Credit (herein after mentioned) in Payments.

That upon Payment of the Monies subscribed for the Million, every Person paying the same, shall for every 100 *l.* so paid, have an Assignment of 2 *l.* *per Ann.* part of the 106 thousand Pounds *per Ann.* for twenty Years (which Assignments for the whole Million will amount to twenty thousand Pounds *per Ann.*) And shall also have a Note under the Common Seal of the Corporation for 100 *l.* payable to the Bearer at demand with 2 *l.* *per Ann.* interest thereon for twenty years (with some Provision to be made in the Act, that the Notes shall not be demanded till the Million is paid into the Exchequer, or the Time elapsed which shall be appointed by the Act for the Payment thereof) which will make the Corporation Debtor for a Million Principal, and twenty thousand Pounds *per Ann.* more for Interest for twenty Years.

That for the Security of all Persons who take these Notes, the Corporation shall (by the Act) be obliged yearly to lay out 50 thousand Pounds in the Purchase of Lands (to be conveyed unto them by Bargain and Sale inrolled in Chancery) which Lands, and the Rents and Profits thereof, shall be liable to the Payment of these Notes, and to no other Debts of the Incorporation; and shall never be sold or divided, unless for Payment of these Notes, whereby the Incorporation will (in twenty Years) have the value of a Million in Land, (besides the Rents and Profits, and their 200 thousand Pounds) to answer their Million-Credit.

That the 16 Thousand pounds *per Ann.* (Residue of the 106 Thousand pounds *per Ann.*) shall be yearly divided to the Stock of 200 Thousand Pounds, which is 8 *l.* *per Cent.* Interest, out of which must be born the Charges of this Bank, computed at 2 *per Cent.*

So that every one who payes 100 *l.* towards the Stock of 200 Thousand pounds, receives 6 *l.* *per Cent.* for 20 years, and hath his principal Money remaining in the Stock of the Incorporation. And every one who payes 100 *l.* towards the Million, doth at the same instant receive back his 100 *l.* by Note (which by reason of the Interest running upon it, is more valuable than the Money he brought in) and hath also 2 *l.* *per Ann.* for 20 years for Advance of the 100 *l.*

This PROPOSAL,

Will speed the Payments into the *Exchequer*.

Is the cheapest to the Government of any yet proposed.

Is Easie to the People.

Doth not Monopolize the Advantage to the Undertakers, but distributes it amongst Contributors and Creditors.

Advances the Value of Land, which is much depreciated by all other Funds yet raised or proposed.

Doth (by the Bills of Credit) make an immediate Return of all Moneys advanced towards it, whereas other Funds (of the nature of those for Lives and Lotteries) do exhaust Millions out of Trade, without replenishing the same.

PROPOSALS

Humbly offered for Raifing

22

8/6 m. 6

One Million of Money.

K. Cuthbert, John Nicholls

THE Viſtuallers or Alehouſe-keepers within the City of *London* and Liberties thereof, are very numerous, and alſo all *England* over.

The Viſtuallers or Alehouſe-keepers in *London*, are put to a conſiderable trouble and expence for getting and renewing their Licenſes, *viz.* for a new Liſenſe a Guinea or more, and for renewing, every year Twenty Shillings and upwards for their Liſenſe Fee, to ſome Officers and others within the ſaid City, beſides attendance a day or two ſometimes together, at their expence and loſs of buſineſs that time.

The Alehouſe-keepers and Viſtuallers in the ſeveral Counties in *England*, pay perhaps 7 s. 6 d. or 10 s. for a new Liſenſe, and for renewing once a year 3 s. 6 d. and upwards, which goes to the private gain of ſome particular perſons.

That in the ſaid City of *London* and Suburbs, as alſo in the ſeveral Counties in *England* and *Wales*, &c. there are a great many Inn-keepers, Coffee-houſes and Cooks, which ſell a great quantity of Ale and Beer yearly, without paying for any Liſenſe for the ſame.

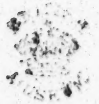
So that if 15 s. *per Ann.* for a Liſenſe were paid to the King towards the charge of the War, within the ſaid City of *London* and Bills of Mortality, for all Alehouſe-keepers, Inn-keepers or their Tapſters, Coffee-houſes or Cooks ſelling Ale or Beer, and alſo upon all perſons ſelling Brandy or other ſtrong Waters within the Liberty of the City and Bills of Mortality aforeſaid, and Penalty for thoſe reſuſing to take a Liſenſe for the ſame.

And if 7 s. 6 d. *per Annum* for a Liſenſe for the Alehouſe keepers, Inn-keepers or their Tapſters, Cooks and Coffee-houſes, and perſons ſelling Brandy or other Strong Waters in the ſeveral Counties in *England*, *Wales*, &c. And a Penalty upon reſuſal thereof; beſides, the reaſonable Fines for new Liſenſes, as occaſion ſerves: This will amount (by computation) to the Sum propoſed, without any hardſhip to the people concerned therein; many of which pay greater Sums than now propoſed, and no benefit thereby accrues to the Publick.

The ſame Perſons (if approved) may Liſenſe the ſaid Viſtuallers as before, *viz.* the Juſtices of Peace in the ſeveral Counties, His Majeſty only appointing a Re-giſter and Receiver in each County in *England*, *Wales*, &c. whoſe attendance need not be above one Month in a Year.

All which is humbly left to the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe, by

*John Cuthbert,
John Nicholls.*



'Tis Humbly Propos'd,

That a Duty of 1*l.* per Quarter be laid upon all Persons within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, that shall Use, Enjoy, Occupy, or Profess any Trade, Mistry, or Calling, or shall Traffick or Merchandize, that are not Free of some City, or Town Corporate, within his Majesties Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*. But in regard some Trades, Mistreries, and Callings are much more considerable, and make a much greater Profit, or Gain than others, such Considerable Trades, Mistreries, and Callings ought to be Charged over and above the 1*l.* per Quarter, in proportion to the nature of the Trade, Mistry, or Calling; for which purpose they may be divided into several Classes, as for Example, Merchants, Factors, &c. And possibly it may not be improper on the levying such a Tax, That all Forreign Merchants, or Factors, of any other Trade, Mistry, or Calling, do pay double, in proportion to other People.

This Tax, in all probability, will raise his Majesty 30000*l.* per Annum at least; and is grounded on the following Reasons, viz.

1. Those that are Free of any Corporation, or Company, within his Majesties Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, tho' after serving Seven Years an Apprenticeship, yet are at a considerable charge to be made Free; and likewise are at a considerable expence on that occasion.

Note, That no Person can be made Free of the City of *London*, without being first a Member, and Free-man of some Inferior Company, or Corporation within the said City, by which means, over and above the expence mentioned in the foregoing Paragraph, take one Company with another, each Person is not at no less expence, within the compass of a few years, than 50*l.* besides much Time lost in performing the Duties, Offices, and Attendances pursuant to the Oath administer'd to them at the time of their being made Free; which loss of Time (to any considerable Dealer) cannot be valued at less than 50*l.* more, besides several other Inconveniencies that are attended; with very large expences that attends those that are Free-men, as being chose Alderman, Common-Council-man, &c. which those that are not Free are not subject to.

2. Those that Purchase their Freedoms of any Corporation or Company, without Serving Seven Years Apprenticeship, do pay for such Freedom 20*l.* or thereabouts, and are at such like considerable Charge with those that are made Free after Serving Seven Years Apprenticeship.

3. Those that are not Free of any Corporation or Company, nor have not Serv'd Seven Years Apprenticeship, nor have been at any expence to be made Free, nor are at any continual expence on that occasion, yet have the free exercise of their Trades, and make as great Advantage as those others do that are Free, ^{and} are not on an equal foot with those that are ~~are~~, they not having, hitherto, Paid one single ~~Penny~~ upon that consideration.

The Collecting of this Tax will cost his Majesty very little, pursuant to a Scheme already made for that purpose.

This Tax will very much Oblige the City of *London* in particular, and all other Cities and Towns Corporate in general.

Note, That by Act of Parliament, the Hawkers and Pedlars pay the like Duty, and not one of them have (since that Duty) discontinued their Professions.

How much more Able are those whom this Tax will affect?

'Tis Humbly Propos'd that this Duty be laid for Three Years at the least, for the foregoing Reasons.

as shall trade not
being free of some
company or corporation

A

P R O P O S A L

T O

RAISE 150000 l. *per Annum*;

8/6. m. 6
25.

And to give

Employment to the Poor.

IF One Penny *per* Pound, above what is already paid, was Laid on all Tobacco Imported, the Draw-back on Exportation to be allowed only on what is Manufactured here, either by Rowling or Cutting: This will raise about One hundred and fifty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, and not hinder the Import or Export of Tobacco.

'Twill likewise Employ Thousands of Poor People, both Men, Women and Children, on Rowling and Cutting Tobacco for Exportation, by putting *England* on better Terms therein than other Nations, to whom we formerly Exported great Quantities so Manufactured; Which Trade is almost lost to this Nation, but may by these Means be Recovered.

The greatest part of this Duty will be paid by Foreigners; and what is paid at Home will be felt by no Body, being about One Farthing on Fifty Pipes of Tobacco.

John Cary.

A

P R O P O S A L

T O

R A I S E 150000 l. *per Annum* ;

And to give

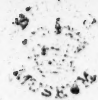
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John Cary.



25

A Computation of what a Tax laid only on Shooes, Boots, Slippers and Gloves may amount unto in a Year : Whereby it is made appear it will bring more Money into the Exchequer, and be a less Tax on the Subject, of as little Charge and Trouble to collect, and the Poor not so liable to be oppress'd by it as by a general Tax on Leather.

All which is humbly submitted to the Consideration of both Houses of Parliament.

Six Millions of People that wear 3 pair of Shooes a year, at 6 d. per pair,
 Five Millions that wear 2 pair of Gloves a year, at 6 d. per pair,
 One Million of Boots and Slippers, at 6 d. per pair,
 One Million of Clogs and Galloshes, at 3 d. per pair,

l. s. d.
 450000 0 0
 250000 0 0
 25000 0 0
 12500 0 0
 737500 0 0

BY which it doth appear, That laying only Six Pence on a pair of Shooes, Boots, Slippers and Gloves, and Three Pence on each pair of Clogs and Galloshes, will, by a modest Compute, raise Seven hundred thirty seven Thousand five Hundred Pounds a year.

For the Proof, That it will be more than a general Tax on Leather can raise, I refer it to your Consideration, Whether Shooes, Boots, Slippers, Gloves, Clogs and Galloshes, do not Consume the fourth part of all the Leather expended in *England*? If so, if the Tax was but Four Pence a pair, you raise as Much as a Penny in the Pound on Leather can amount unto.

Now I come to set forth, That a Tax of a Penny in the Pound on Leather in general, will be more to the poor Man, than six Pence extraordinary for a pair of Shooes.

The Tax it self is, each Pound one Penny, or
 The Tanner, suppose to raise, for Loss-weight,
 The Currier, for what worked off,
 The Leather-seller, for drying and Interest of the Tax,
 The Shooe-maker, for Waste in Cutting, at least

4 Farthings.
 1
 1
 1
 3
 10 Farthings.

So that a Four Farthings Tax on Leather in general (if each Trade be as reasonable in their Demands as I am in my Compute) will be Ten Farthings a Pound, and a poor Man must pay Seven Pence Halfpenny extraordinary for a pair of Shooes, their Shooes weighing generally Three Pounds.

Now if the Tax be laid on Shooes, Gloves, &c. all other Things made of Leather will be excused; as the poor Man for his Breeches, Doublets, Harness and Saddle, which will be at least Five Shillings a year extraordinary for himself only.

But it may be objected, That *Gloves would not come to pay so high a Duty as Six Pence a pair, on a general Tax on Leather, at a Penny the Pound.*

To which I agree with you, For that Duty, they are raised more in proportion, would fall on the poor Man for Cloths and other Necessaries they use of Leather, which being laid on Gloves, will now fall on those that can better (and ought to) pay more.

And yet the Rich neither pay so much from these Proposals as they would by a general Tax on Leather, considering their Coaches, Bridles, Saddles, Chairs, Books, &c. are exempted.

On a Tax on Shooes, Boots, Gloves, &c. there will be a present Income from what are made; and, if laid on Leather, His Majesty will have no Advantage on what is made up, and yet His Subjects will pay the same Tax on them also.

Gloves, by Act of Parliament, are prohibited; but, however, great quantities are brought over by Stealth; and if you lay a Duty on Leather, it will raise Gloves here, and more Incourage the bringing greater Quantities over: Now if laid on Gloves, they will be liable to pay, and prevent their Importation.

I would have a Stamp for all Shooes, Boots, Slippers, Gloves, &c. and Five Pounds Penalty on any that sell or any that buy any but what are stamped.

And as the Hides must be also stamped and weighed, I leave to any to judge if this can be more chargeable

I am sure His Majesty cannot be so easily deceived of the Duty on Shooes and Gloves, as being liable to be discovered by the Servants of the Owners, or any other, of whose secrecy they would not for the saving six Pence, run the hazard of five Pounds: And Hides, when cut, who shall tell if they were stamped?

Besides, here will be no Incroachment on the Liberty and Property of the Subject, by coming into their Houses, as must be by a general Tax on Leather.

Proposals for the raising
 Seven hundred and
 thirty seven thousand
 five hundred Pounds
 a Year.
 737500 l. a Year.



Suppose three hundred thousand of men per year at 10 pence each — 1500000
 and three hundred thousand of men per year at 10 pence each — 1500000

3000000

The number of both together is not of 13 parts of people
 that are in England and Wales

This may be done without any charge in collecting by there being 10 pence
 take out licence at 10 pence each and if many will be immediate such
 those of men either of one or of other do it for if maintaining there for
 and a printed list of all that have taken licence at 10 pence each and by this
 that will inform every one and no more but the 10 pence each as it
 contrary to the debt

And by this of 10 pence each — and no officer can receive if they
 if only —

A 26

P R O P O S A L

F O R

Raising the Annual Sum of

816 m. 6
27.

21666l. 13s. 4d.

PROPOSAL

IN order to Raise this Sum, a Duty of *One Penny* is Proposed to be Laid upon all *Seals* made in *Great Britain*; which according to a strickt Computation will Raise the above-mention'd Sum, as may be seen by the following Specimen.

There are in *London* and other Parts of the Kingdom, 100000 Peices of Woollin Stuffs and Broad Cloth made in one Week; and by Laying a Duty of *One Penny* upon every *Seal*, For the *Sealing* the same, Raises the above-mentioned Sum of 21666l. 13s. 4d.

The Proposer hereof has carefully Examined the Number of Weavers Loomes, which are constantly Employ'd in Making of Broad Cloth and Woollin Stuffs, and finds that it will Answer his Proposal in every Particular; and that it may be Collected without any New Office or Additional Charge whatsoever. All which is most Humbly Offered to the Consideration of the Honourable House of Commons;

By *Hugh Martin.*

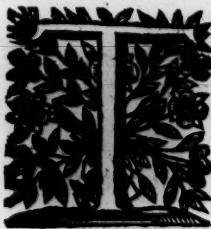
K. Boit (6) (1)

8/6 m. 6

28

PROPOSALS²⁷

For raising a Supply to Her MAJESTY of 3000000 l. per Ann. and for the Greater Encouragement of the Manufactory of Weaving, by a more Effectual Method of preventing the Clandestine Importation of the Goods hereafter named, and thereby secure Her MAJESTIES Customs, as well as incourage the said Trade, both which are extreamly less'n'd by such ill Practices.

I.  HAT a Duty of One Penny per Shilling be laid upon all sorts of Silks, all sorts of Silk or Hair-Stuffs, Grograms, or Stuffs mix'd with Silk, Hair, Grogram, Yarn, or Cotten, Ribbons of all sorts, Ferrets, Galoons, Caddice, Gartering, Girdling, Stay-Lace, Brede-Tapes, Shoe-Lace, all sorts of Gold and Silver Lace, Fringe, or whatsoever, made or mix'd with Silver Thread; Silk Laces and Fringes of all sorts; Livery-Lace, Bed-Lace, and Trimming: And that the Prohibition of wearing of Silks and Stuffs, Printed Callicoës, &c. from *India*, be confirm'd, and may not be repeal'd.

II. That within a set time each Master Weaver shall give in his Name and place of Abode, with the Number of Looms he employs, and what sort of Goods made by them, together with the Journey-men and their Names; And in case of removal, they shall give Notice to the Office in Twenty-four hours after such Removal, upon a Penalty.

By this we shall discover the Distance of their Habitations, and so place Officers in the Centre, to answer the End of our Sealing and Visitations with less Charge.

III. That every Master Weaver shall be oblig'd to bring to such Offices as shall be erected for that purpose all such Goods as He or They shall make, to be seal'd by the Seal of the Office, and there give upon Oath the true Value of such Goods, and pay down, or secure by Bond to Her Majesty, for such time as the Parliament shall allow, the Sum of One Penny per Shilling; and in case any person pay ready Money, he shall have 3 l. per Cent. for prompt Payment.

If such Security be allowed, it will greatly answer the Objection of the Weavers paying the Duty before they sell their Goods.

IV. In case any Weaver or Importer be suspected to have under-rated his or their Goods, the Commissioners, or persons authoriz'd by them, shall be empower'd

impower'd to take the Goods at their Appraisement, for the Use of Her Majesty, paying down to the Owner ready Money according to the Appraisement, with an Allowance of 10 l. *per Cent.* to the Owner over and above their own Appraisement.

Hereby we put a modest Check upon the Maker or Importer, to prevent an undue Appraisement.

V. That no Weaver or other person shall sell, or offer to sale, any sort of the said Goods before sealing by the said Office, upon Penalty; and any person purchasing such Goods unqualified, may sue for the same, and recover half the Penalty to their Use.

VI. For Stock in Hand.

VII. That each Maker or Importer, 'Shopkeeper or Dealer, shall be oblig'd to have all such Goods as He or They shall have in his or *N. B.* their Possession, or Right unto, or Property in, to be sealed, for which no Fee shall be paid, or Duty for the said Goods.

VIII. That no Shopkeeper or other person, trading in either of all the said Commodities, shall buy, or cause to be bought, any of the said Goods before the sealing thereof, upon Penalty.

IX. And for the better Discovery of such Goods that shall be bought before qualified by the Seal, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to impower Officer or Officers to enter (in the Day-time) into any Shop, Warehouse, or other place, not exceeding twelve times in the Year, and there make Search for such unqualified Goods; which Goods so found, to be forfeited to Her Majesty. *Provided* nevertheless, That if Information be given of any particular parcel of Goods upon Oath, the Informer entering his Name and place of Abode, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to appoint Officer or Officers to make due Search; and if Discovery be made, to subject the Goods to Forfeitures and Penalties.

X. By this Method of Entering twelve times a Year, we answer the Objections of the Traders, of Daily Trouble and Vexatious Visitations, and the Officers from forcing the Trader to bribe them to prevent their coming; and will also be but a small Charge, there being but few Officers requir'd to answer our End, and as effectually prevent Frauds as if oftener visited, by reason of the uncertainty of the Officers coming. And indeed once a Year will be too much for a Trader to be found an Offender, considering the Hazard he must run, and that his Profit will bear no Proportion to it.

XI. That no Wrought Silk be allowed to be imported, but in the Port of London, upon Penalties.

XII. That no Wrought Silk be imported without a Licence from the Commissioners of the QUEEN'S Customs, which shall specify the Sort, Quality, and Quantity, Package and Marks of the said Silk, on board what Ship the same is shipped, the Master's Name, and for whose Account: The person
who

who shall receive the same shall swear the Goods so imported are for his own proper Account, and not by Commission; likewise the Value, and pay the Duty for the said Silk.

XIII. That upon paying the said Duty, the said Goods shall be mark'd and seal'd with one Indent, or more if found necessary, and enter'd in a Register which shall be kept for that purpose, wherein the Name of the Importer, the Time when imported, the Sorts of the Goods, the Weight and Length of the Pieces, shall be mention'd, to which recourse may be had at all times.

XIV. For the want of such Seals and Indents, all Wrought Silks shall be forfeited, in whose hand soever they be found, with Penalty.

XV. That all Wrought Silks on board of any Vessel without Licence, shall be forfeited, with a Penalty upon the Proprietor or Master of such Ship; and if the said Goods are on board any of Her Majesty's Ships, the Captain shall be render'd incapable of serving Her Majesty, upon proof of his knowing the said Goods to be on board his said Vessel.

XVI. Any Seaman discovering such Goods without Licence as aforesaid, on board any of Her Majesties Ships, be immediately discharg'd if desir'd, and receive all his Pay that shall be due to him, and have the one half of the Penalty to be recover'd by this Act. If any Seaman in a Merchantman, he shall have a Certificate to secure him from being impress'd into Her Majesties Service, and receive as aforesaid.

XVII. That an Information brought in any of Her Majesties Courts, tho' Two Years after the Fact committed, shall be received; And the person informing, tho' a Party concern'd in the Crime, shall not only be Pardon'd, but also receive the Moiety of the Penalty recover'd.

A fair Demonstration of the feasibility of raising the aforesaid Duty, by a modest calculation of the Consumption, as followeth.

Goods imported from Foreign Parts of these Sorts, or made in our Nation, will amount at first Cost to 3936400 l.

And 75700 l. per Week being returned of these Commodities, will amount to the Sum aforesaid.

FOR EXAMPLE:

London consumes per Week	l. 25000
24 Cities consume 800 l. per Week	l. 19200
700 Market-Towns at 25 l. per Week	l. 17500
Note, There are, by a modest Calculation, above 7000 Parishes besides Cities and Market-Towns, which if each consumes 2 l. per Week, amounts to	l. 14000
	<hr/>
	l. 75700

(4)

So that 75700 l. as above per Week, will produce per Ann. 3936400 l. and one Penny per Shilling on that Sum, will produce 328033 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Or thus, As there are 7000000 and upwards of People in England, and that if there are but 4000000 that consume of the aforesaid Goods but to the value of 20 s. per Ann. one with another, it will amount to 4000000 which at One Penny per Shilling will amount to 333333 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Note, That SCOTLAND is not included.



A Propofal
*For Raifing a Supply to Her
Majefty of 300000 l. per
Annum.*
By CHA. BOIT.

A PROPOSAL

For Raising a FUND for Supply of the Deficiency of the CLIFT MONEY, on Houses, Buildings, &c. which is hoped may be found more Equal than by that of the Windows; Humbly offered to the Consideration of the Honourable House of Commons.

I. T HERE being, according to <i>Houghton</i> (Quoted in <i>Chamberlain's Present State of England</i>) 1175951 Houses in this Kingdom, which may no doubt be very well computed (from the Palaces and Seats of the Nobility and Gentrey; The Houses in all Cities and great Towns to the meanest Cottages) to have Five Rooms or Distinct Apartments (such as Shops, Kitchens, Parlours, Withdrawing Rooms, Chambers and Garrets) each one with the other, will Amount to 5879755 Rooms, which at One Shilling each Room for one Year, to be paid by the Inhabiter, Renter or Occupier of the whole House, comes to—		l.	s.	d.
		293987	15	0
Of the foregoing may be Exempted all Receiving Alms, Hospitals, Spittles, Houses Un-tenanted, the Cottages of all who live barely by Husbandry, such as Hedgers, Ditchers, Thrashers, Common Day Labourers, and Common Sailors, or more especially of the latter, those in His Majesties Service, Suppose these Exemptions Amounts to $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the whole, the Rebate Amounts to—		48997	16	8
		Remains	244989	18 4
II. All Lodgers or Indwellers in particular Rooms in Houses, to pay 1s. each Room <i>per annum</i> , to be Receiv'd of the said Lodgers at their first Entrance into each respective Lodging, by those who Lett the said Lodging Room or Rooms; and those so Receiving the same, to be Accomptable to the Collectors of this Tax; which supposing of the 8000000 of People computed in <i>England</i> , there be but 400000 Lodgers in all the Cities and great Towns in this Nation at 1s. each <i>per annum</i> , over and above the Rate payable by the Renter of the whole House for One Year, Amounts to—		20000	00	0
Travellers on the Road, in Inns or other Victualling-houses, may be here, without prejudice to the above Computation, Exempted, Except such as Reside One Month in the above Houses without a Horse.				
III. All Servants (Receiving Diet and Wages) for their own Lodging Rooms may pay 6d. each Person <i>per annum</i> , which Computing one Servant to one House one with the other, Deducting the $\frac{1}{4}$ part, as by the Exemptions in the first Article, the Number will be 979960 Servants, which at the Rate above, Amounts to in One Year, over and above the Masters Tax,—		24499	00	0
IV. All Stabling in <i>England</i> , supposing there are 25000 Stables, thus Charged, 2500 capable of Entertaining, or that do frequently Entertain 20 Horses or upwards at 4l. <i>per Annum</i> each, Amounts to—		10000l.		
5000 Capable, or that do frequently Entertain 10 Horses at 2l. <i>per Annum</i> , for one Year is—		10000l.		
12500 Capable of, or that do frequently Entertain 4 or 5 Horses at 1l. <i>per Annum</i> each for one Year, Amounts to—		12500l.	35000	00 0
Of these latter, all Private Stables, where a Pair of Coach Horses are kept for private Use, each 2l. <i>per Annum</i> , in the whole, supposing them but 2500, the Overplus Amounts to—		2500l.		
V. All Cellars and Vaults under Ground, with Warehouses, supposing there are $\frac{1}{4}$, the Number of Houses is 293987 at 2s. <i>per Annum</i> each for one Year, Amounts to—		29398	14	0
Of these, all Merchants and Vintners, &c. Large Arched Vaults of Brick or Stone, may pay 1l. <i>per Annum</i> , over and above the 2s. or 10s. Overplus.				
VI. Of the Rooms abovementioned, one Common Dining, or Publick Room of Resort in all Taverns, Inns, Victualling Houses and Coffee Houses of 1l. <i>per Annum</i> Rent or upwards, and one Publick or Work Room in the Houses of all Handycrafts, such as Weavers, Taylors, Shoemakers, Hatters, Throsters, &c. where Six Persons or more do frequently Work together, and the Rent of 1l. <i>per Annum</i> , supposing there be but 20000 of all the beforementioned in the whole Kingdom, each Room at 1l. <i>per Annum</i> , over and above the 1s. Amounts to for one Year—		20000	00	0
VII. All Houses or Buildings Erected on purpose, or set apart for the Manufacturing or Working of all <i>English</i> or Foreign Goods or Merchandises, that have been Wrought in for Three Months before the Commencement hereof, such as Glass-houses, Iron-Mills, Lead-Mills, or Blowing-houses for the Smelting of Lead, Tinn or Copper, Copperas, Callamint, Allum and Salt Workhouses, Dye-houses, Brew-houses, Mault-houses, Distilling-houses, (of the Four latter, double in <i>London</i> to others in the Countrey, viz. 5l. each, in other Cities and Great Towns 2l. 10s. each, in the Countrey 1l. 5s. each) Sugar-houses, Water-houses, Rope-Yards, Tann-Yards, Coal-Yards, Vinegar Yards, Shipwrights Yards and Docks, Deal or Timber Yards, Fulling-Mills, Powder-Mills, Paper-Mills, and all other Mills that go by Wind or Water, or in actual Use, (except Grift Mills) All Publick Halls of Companies, Colleges and Corporations at 10l. <i>per Annum</i> each, all Wharfs and Keys, or Places for Publick Shipping and Unloading of Goods and Merchandizes that are of 1l. <i>per Annum</i> Rent and upwards, supposing of all but 5000 each, one with the other at 5l. <i>per Annum</i> , is—		25000	00	0
		Total for one Year	398887	12 4
Which Sum laid for Four Years, will Amount to—		1595550	09	4

and will, no Question, Answer the Vote of 1200000 l. or if any Doubt should arise on the Sufficiency of the aforementioned Particulars, or any Rated too high, it may be lessened and made up by the following Supplements, viz.

All Common Bakers Ovens at 5s. each *per Annum*.

All the Rooms in the Inns of Court and Chancery, in the Colleges of Both Universities.

All Writing Desks or Seats in all the Publick Offices in *England*, at 1s. *per Annum* each.

Which is Hoped may be a more Equal Lay, than by the Windows, by which many would happen to pay double, to some of it may be Six times their Substance.

Now by the foregoing Proposal, as it is most fit that all who are any way able to Pay, should bear a Suitable proportion towards the Redress of so General a Calamity; so on the contrary, it is as necessary, That the Miserable and Indigently Poor should be Exempt, as is hereby Represented. The Consideration of all which, is humbly offered by the Proposer.

PROPOSAL

To Raife

29

Forty Thousand Pounds

Per Annum : Without any Trouble or Expence in Collections, And the Nation shall gain *One Hundred Thousand Pounds* Yearly, by the Payment thereof.

A Repeal of the Law made in the Twenty Fifth Year of King Charles II. that took off Aliens Duties.

Anno 3. Hen.
7. cap. 2.

BY a Law made in the Third Year of *Henry* the Seventh, all Persons that are not the Natural-Born Subjects of *England*, are enjoyned the Payment of Aliens Duties, notwithstanding Denization or Naturalization by Act of Parliament.

3 Hen. 7. c. 7.

BY a Law made in the same Year, it is Enacted, That whosoever shall Enter, or cause to be Enter'd any Goods in any other Merchants Name than the true Merchant-Owner of the same, he shall Forfeit his Goods, be Imprison'd, and Fin'd at the King's Pleasure.

Anno 2. & 3.
Edw. 6. cap. 22.

IN the Second and Third Years of *Edward VI.* it is Enacted, That if any Person shall Enter any Goods, whereby the King shall lose this Custom, he shall Forfeit all his Goods and Chattels Personal; One Moiety to the King, the other to him that shall Sue for the same.

Anno 1. Eliz.
cap. 13.

IN the First Year of *Queen Elizabeth* Aliens Duties are called, the Ancient Revenue of the Crown, and it is there Enacted, That if any Person shall Ship any Goods upon a Foreign Bottom, he shall pay Aliens Duties.

BY these good Laws, our *English* Merchandize and Navigation was preserved; which are render'd ineffectual by the aforesaid Law, which took off Aliens Duties; and our *English* Merchandize and Navigation to *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Dantzick*, &c. is hereby almost totally lost. So that an Exact Payment of Aliens Duties will undoubtedly advance the aforesaid Sum of *Forty Thousand Pounds per Annum*.

BY This Law the Merchant-Alien is upon a better foot than the *English* Merchant. At *Dantzick*, an *English* Merchant is not permitted to Sell his Goods to Strangers coming into the Town, but to the Burgers themselves; when the Merchants of *Dantzick* can send for their Goods to *England* upon as easie Terms as the *English*.

The *English* Merchant at *Hambro* can't send his Goods out of the Town to any of the great Marts in *Germany*; when the Merchants of *Hambro* and *Breme* can send to *England* for their Goods, and have them as Cheap as the *English* Merchant, and then send them up to those Marts, which is now practised.

A *Dutch* Merchant can hereby employ a Stock in *England* by an Agent of his, living in a Garret, at a Packer's House (and pay no Taxes, when the Burthen is very heavy upon the Native Subject) and Under-Trade the *English* Merchant.

By this Alteration our *English* Manufactures have been much debased, to the lessening their Consumption abroad, and many severe Losses have fallen upon our Manufacturers.

I. BY the Repeal of this Law *English* Merchants will be encouraged to Trade again, which instead of *One per Cent*, (which is now the *Dutch* Comission) can't be supposed to bring less than *Six per Cent*. Profit to our own Nation, which will soon make up above *Fifty Thousand Pounds per Annum* profit to our own Nation.

II. OUR *English* Ships will hereby Earn *Fifty Thousand Pounds per Annum* more than they now do. Not one *English* Ship in Fifty is now employ'd in carrying our Plantation Goods, Woollen-Manufactures, Lead, Tin, Leather, &c. to *Holland*, *Breme*, *Flanders* and *Germany*. The Employment of Ten Thousand Seamen will hereby be gained, which will be as servicable to the Nation upon any Extraordinary Occasion, as if kept in the Kings Pay; with many other Advantages, Which is Humbly Offered to the Consideration of the Parliament.

Forty Thousand Pounds

And Pounds Yearly, by the Payment thereof.
 And the Nation shall gain One Hundred Thousand
 Pounds : Without any Trouble or Expence in Col-

A Report of the Laws made in the Twenty Fifth Year of King Charles II.
that took off African Duties.

...a law made in the Third Year of Henry the seventh, all Persons that are not the Natural-Born Subjects of England, are enjoined the Payment of Aliens

part of the same, he shall forfeit his Goods, be Imprison'd, and find at the King's Charge.

his Goods and Church Treasures: One Moiety to the King, the other to him that shall Treasurary Goods, whereby the King shall for this Cause, be full Possessor of the Second and Third Years of Henry VI. it is Enacted, That if any Person

of the Company and it is noted that they have been shipwrecked.

In the first Year of Queen Elizabeth's reign called the Ancient Reformation for the form

...a foreign bottom, he shall pay All & nothing.

[illegible]

It is the law of the Merchant-Alien is upon a basis of the English Mer-
chant. At present, an English Merchant is not permitted to sell his Goods to stran-
gers coming into the Town, but to the Burghers thereof; when the Merchants of
other Countries come to the Town upon the same Terms as the English.

The two Merchants in Hawkes can lend his Goods out of the Town to any of
great Many in Country; when the Merchants of Hawkes and there can lend to
want to the Goods, and have them as Cheap as the English Merchants, and then
sell them to those Men, which is now practised.

A twice abundant can hardly improve a stock in England by an Agent of his. It is a Game, in a Fishery's hands (and pay no Taxes, when the Nation is very poor, upon the Native Subject) and Under-Trade the British Merchant.

By this situation our People's Manufacturers have been much obliged to the following
their Contributions abroad, and many fewer I could have taken upon our Manufacturers.

...which infers for our part (which is now the D.C. Commission) that we be supposed to bring let them six per cent. Profit to our own Nation, which will soon make up

the consideration of the Parliament
is kept in the Kings Pay, with many other Advantages, Which is usually Offered to
gained, which will be as favorable to the Nation upon any Extraordinary Occasion,
Holland and Germany. The Employment of Ten Thousand Seamen will hereby be
Manan Goods, Woolen-Manufactures, Lead, Tin, Lumber &c. to Holland, France,
then they now do. Not one English ship in Five is now employed in carrying on
It O R English ship will hereby Earn Fifty Thousand Pounds, or thereabouts, whereas before

A PROPOSAL

Humbly offered

30816 m. 6.
31.

To the King and Parliament,

FOR RAISING

A Considerable Sum of Money Yearly to His MAJESTY.

BY

K. Douglas
James Lord Mordington, B. Whitelocke Esq; and Rich. Cotton Cloth-Worker.

THAT an *Imposition* be laid upon all **Broad Cloth**; *Viz.* on the finest Sort of 12 Shillings *per* Yard and upwards, the Sum of Three Pence *per* Yard; On the middling Sort from Six to Twelve Shillings *per* Yard, the Sum of Two Pence *per* Yard; On all Broad Cloth under Six Shillings *per* Yard, One Penny *per* Yard. And proportionably on all Stuffs, Serges; and all other woven wollen Manufactures.

That Offices be erected in requisite Places, with leaden Seals and Stamps to be set on the Cloth, Stuffs, &c. upon pain of Forfeiture, if sold without.

This by Computation will produce to His Majesty about Two Millions *per Annum*, from what is Imported, Exported, and Spent here. Which will be a very considerable Revenue to the King, for His carrying on the present War with *France*.

And, far from proving a heavy *Tax* upon the Commodities aforesaid, 'twill scarce be felt by the Nation. For he that wears the finest Cloth shall pay but Nine Pence for a Suit consisting at most of Three Yards, and perhaps of Three or Four Pounds Value or more; For the middling Sort, Six Pence *per* Suit; and for the coarsest, Three Pence *per* Suit. The Wearer or Spender in reality paying the *Tax*; and the Clothier, Merchant, and Retailer paying nothing but what they receive again from the Spender.

The *Turks*, and all *foreign Nations*, will Contribute by the Exportation, more than Our Selves; the Exportations being generally far beyond the Quantity of What we spend at Home, and the Merchants receiving again from their foreign Correspondents what they Pay here for the *Tax*.

And, whereas there are great Quantities of our *English Wool* and *Fullers Earth* Transported daily beyond Sea (which is the greatest Detriment to the Cloathing Trade, the chief Manufacture of this Kingdom) an Effectual Law to prevent the Exportation thereof for the future will much Advance the Interest of the Kingdom in general, and of the King in particular, as will appear by these Two following Reasons.

I. That *English Wool* is naturally Oily and Fat, and will mix with any other Wool. Whereas *Foreign Wool* being naturally Dry, and either too Course or too Fine, cannot be Milled or Fulled to any Perfection, without a Mixture of ours.

II. That without *English Wool* and *Fullers Earth*, no good Cloth can be made in any Part of the World, besides *England*. And consequently by such Effectual Prohibition the whole Trade universally will be our own. Which will very much Enrich the Nation, and with this Imposition will yield a very great Yearly Revenue to the King; easy to every one in particular, and an Ease to the Nation in general, in Raising the present necessary Supplies for the War.

And this moreover answers all Objections of the Clothiers. Who, besides their Paying nothing but what they receive again upon Sale as before, will by such Effectual Prohibition receive far greater Advantage, than they can any ways pretend to be Grieved by this *Tax*.

The Discoveries of the several Ways and Methods used, together with the Advantages and Correspondencies made for the clandestine Exportation both of our Wool and Fullers Earth, being a great Help and Insight to Reform and Prevent these Abuses; the said Proposers are ready to make out the same, with some other Precautions to that effect, if these their Proposals find Acceptance.

For the Perusal of all and every of You the Honourable Lords and Commons of England, who are now Assembled in Parliament at Westminster, have I prepared this following Proposal, which I do thus humbly offer to your Consideration.

Shewing,

THAT forasmuch as there is now a seeming great Occasion, for the raising of a great Tax here in *England*, to defray the King's Charge, which he is like to undergo for the Carrying on his Affairs for the Good and Welfare of the Inhabitants of his Three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and of many others.

And being that there are now remaining amongst the Inhabitants of this Realm, a very great number of Graven and Molten Images and Pictures, or likeness of such things as God hath forbidden to be made, as appears in *Exod.* 20. 4. and in *Deut.* 4. 14, to 19. And are such like things as King *David*'s Soul did hate, calling them the *Lame* and the *Blind*, 2 *Sam.* 5. 8. And therefore *David* and his Men, after they had Conquer'd the Army of the *Philistines*, did burn all the Images which they had left behind them, 2 *Sam.* 5. 21. Being that *David* well knew that the People of *Israel* were commanded of the Lord to destroy all the Pictures and Molten Images of the Inhabitants of that Land, as appears in *Numb.* 33. 52. and knew what was written concerning Images in *Deut.* 7. 5, 25, 26.

May it not therefore be convenient for you at this time, to prepare an Act ready in order to pass the Royal Assent, for the imposing of a particular Poll-Tax (as You shall think fit) upon all and every of the dumb Heads of all such like lame and blind Images and Pictures, as the People of this Realm (for their Fancy sake) are resolved to permit and suffer to stand or hang in their Houses and other Places, either as Ornaments or Implements of Household, or for a worser use? Being that such Trifles have always heretofore during the respective Reigns of the late respective Kings of *England*, escaped and passed Scot and Lot-free, from being any way made chargeable to answer the payment of any sort of Tax whatsoever, which caused such trifling Toys to multiply exceedingly in the Land.

The which sort of Taxation (if it shall be so imposed) upon such Trifles or Toys, I am confident will cause many Hundred Thousand Pounds to be speedily raised and brought into the King's Treasury, over and above what other Subsidy or Tribute-Money that shall be Collected in this Realm for the King's use: For I see no likelihood that any great number of the People of this Realm will be willing to acquit themselves of such kind of Taxation, by their parting with and destroying of such their Images and Pictures; whereof I thought fit to give you this short hint.

Decem. 31. 1695.

Rowland Vaughan.

Proposals by E. L. to raise One Million Three Hundred 328/6. m. 6 Thousand Pounds. 33.

A General Tax for five Years to be laid on all Measures, Wett and Dry, Long Measures, Scales, and Stilliards, wherewith any sort of Merchandize or Commodity is sold or exchanged.

Each of these to be stampd every Year once, and pay as underneath for each Stamp.

The Wett Measures as by a computation taken out of the Excise Office, will amount to 100000 l. *This is now practised in some Foreign parts.*

The Dry and Long Measures, Scales and Stilliards, &c. at an easy computation is — 100000 l. *per Ann.*

The Traders not selling by Weights and Measures, and Mills, is computed at — 60000 l. *per Ann.*

12 d. For each Flaggon, Pott, Mugg, Tankard, &c. not Silver, containing Two Pennyworth of Ale or Beer; or any other Liquor not exceeding Six-pence per Quart, or not hereafter named.

6 d. For each Pint or lesser Measure, containing one Pennyworth of Ditto.

2 s. For each Flaggon, Pottle, Gallon, containing four Pennyworth of Ditto.

3 s. For each Tankard, Bowl, or Pott, &c. of Silver, containing two Pennyworth of Ditto.

1 s. 6 d. For each Pint, &c. of Silver, containing one Pennyworth of Ditto.

5 s. For each double Tankard, &c. of Silver, containing more than two Pennyworth of Ditto.

2 s. For each Quart Pott, &c. wherein Wine, Brandy, or any other Spirit, Oyl, Vinegar, Mum, or any other Liquor, above Six-pence per Quart, is sold.

1 s. For each Pint, &c. of Ditto.

6 d. For each lesser Measure.

5 s. For each Pottle, Gallon, or larger Measure, containing Ditto.

For all Silver Tankards, single and double, as above.

5 s. For each Yard or Ell, or if mark'd on the Compter or elsewhere.

10 s. For each Wollen drapers Yard.

Each Linnen Draper, or any one that selleth Linnens, shall be obliged to have both Yard and Ell.

All dealers Whole-Sale, shall be obliged to have Yards or Ells thus Stampd.

5 s. For each Bushel or larger Measure.

2 s. 6 d. For each half Bushel.

1 s. For each Peck.

6 d. For each lesser Dry Measure.

5 s. For each Hostlers Peck. 2 s. 6 d. each half Peck, and 1 s. for each Quarter of a Peck.

Each Inn or House, where Horse are entertained, shall be obliged to have these three Measures, or pay the Forfeiture, as underneath, for want of any of them.

5 s. For each pair of Scales or Stilliards held up by the hand when used.

10 s. For each pair of Ditto fastned above when used.

All Manners of Earthen Ware, &c. shall have a Lidd of Pewter, or the like Metal, so as they may be Stampd.

If any sell Bottle Ale or Beer, they shall be obliged to rack it off into one of these stampd Measures. If not, to forfeit as underneath.

That no Vintner or Wine Seller, shall sell Wine in Bottles, or Flasks by Retail, except the Oyl be taken off in presence of the Buyers. Mum and all other Liquors, as Ale and Beer, upon the like forfeiture as underneath.

If any Person shall buy, sell, exchange, or barter, with any Measure, Scale or Stilliard, not stampd, shall pay for the first offence 10 l. for every offence after 20 l. half to be paid to the Informer, the other half to the King.

If any Person shall buy, sell, exchange or barter with any Measure, Scale or Stilliard not his own, he shall pay the said forfeiture; so shall the Lender as well as the Borrower.

If any Person presume to counterfeit, or put a false Stamp upon any Measure, Scale, &c. he shall pay 50 l. Be imprisoned a Year, or lose his Ears, &c.

That a Tax be granted on all Mills for five years.

20 s. per Ann. For each Water-Wheel, whether for Corn, Fullers, Paper, or other use, and the same for each Horse-Mill, Wind-Mill, &c.

That each Trader that neither sells by Weight nor Measure, shall pay 10 s. per Annum. Such as these, Attorneys, Scriveners, Shoemakers, Glaziers, Glovers, Cutlers, Stationers, Booksellers, Furriers, Pinners, Needlemakers, Coopers, Turners, Combmakers, Writing-Masters, School-Masters, Dancing-Masters, Fencing-Masters, Taylers, Painters, Patinmakers, Farriers, Poulterers, Potters, Barbers, Wigmakers, Cabinet-Makers, Fishmongers, Joiners, Carpenters, Spurriers, Gilders, Fletchers, Masons, &c.

These Taxes to be put into the Excise Office, and will be but very little trouble. The General Stamping being but once a Year.

The Charge in Collecting, will amount to about 7000 l. per Ann. allowing as follows, one Commissioner to be added, 20 l. to each Collector, 10 l. to each Supervisor, 5 l. per Ann. to each Gager, and proportionably of the rest.

No Measure to be Stampd but in presence of Collector, Supervisor and Gager, or two at the least.

It is to be noted, that the first Years Revenue may be Collected in two Months, after this shall be enacted; or Three Months at most.

Computation :

S H E W I N G,

That the two several Proposals made to the Parliament for raising Two Millions and a half, are different, the one from the other, as much as amounts to the Value of all the Lands in the Kingdom.

ONE of the Proposals is to raise this Summe by a Perpetual Fund of Interest at 5 l. 10 s. per Cent. per Ann. for which the Exchequer shall give out Bills payable at Demand.

The Consequence of which will raise the Interest on Lands to 6 l. per Cent. and higher if the Law permit: For 'tis evident, that Bills at Interest at 3 l. per Cent. payable at demand, are preferable to any Land-Securities at 5 or 6 per Cent. And the Bank-Bills at 3 l. per Cent. are sold for 5 s. a piece above the Money due upon them; whereas a Mortgage for 100 l. at Interest of 5 or 6 l. per Cent. can't be transferred without giving Money to have it done: And can it then be thought, that any Man will not rather lay out their Moneys in Bills at 5 l. 10 s. or 4 l. 10 s. per Cent. payable at Demand, than lend the same upon Land at 7 l. if they might lawfully take it. And thus Two Millions and a half of Money in Specie would be brought into the Exchequer for these Bills, which with the Money brought into the Bank of England for their Bills, would (by common Account) be all, or near the whole Coin of the Kingdom.

The

The other Proposal is to raise this Summe by a Perpetual Fund of Interest at 7 l. per Cent. to be settled on the Subscribers to a Land-Bank ; who in Consideration thereof are to lend Monies on Land-Securities, at Interest not exceeding 3 l. 10 s. per Cent.

The Consequence of which must reduce the Interest on Lands to that rate. Now if the Value of Lands rise or fall according to the rate of Interest of Money, (which was never yet denied) Their Interest at 6 l. per Cent. and Interest at 3 l. per Cent. are the whole Value of the Lands of the Kingdom, different one from the other : For if Interest at 6 l. makes Lands twenty Years purchase, Interest at 3 l. makes them forty. And tho' the Proposal for the Land-Bank is to lend Monies at Interest, not exceeding 3 l. 10 s. 'tis hoped that the Interest will thereby soon be reduced to 3 l. per Cent. or under : But should it hold at 3 l. 10 s. it would not be more than half the Summe which must be paid one way or other by all Mortgagers, in case this Bank be settled in the Exchequer, which makes good the Computation, *Viz.*

That the two severall Proposals made to the Parliament for raising Two Millions and a half, are different, the one from the other, as much as amounts to the Value of all the Lands in the Kingdom.

These seem to be the Natural Consequences of the severall Proposals, in case they should be performed as they are Proposed, and this makes the Land-Bank to be more advantageous to the Kingdom by three hundred Millions than the Exchequer-Bank, abating only the difference between 7 l. per Cent. and 5 l. 10 s. per Cent. for two Millions and a half, which comes to 37500 l. per Annum.

But I know 'tis Objected,
That the lending Monies, and reducing Interest on Land, is a Pretence, only to get an Act for another Bank.

Which

Which very Objection is a Concession that this is the best Proposal, in Case it be effected. And if the Parliament establish a Bank for this end, they will take Care that the Proposals shall be effected, tho' the Proposers do not take upon them the lending Monies on Land as a Penalty, but as a Profit, and without which they would not advance this Supply at 7 *l. per Cent.* And therefore instead of Answering this any further, I will ask the Proposers of the Exchequer Bank two Questions;

First, *Whether they Propose it for the more certain raising the Supply to his Majesty?*

If they do, their Proposal is contrary to Reason: For can it be supposed, that the Money should be more certain at 5 *l. 10 s. per Cent.* than at 7 *l.*

Secondly, *Whether they Propose it as Cheaper to the Subject?*

If they do, they must falsifie this Account, before they can prove their own to be true.

Now these two being the only Considerations in raising all Publick Supplies, 'till they are plainly Answered, it will be Concluded that the Exchequer-Bank is Proposed for other Reasons: Nor is this Exchequer-Bank any other than the Bank of *England* discounting Exchequer-Bills, and so the Exchequer will be the Bank of *England* at *Westminster*, and the Bank of *England* will be the Exchequer at *Grocers-Hall*.

An humble Proposal to the Honourable the House of Commons, for Raising of large Sums of Money for Supplying the Government, Securing the Proprietors in their Estates, Quieting the minds of a multitude of His Majesty's loving Subjects, and giving Incouragement for greater Improvements.

WHEREAS there has been several Grants made from the *Kings* and *Queens* of *England*. of waſt Grounds and other Grounds to ſeveral perſons for terms of Years, reſerving very ſmall Rent to the Crown, which ſeveral ſaid Perſons have either Sold the ſame or Lett to build for large Ground Rents, the Grounds thereby being credibly improved, and the terme of Years near expiring in ſome of the Grants and Leaſes, and ſome quite expired, and great inquiry being made after the expired Grants & Leaſes, to the diſquieting of abundance of His Maſteys good Subjects; and the laſt Parliament likewiſe being about inquiring into the Grants and Leaſes, has ſo much diſquieted and diſcouraged the Proprietors that have improved the ſame, that they dare not further improve nor ſupport what they have already built, nor can they Sell or Mortgage their ſeveral intereſts in the ſeveral Eſtates, as the caſe now ſtands, which is almoſt to their undoing.

WHEREFORE it is humbly offered to the Conſideration and Wiſdome of this Honourable Houſe by the ſeveral Proprietors of the Improvements, and the Purchaſers of the Ground-Rents and Improvements, That they may Purchase a further terme of Years (and to make the remaining terme Ninety Nine Years) at reaſonable and valuable Conſideration, as is cuſtomary in the Purchaſing other Leaſes by a limitted time in the ſaid Act; and thoſe that have a long time to come in the ſaid Grants and Leaſes to pay a Conſideration for confirming the ſame as to their ſeveral intereſts, And that thoſe Perſons that hold any Eſtates, the Grants and Leaſes whereof are expired, may be allowed to come in and pay a reaſonable and valuable conſideration for new Leaſes by a time to be limitted; And that all Perſons that hold their Eſtates by Grants or Leaſes from the Crown, that are expired, If they do not come in and diſcover their Eſtates, and take new Leaſes as aforeſaid, to be debarred from it; and if their expired Grants and Leaſes be diſcovered by others, the Perſons making ſuch diſcovery, to have one Moiety for a certain terme of Years, and at liberty to purchaſe a new Leaſe for the other Moiety.

AND the ſeveral Proprietors will be contented, and do further offer to pay one half-years Rent of the vulture of their Eſtates upon the death of every Proprietor, to be paid by the next Heir or Perſon to whom the ſaid Eſtates ſhall come to be reſerved and payable to and veſted in the Crown during the whole time of the Leaſes. And to prevent the concealing the Deaths of any of the Proprietors, the next Heir, Executor or Perſon to whom the Eſtates ſhall come, ſhall be obliged, under a pennaity, in a time to be limitted, to pay the ſaid half-years Rent at the appointed place in the Act.

WHEREFORE it is humbly deſired that an Office may be Erected for Recording the Leaſes and Entring the Money paid upon the Renewing the Leaſes, and upon the ſeveral Deaths, and that all the Grants and Leaſes and regular Books may be kept at the ſaid Office And that the Maſters Sallary and Fees, and the Clerks Sallary and Fees may be Regulated by the Act of Parliament.

THIS will quiet the minds of his Maſteys good Subjects, and be ſatisfaction to all Perſons concerned in any of the Grants; To thoſe that have Improved, thoſe that have Purchaſed, and to thoſe whoſe Grants and Leaſes are Expired, & thoſe that have lent their Money upon Mortgages, and be a certain Security to them all.

Propoſed by *Thomas Hoskins*, Gent.

P.
K.

R E A S O N S

81/6 22/6
36

Humbly Offered to the Consideration of the

Honourable House of Commons,

For Lowering the Interest of Money, paid into, or out of, the King's Exchequer, to 6 l. per Cent. per Annum, which will greatly Contribute towards the taking off the Anticipations on the several Branches of the Revenue, and Pay the King's Debts in a short Time.

THat the Ballance of Trade is taken from the Currancy and Interest of Money, I suppose none will deny, and great Interest, and large Premiums are supposed to be given for the Loan of Monies no where but into the King's Coffers, and that, more or less as the necessity of the occasion require, by which all Traders take their Measures in the Raising and Falling Commodities, according to what they have in Specie, and if it shall so happen that they have a small abatement in their general Trading, they immediately employ their Specie in Loans for 8, 10, 12, or more *per Cent. per Ann.* which together, with Premiums and other incident Charges thereon, carries a great weight of Interest with it, which has been the occasion of the several Funds falling so short; And when the Nation thought they had given liberally, it always fell short considerably, and the further the Nation does Run on, and continue Money at High Interest, it will (like a Ship on ground in a Rolling Sea) continually be working its own Destruction, which by this may be Remedied.

As for Instance, In the Year 1652 or thereabouts, in the time of the (Named) *Common-wealth of England*, the Nation was deeply concerned in Matters of Debt; which was occasioned by the Excessive Interest that was then paid for Money to supply their Present Wants, for which they gave 10, 12, or more *per Cent. per Ann.* until the Representatives or Wisdom of the Nation (*who then assumed the Title of a Parliament*) took the same into Consideration, and found it a good Expedient for the Benefit of the Publick, to Lower the Extravagant Interest of Money, that should be paid into the State, at 6 l. *per Cent. per Ann.* certain, which had that good Effect, that it set the Nation soon out of Debt; and there seems to be the same parity of Reason now for the King to pay no more than 6 l. *per Cent.* which brings it to an equal Ballance with Trade, which formerly was much upon Credit, though now more upon Money, and may be brought to Credit again, and consequently the People will have more Money to Lend.

Now since the War is happily ended, and the Nation is seeking to be eased of the Burthen which She hath so long groaned under, and to prevent the King's Credit and the National Interest from being made Merchandize of, for the future, as daily Experience gives fresh Instances by High Interest.

It is most Humbly Proposed, That all Payments made in and out of the Exchequer to be at 6 l. *per Cent. per Ann.* certain, and no more, whether it be in Specie, or Paper, or any other Payment or transfer; and to prevent any Frauds in Subscriptions to Loans, and not pay in perhaps one third, but hath the King's Tally and Interest for the whole (a thing too often practised) it is proposed the Subscriber to put in the Summ certain he Subscribes in Specie, or what shall be equivalent, such as will be taken in Payment from Person to Person, and if he refuse to pay it at the time ~~that~~ notice is given for the bringing it in, to forfeit the whole Money that is already paid to the King.

And if any Person so Lending and Subscribing, shall either by himself, or any other Person for him, take of the King (by way of Barter, transfer, or any other way or means whatsoever) any more than 6 l. *per Cent. per Ann.* for every 100 l. to forfeit the whole Summ Subscribed for, the one half to be to the King the other to the Informer.

If any Clerk of the Exchequer, or any other Officer herein, or any Commissioner; of any Branch of the Revenue, Receiver or Broker, do directly, or indirectly take any more than 6 l. *per Cent.* or offer, or cause the same to be done, to forfeit his Office and be subject to a Fine, the one half to the King the other to the Informer.

It is Humbly Offer'd that by this, the Proposer do not make use of this Method to bar any Person of the Interest already Contracted for, or Payable upon Loans already made, but to prevent for the future, Excessive Interest.

By this means it will bring the Interest of Money to a Parr with Trade, and will not only give greater Encouragement to Persons to advance Money into the Exchequer, but also to all Trading both at Home and Abroad, and will make His Majesty Glorious Abroad, and us Happy at Home.

*All which is humbly submitted to this Honourable HOUSE by a Lover
of his King and Country,*

J. P.

REASONS

Humbly Offer'd to this

Honourable House,

To Lower the Interest of
Monies to 6 l. per Cent. per
Annum.

REASONS

36 816 m 6

37.

Humbly Offered to the Consideration of the Honourable the COMMONS of ENGLAND in Parliament Assembled, against any farther Duty upon Foreign Iron, by Tonnage, or Other-ways.

I. **T**HE great Duty already charged upon Foreign Iron, hath made the *English* incapable of Selling their Iron-ware in *Spain, Portugal, Straits*, and other Places, at the Price the *Dutch, Hamburgers*, and other Nations do, by reason of their low Customs.

II. The great Duty upon Iron Imported, and all (except a Trifle) drawn back upon Exportation, hath occasioned much Iron to be Exported to *New-England*, and the Western-Islands, and much lesser of that Manufactory, which hath occasioned a great Decay of the Smith's Trade in *England*; and if speedy Remedy be not taken, the Manufacturing of Iron for the said Places will be lost, to the great Decay of Their Majesties Customs, and the *English* Trade, and the Ruin of many industrious Families.

III. No *English* Iron will serve for any Work of Strength; and a Ship cannot safely go to Sea equipt with *English* Iron, it being either soft and tender, or else very brittle. For which Considerations, Their Majesties Commissioners of the Royal Navy, oblige their Anchor-Smiths to work all Foreign Iron.

IV. There is no Country so commodious for the Iron-Manufactory, as *England*, it being so fruitfull in Coals, Work-men, and Navigation; And were it liable to no greater Customs, than other Countries, it is capable of out-doing all *Europe* in that Trade.

V. But if the present Circumstances of the Government will not admit to lessen the Duties already laid; It is humbly prayed, That the Honourable House of Commons will excuse Iron from paying any farther Duty, by Tonnage or other-ways, and put a stop to the Draw-back upon Iron Exported to Their Majesties Plantations, which will advance Their Majesties Customs much more than the intended Tonnage upon all Iron will amount to.

VI. It is humbly conceived, the care of former Parliaments hath been such, that in the Establishing of the Book of Rates, the Custom of Iron Imported was made very low; and the Act of Navigation hath allowed it to come in as free by *Foreign*, as *English* Ships.

It is therefore hoped, that Your Great Wisdoms will so order it, that this Additional Duty of Tonnage may not be a farther Discouragement to the Iron-Manufactory.

The Blacksmith's Reasons

A·G·A·I·N·S·T

A farther Duty upon I R O N,

by Tonnage or Other-ways.



REASONS

HUMBLY OFFER'D

37 8/6. m. 6
88

For Passing the *Ingrosed Bill* now before
the *Honourable House of Commons*, rela-
ting to the Duties upon *Prize Goods*,
without any Amendment.

THIS BILL, is for Repealing a Clause in an Act
of Parliament, passed in the Sixth Year of Her
Majesty's Reign; Entituled. *An Act for the En-
couragement of Trade to America*; Which said
Clause laid a *British* Duty upon Prize-Goods Imported into
the Plantations.

AND it having been found that this Clause instead of
Encouraging hath Ruined the Trade in *America*. Where-
fore the said Clause by this Act is Repealed, and all the Bonds
discharg'd taken in pursuance thereof.

THIS BILL as it now stands, is approved of by the
Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and by the
Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and no Ob-
jection is made against the said Bill, but an Amendment
Offer'd (by some Persons who have Engrossed *Cocoa* in *A-
merica*) viz. That the *Cocoa* which have paid a Duty there,
shall remain chargeable with only half Duty here. It is well
known that *Cocoa* hath paid no Duty in *America*, but the
Island Duties, which is no more then 20 s. per Cent. *English*
Money; and therefore this Amendment is only to evade the
Intent of this Bill, which puts Prize-Goods upon the same
Foot in Respect of Duties, as if they had not been Prize-
Goods.

AND therefore it is humbly Pray'd, the Ingrossed Bill
as it now stands, being for the Benefit and Relief of the
Captors and the Merchants, and for the Encouragement of
Trade, shall pass without an Amendment.

R E A S O N S

Humbly Offer'd for Passing
the *Ingrosed Bill*, now be-
fore the *Honourable House of*
Commons, relating to the
Duties upon *Prize Goods*,
without and Amendments.

REASONS

K Great Britain. W H Y.

816 m. 6

39

Commons, House of
PRIZE-GOODS, *should pay the same*
Duty as' the MERCHANT.

THAT before the Act for encouraging the Trade to *America* passed, Prize-Goods paid one and the same Duty with the Merchant.

THAT the Design of that very Act, was in Favor of the Importer, that the Captors did a considerable time after that Act, pay the same Duty with the Merchant, but they finding a Flaw in that Act, have ever since paid only half Duty, which has very much discourag'd the Merchants, the *Captors* having brought in *Collusive* Prizes, as may be proved from the *Exchequer* Records, by which Fraudulent Practice, some Goods, particularly Coco, have been so fast brought into this Kingdom, that the value of them is reduced under what the Merchant pays for Custom.

THAT the Petitioners against Prize-Goods paying the full Duty, are only those that have Ingrossed Coco in *America*, and they would in Consideration of having Secured to the Queen the Duty of that Country, which is about 20s. *per Cent*, of our Money, have 3l. 4s. *per Cent* abated here. That they only give Bonds, even for that very Duty, which Bonds have yet been never paid to Her Majesty, and this very Parliament in regard to those Islands, have forgiven those Bonds, amounting to 100000l.

THAT tho' the Quantities of Coco of late brought hither, have been much larger then usual, yet the Petitioners own that none have or can be Imported by the Merchant, by which he is not only entirely discourag'd, but the Queen. Likewise as ~~the~~ Her Majesties Commissioners for Customs, have made appear to this Honourable House, loofeth at least 20000l. a Year in Her Customs.

REASONS

Why *Prize Goods* should Pay
the same Duty with the
Merchant.

DUTY ON PRIZE GOODS?
W. W. M. R. C. H. M. T.
1844

A. H. T.

REASONS 816 m. 6

FOR 38 40

Passing the BILL, for the better Preserving of Publick Credit, by reviving and continuing the Act made in the Eighth and Ninth Years of the Reign of the late King William III. Entituled, An Act to restrain the Number and Ill Practices of Brokers and Stock-Jobbers, and to preserve the Equivalent given to the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London.

THE want of such a Law, hath always been found of the most dangerous Consequence to the **Publick Credit** and Trade of this Kingdom, as will abundantly appear by the following Reflections.

The Pernicious Practice of **Stock-Jobbing**, and the Number of **Stock-Jobbers** and pretended **Brokers**, grew so very Excessive in the beginning of King *William's* Reign, that by their **Confederacies**, **Combinations** and other **Ill Practices** to **Raise** or **Fall** Tallies, Parliamentary Funds, Stocks, &c. by giving out many **Premiums** to put them upon, or refuse them from the several Persons taking such **Premiums** (at a certain Price agreed upon) that they had it in their Power, and did very often by their dexterous Management **Raise** or **Fall** them **Fifteen** or **Twenty per Cent.** as it suited their private Gain; By these Wicked and Dangerous Practices, the Publick Credit was Exposed to Extream Hazard, and Trade not only weakened, but great Numbers of Considerable **Traders** utterly Ruin'd and Undone; To put a **Stop** to these Growing Evils, and to prevent them for the future, the Parliament found it absolutely necessary in the Eighth and Ninth of King *William* to Pass an Act, Entituled, *An Act to Restrain the number and Ill Practices of Brokers and Stock-Jobbers*, which Act was to continue Three Years.

By this Act, the Dangerous Practice of **Stock-Jobbers**, was not only prevented, but the **Brokers** put under proper **Regulations** and their Number reduced to One Hundred; that Number being then thought sufficient to Manage the Publick Credit and Trade of this Kingdom. This Act was found so Effectual for the purposes aforesaid, that it was continued for Seven Years longer.

This Act Expiring with the Sessions of Parliament *Anno Sexto Annae*, great application was made for the continuance of it; But there being at the same time an Act Passing the House, to Repeal the **Garbler's Act**, which brought the City of London in Three Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, and the Sessions being near a Close, the Court of Mayor and Aldermen setting forth the great Loss they should sustain, by the Repeal of the said Act, did, obtain a Clause in the said Act, Referring the Management of the **Brokers** intirely to the said Court, Subjecting them to the Payment of Forty Shillings on their Admission, and an Annual Payment of Forty Shillings each, as an Equivalent for the said Three Hundred Pounds *per Annum*; By which the Act of the Eighth and Ninth of King *William* that had continued for Ten Years, and was found so advantageous to the Publick Credit and Trade of this Kingdom, was suffered to Expire.

Since the Passing of the last mentioned Act, the Court of Mayor and Aldermen have at several Times, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act of the Eighth and Ninth of King *William*, and over and above what was necessary to secure their Equivalent, admitted so great a Number of **Brokers**, and neglected to Prosecute those who act as **Brokers**, without their Admission; and there being no Law in Force to prevent the Pernicious and Dangerous Practice of **Stock-Jobbers**, and their wicked **Confederacies** and **Combinations**, that it is again put in the Power of a few designing Money'd Men by Artful Management of **Puts** and **Refusals**, to **Raise** or **Sink** the several Branches of Publick Credit, as shall best serve to Carry on their own private Interest or Gain, as has lately been most notoriously **Evident**, by the sudden fall of all Government Securities, and the Improvements that have been made thereupon, which has rendred the Filling all succeeding Funds so very difficult.

This **Bill** it's humbly hop'd will not only restore **Publick Credit**, but effectually secure it for the future, against the Pernicious and Dangerous Practices of such Mercenary and Designing Men, who have never fail'd (when no Law has been in Force to restrain them) for their own Private Interest or Gain, to Expose it to the utmost Hazard.

N. B. Since the bringing of this **Bill** into the Honourable House of Commons, the whole Body of the **Jews**, have been Extreamly alarm'd, and some of the Richest of them (who are Known frequently to Employ great Sums of Money in Combination with other **Stock-Jobbers**, to **Raise** or **Fall** Government Securities, Bank Stock, India Stock, &c. for their own Private Interest or Gain, to the manifest Injury of **Publick Credit**) are the Principal Persons that now Industiously Oppose the Passing the same.

R E A S O N S
F O R
*Passing the BILL to Pre-
serve the Publick Credit.*



39

REASONS Humbly offered to the Consideration of the
Honourable Commons of England,
816 m. 6
41
I N
PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,
Against a DUTY of
Tonnage upon Shipping and Merchandize.

IT is very evident, That that Nation that hath the cheapest Navigation, hath a Commanding Power in the Glorious Part of Trade. The increasing the National Stock, which is by the Exportation of their own Growth and Manufactory; and for them to bring Goods Exportable, or to pay the Debts occasioned by Wine and other Commodities, destructive to the Stock of the Nation,

Or to send out Money, or the Growth or Manufactory of any other Country, for Goods Exportable, with Profit.

These Merchants, and no others, have been the occasion of our former obtaining Riches and Greatness; all other Traders, are but like one Man's Children playing at Cards to raise a Family.

And certainly nothing is more for the Security and Honour of the Nation, than to be Great in our Stock, and Strong in our Navigation.

And nothing can be of more Prejudice to them both, than this Duty proposed upon *Tunnage*. It will Inhance the Price of all Naval Stores, as *Plank, Hemp, Iron, Pitch, Tar, Timber, Masts*; which will make Shipping dear.

The Act of Navigation wisely obligeth us to Import Foreign Commodities in our own Shipping, (or the Ships of the Country that produceth them) and hath been found of wonderful Advantage to the Stock of the Nation and Navigation.

And by the same Rule, it is our Interest to Encourage our own Ships and Merchants to send our Growth and Manufactory to their proper Markets; and then the Nation hath not only the benefit of the Prime Costs, but the Merchants Profit; and the Vending of our own Commodities the better entailed to us.

But by this intended *Tunnage*, we shall be wrought out of Vending our own Commodities, as well as Foreign: As for Example, The *Dutch* send our Growth and Manufactory to the *East-Indies*, and other Foreign Markets, and our Merchants do the like; and the Returns are proper to sell in other Foreign Markets. The *Hollander* hath no *Tunnage* to pay; he hath no great Custom upon Building Materials: And no *Englishman*, when he is thus Fettered, must pretend to Trade with them, with our own, or any other Country's Goods where they have liberty to Trade.

The laying a Duty upon any Commodity to be purely Spent amongst us, is nothing but an Excise upon the People, and therefore is easily Paid; when this intended *Tunnage*, will of course raise all Commodities Imported to be Manufactured, or to help us in the Manufacturing of our own Growth, which will be Destructive.

It affecteth every thing, without any regard to what is overloaded with Customs; or what concerneth the Profit of the Nation.

It will be a great hardship upon Owners of Shipping, who have felt the smart of the War to the highest degree; That they are Dispirited and have no easie Thoughts, but what leadeth them to be no further Concerned.

If this *Tunnage* Bill Pass, we must expect all Nations to lay the same *Tunnage* upon our Ships we lay upon theirs; which we sufficiently felt in the *French Tunnage*.

This intended *Tunnage*, will be a Burthen upon Corn and Coals Exported from Port to Port, (as well as to Foreign Markets) to the discouragement of the Farmer, and Oppressing the Poor.

The strength of the Nation dependeth upon Shipping, Shipwrights and Seamen: This Duty of *Tonnage* will certainly lessen Shipping, and consequently Shipwrights and Sailors; upon which the Strength, Honour and Welfare of the Nation dependeth.



The Merchants Reasons

Against the

D U T Y

O N

Shipping & Merchandize.

REASONS

39

Humbly offered to the Consideration of the

Honourable the Commons of England in Parliament assembled

816 m 6
42

Against a DUTY of

Tunnage on all Ships and Merchandize.

IT hath hitherto been the Care and Prudence of this Nation, to endeavour all they could to propagate, incourage and increase the Trade thereof; and have expressed, by their great Zeal and Concern for Trade, so much Concern for it, as if it were the *Unum Necessarium* of this Kingdom and People: To which purpose, have made many Laws for its Incouragement; as, *The Act of Navigation*, which was solely made for Incouragement of Shipping and Trade; and by a Clause in that Act did lay 5 s. per Tun on all French Shipping, for no other Reason, but that the French King had laid 50 Sols per Tun on all English Shipping.

In an Act made also in King Charles II.'s time, intituled, *An Act to prevent Frauds, and regulating Abuses in His Majesty's Customs*, there Incouragement was given to all Persons to build good and defendable Ships, and they should be allowed, out of the Customs, one Tenth Part of the Customs of all the Goods Exported or Imported in such Ships; besides, in that Act there is another Clause that lays a Duty of one per Cent. on all Goods and Merchandize Exported and Imported, from any Port of this Kingdom, to any Port or Place in the *Mediterranean-Sea*, beyond the Port of *Malaga*, in any Vessel, less than 200 Tuns and 2 Decks.

It will be also of a very dangerous Consequence to lay any Duty upon all Shipping, being a means to provoke other Countries to do the like on the Shipping of this Nation. Who can be assured the *Portuguees* will not lay on a Duty of 2 l. per Tun, in regard it is the Shipping of this Nation, that stops their having the most part of the *Uropean-Trade*, at this time, to themselves? Nor who knows how the *Dutch* and the *Hanse-Towns* will relish it? Nor *Sweedland* and *Denmark* especially, who doth so much follow the Steps, and imitate the absolute Power of *France*, but that they may also use one French Practice more, and lay on a heavy Duty on English Shipping; which will be to the great Loss and Damage of this Kingdom, by becoming Tributaries to Foreign Nations?

The laying on a Duty on Shipping now, seems to be ill timed, for these Reasons. First, the very great weight of discouragement Trade at present labours under, and the multitude of Losses the Merchants daily sustain, and those not small ones, loudly testify. Secondly, that it may not answer the End of raising Money designed by it, by reason that there is but very few Ships left in this Kingdom, not Two Thirds what there was before the War begun; which few this Duty, if Imposed, will make less, and put it out of a possibility of increasing their Number; from which ill Consequence, God defend us.

Amongst the many, and almost insupportable, dead Losses the Merchants sustain, may be ranked the vast Disappointments all Ships meet with in their Voyages, by long detention in Ports, waiting for Convoy, as the *Berberdoes*, *Virginia* and *Maryland* Fleets outward last Year, and long and tedious lying in Ports, of almost all Ships homewards, causes the Voyage to be so extream long, that the very Seamens Wages and Provisions, carries all the Freight away; and to many Ships (reckoning 6 per Cent. Interest and 10 per Cent. Insurance, which is much less than is usually paid) there will not be enough left to pay a Duty of Tunnage.

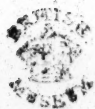
The laying on this Duty will be Taxing one sort of Estate twice: All Shipping are esteemed a Personal Estate, and every Man is Taxed, and pays as such: All Merchandize pays a very considerable Duty already, and more than most can well bare, as *Tobacco*, &c. and therefore it will be extream hard, absolutely to drown what is already sinking, and wants a most powerful Hand to rescue from utter Destruction.

Should this Duty be laid, in all probability other Nations would be as kind to us as we to them, and double it possible for ever, tho' we should ease our selves and them in Four Years. It is very well known and manifest to all the World, that the Shipping of the English Nation, before this War, were 20 Tun in all Foreign Ports for one Tun of Foreign Shipping in *England*, out of which great disproportion, a great advantage will arise to all Foreign Nations, which they will be very tenacious of.

It is to be considered, that the Shipping and Commerce of this Kingdom, is the very Life of it and Principle of Motion, which to wound in any Part, is very dangerous in all the Consequences of it. In a word, the Trade of this Kingdom is greatly discouraged, and so little regard to secure it, that the Merchants are ready enough, as the Case already stands, to cease their Trade, and secure something to maintain their Families; which a further Duty may constrain them to put in execution with speed, what they are now in doubt to do.

If Shipping should be discouraged, what would then become of all the Woollen Manufacture, and all other Things, the Product of this Nation? It is true, we might eat and consume it our selves, and be Poor when we have done.

It is nothing but Trade can make a Nation great, rich and powerful, feared Abroad and honoured at Home; it will, with God's Blessing, bring Happiness and Peace into the Nation, and Plenty, abundant Plenty, into our Streets and Houses.



REASONS

Against a

DUTY

ON

Slaves and Merchandise.

REASONS,

HUMBLY OFFER'D

To the Honourable the ^KCOMMONS of
ENGLAND, in Parliament Assembled;
Against laying any farther Duty upon Naval-
Stores, Imported from the Baltick-Sea.

I. **T**HAT the Trade of the *Baltick* being chiefly
in *Hemp, Pitch, Tarr, Iron, Maſts, Deals,*
Plancks, Pipe-Staves, &c. is of the highest
Moment during this time of War, ſince our Naval-
Stores are Imported from thence.

II. That Five Shillings *per Tun*, upon the Trade
of the *Baltick*, conſidering the Greatneſs of the Bulk,
and Smallneſs of the Value of the Goods brought
thence; is a very great Burthen upon that Trade,
compared with others: Forasmuch, as Twenty
Hundred Weight of *Hemp* (as the Duty is propoſed)
will Pay for above Two Tun: a Laſt of *Pitch* and
Tarr, the like: a Thouſand of *Pipe-Staves*, about
Four Tun, &c. By which means, that Trade, by
which We are Supplied with Our Naval-Stores, will
not only be very much Discouraged, but alſo Our
Building of Shipping; by reaſon our Neighbours will
thereby be Enabled to Build much Cheaper than We
can; and conſequently the Trade will turn into the
hands of Foreigners.

III. That many of theſe Bulky Commodities, as
Pitch, Tarr, Iron, &c. after Importation, are Re-Shippt
for *Spain*, and other Foreign Parts; and if this
Duty of Five Shillings *per Tun* on Shipping, be laid
upon them, 'twill hinder their Exportation from
hence; and the *Dutch* and others will carry away all
that Part of the Trade, which gives ſo Great an
Employment to Our **ENGLISH SHIPPING**:

R E A S O N S,
Against Laying Duties upon
NAVAL-STORES.

*Imported from the
Foreign*

1850
JAN 10

A WAY to

Catch the Usurer,

AND

To lay the **TAXES** on those that are best able to bear them.

SIR,

NOT long ago you were pleased to speak to me about the Taxes now imposed on the Subject; and desiring my Thoughts, since more Money is wanted, which way a Tax might be raised, and be least felt by the People.

My Opinion is, That there are a sort of People not yet thought on by the Parliament, and who I am sure, can best spare it, because they have least to do with it. Besides, they do now little Advantage to the Publick, and therefore by their Purse, ought to supply the other Defects. There are these three sorts.

I. The Usurer.

II. The Single Person.

III. The Married Persons, who have no Children.

The Usurer lives at Home, pays little or nothing for his Money; and tho now you may abate them *s. per L.* (by Act of Parliament) out of his Mortgage Interest; yet most commonly he lets at *5 per Cent.* with a Covenant to have that paid over and above all Parliamentary Taxes; and so, if any shall abate, he will say 'tis contrary to Covenant, and dispose the Allowance; or else he will call in his Money, and put you to more Charge by a Bill to foreclose the Equity of Redemption; and some are so threatened already. So that this way is but still loading the poor Labourer in the Harvest, while the Usurer laughs in his Sleeve, receives his Interest, and takes no Pains. And the Stoppage by Act of Parliament, makes Men charged with Money, come off by sharing their Mortgage, but is of no benefit to the Debtor.

Now the way to Tax the Usurer, is to let him Enter all Mortgages with the Clerk of the Peace, for the County where the Land lies, nor let the Usurer lose all Interest for his Money, till it is done; and likewise, let him not have the benefit of suing for his Money, till it is foreclosed. And whosoever hereafter shall Lend any Money, he shall receive no Interest, nor be allow'd to Sue, till he hath Emer'd by a short Note his Mortgage. As for Example, *A. B. of ———, Lends unto C. D. of ———, 1000 L. upon his Lands, in the County of Middlesex.* And the Clerk of the Peace may return a short Note to the Commissioners of the County, where the Lender liveth, that he may be there charged for his Money, and the Clerk of the Peace may be Sworn not to show his Book, or discover the Mortgage without the Consent of the Debtor, and upon other Penalties.

This

This can be no Prejudice to any one, nor spoil Credit half so much, as now, where the Lender to save himself, produces his Mortgage, and saith it pays where the Land lies; the Commissioners take it, and look on it, and by them it is talked on. Whereas, now only the Clerk of the Peace transfers a short Note which charged the Lender, without further trouble.

This will prevent many Cheats, as double Mortgages, and the like, and can hurt none but the Knave; it will prevent many Law-suits, and it will effectually make them pay for the Money, who have it.

It will increase Credit now worn almost out; for many to prevent Taxes, will lend Money on personal Security; whereas now, scarce any Sum above 100 *l.* is Lent, unless upon a Mortgage.

Money will be more distributed by it, for many will divide their Sums, which now are mostly made up to take a Mortgage for.

The great Prejudice so much talked of, to Credit, is only this, one Man is trusted more with the Secret of the Borrower, than he was before.

Let the Clerk of the Peace's Fees for his Entry be —

Now for Single Persons.

For these reasons, they ought to be taxed separately, and more than the other Subjects.

1. Both Men and Women so over-value themselves, that few Marry, on whom the Burthen and Support of the Nation lies. So that they avoid House-keeping, the maintenance of Children, all Parish-offices, and Taxes, and many other Burthens and Payments, which Married Persons are liable to, they are maintained many times by others, and have their Trenchers laid every where without Charge.

Such a mutual Conversation is now customary amongst the single Sex, that the Fire of Love is quite Extinguished, and few or none Marry but for Interest and great Portions, which very much hinders the Increase of People, the great Wealth of any Nation.

These single Persons can afford, having no Charge but that of their own Person, to pay more to the Publick, than married Persons, who have Houses to keep, and Children to maintain; they keep less Servants, let their Quality be what it will, and Live in much less Port. I propose therefore, That they may pay at least a tenth Part more than married Persons do in all Taxes, until they shall Marry; so that they need pay no more than others, unless they please themselves; there being few or none but may Marry if they will, and free themselves of this Tax; and 'tis all the reason, that they should either find or grind for the Publick.

All Widows and Widowers, that have no Children, to be taken as single Persons.

Now for those that have no Children,

I shall allow each Couple that are Married, three years to find the way to get Children, because of the Ignorance of the Age; and if in three years time they can do nothing, 'tis reasonable they be esteemed as Single Persons in this Tax, till they have Children; for no Labourers in vain are to be allowed in this our *Utopia*.

Farewell till my next.

The CASE of those Persons that have Purchased Soldiers Arrears, the Irish Transport Debt, Salt Tallies, Malt Tickets, or an Interest in any other Deficient Funds. *H. Great Brit. Commons 12 8/6. m. 6*

A good or bad Title enhances or debases the Purchase of any Commodity, is well known to any Man that ever bought a Foot of Land upon a controverted or disputed Right.

If the Hazard bear a proportion to the Gain, 'tis a Just and Righteous Bargain; I am sure it appear'd so to the Wisdom of *The Honourable House of Commons*, when for Ten Pounds they allow'd a Chance of Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, as in *The Million Lottery*, &c.

That this is the Case of those Persons that have bought Arrears, may appear from hence:

They were esteem'd both by the Buyer and Seller to be unsettl'd and precarious Things, not likely to be paid of a long time, especially if the War had lasted, or broke out a-new, carried no Interest, by the Sale of them, there was no Right vested in, or transfer'd to the Purchaser, as in *Salt-Tallies*, &c.

Many of the Officers that sold their Arrears bought Places with the Purchase Money, without which they would probably have Starved before they could have been Reliev'd by a Parliamentary Provision; and all those Gentlemen that sold their Pay, hired Brokers and Solicitors to find them Chapmen.

Many of those that bought Soldiers Arrears, Malt-Tickets, &c. took their Money out of the *Bank* and other Funds in order to make a better Purchase, and consequently, will be the greater losers if this Clause be admitted.

What Provision would the *Honourable House* have made to Re-imburse the Purchasers, in Case the Arrears had never been paid?

Where Officers sold their Pay two or three times over, what Provision shall be made for the second or third Purchaser? *Caveat Emptor* is the common Answer, then let him have a better Bargain for the great Risque he runs, &c.

When *Salt Tallies* have been sold sometimes at *Cent per Cent* loss, *Bank Bills*, *Chequer Notes*, *Malt Tickets*, at a very great Discount, tho' they had establish'd Funds, and a growing Interest on them, why are not those Bargains rescinded, and all other unequal Contracts, and where will the *House* Begin or End?

If it be a Crime to take more than common Interest upon some occasions, or to buy a great Bargain, why has *The Honourable House* encouraged it all the last War, and since; witness the great Premiums and the large Interests allow'd upon the safest Funds, witness a Clause in a certain Act made last Sessions, whereby the Commissioners of the Victualling, were empower'd to pay away *Malt Tickets*, and *Coal Tallies* which carried *Eight per Cent* Interest at a considerable discount both of Interest and Principle.

It is humbly propos'd that this Matter ought to be decided in *Westminster-Hall*, if there be any Law that makes such Contracts Criminal, if there be no Law, there is no Transgression.

It is humbly submitted to the Consideration of the *House*, that not one of the Officers that sold his Arrears, was a Minor or a *Non Compos*, nor one of the Buyers extorted such a Sale, or reduced the Seller to any streights or necessities in order to make an advantage thereby.

Where the value of any Commodity rises or falls by a bear Rumor, as *Tallies* and *Stocks* have done by the report of the King of *Spain's* Death; such Commodities can never be worth so much as others of lasting unchangeable value.

If notwithstanding what has been objected against in this Clause *The Honourable House* I shall incline to rescind these Bargains, it is humbly hoped that they will fix a short Day whereby those Officers who have sold upon payment of the Money in *Specie* by them received, &c. and interest for the same at the rate of *—per Cent* may have the benefit of the Act, otherwise to be for ever foreclosed.

Lastly, If all legal Contracts and Bargains be not preserved sacred and inviolable, it is humbly submitted to the Wisdom of *The Honourable House*, whither upon any great Exigence it would be possible to raise again those mighty Sums, without which the Nation could never have carried on, nor so gloriously have ended the late War with *France*. Many Officers who sold their Arrears were Foreigners, and parted with them to raise Money to pay the Fees for their Naturalization, which if they had not done, they could neither have continued in the Service, or been intitled to half Pay.

The CASE of those Persons
that have Purchased Soldiers
Arrears, the Irish Transport
Debt, Salt Tullies, Malt Lic-
enses, or an Interest in any o-
ther Deficient Funds.

To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament Assembled,
The Proposals of William Sydenham, Esquire, for the Raising a Considerable Revenue to His Majesty,
by a Tax on Money, proportionable to that on Land; which he Humbly layeth before your Honours great
Wisdom and Consideration.

- I.** **T**HAT at the Rate of One Pound Five Shillings per Cent. shall be paid to His Majesty by all Purchasers of Lands or Houses of what Kind or Tenure soever, within one Month after such Purchase made, to the full value of the Purchase Money; the Title of the Land not to be good or pleadable either at Common Law or Equity, without the Purchaser's producing from the King's Commissioner or Receiver a Receipt under his Hand and Seal, or a true Copy from his Book of Entries, that he had paid the King's Duty aforesaid, or a Stamp affix'd to the Deed of Sale; and also in default, to forfeit one Hundred Pound to the King: And that in case any of the Purchase Money shall be Conceal'd, and not truly mentioned in the Deed, that such Money not mention'd in the Deed to be forfeited, one half to the King, the other half to the Informer.
- II.** That one Pound Five Shillings per Cent. shall be paid to his Majesty, by all Purchasers of Annuities, Offices, or Leases whatsoever, and Copy-hold Estates in Possession or Reversion, within one Month after such Purchase made, to the full value of such Purchase-Money, the Titles whereof not to be good or pleadable, either at Common Law, or in Equity, without the Purchaser's producing from the King's Commissioner or Receiver a Receipt under his Hand and Seal, or a true Copy from his Book of Entries, that he had paid the King's Duty aforesaid: And in default, to forfeit Fifty Pound to the King. And that in case any part of the Purchase-Money shall be conceal'd, and not truly mentioned in the Lease or Copy of Court-Roll, either in Possession or Reversion, That such Money not mentioned in the Lease or Copy of Court-Roll, to be forfeited, one half to the King, the other half to the Informer.
- III.** That One Pound Five Shillings per Cent. shall be paid to the King by the Lenders, out of all Money lent on Mortgages, within fourteen days after such Mortgage made, to the full value of such Mortgage-Money, The Titles of such Mortgages not to be good or pleadable either at Common Law, or in Equity, without the Person who lent the Money produces from the King's Commissioner or Receiver a Receipt under his Hand and Seal, or a true Copy from his Book of Entries, that he had paid the King's Duty aforesaid. And also in default, to forfeit Fifty Pounds to the King. And so after the rate of One Pound Five Shillings per Cent. per Ann. to be paid to the King at two several Payments in the Year, to wit, Michaelmas, and Lady-Day, during the continuation of the Mortgage.
- IV.** That One Pound Five Shillings per Cent. shall be paid to His Majesty by the Lenders, out of all Money lent on Bonds, Specialties, or Notes, within ten Days after such Bond, Specialty or Note made and given, to the full value of such Money lent; Such Bond or Note not to be good or recoverable at Common Law or Equity, without the Person who lent the Money produces from the King's Commissioner or Receiver a Receipt under his Hand and Seal, or a true Copy from his Book of Entries, that he had paid the King's Duty aforesaid: And so after the rate of One Pound Five Shillings per Cent. per Ann. to be paid to the King at two several Payments in the Year, to wit, at Michaelmas, and Lady-Day, during the continuation of such Bond or Note. And in default, to forfeit one moiety to the King, the other to the Informer.
- V.** That One Pound Five Shillings per Cent. be paid to His Majesty by all Merchants, and Persons whatsoever, who shall Export any Goods of what kind soever out of this Kingdom, if they receive the product home by Bills of Exchange, within twenty days after they receive such Bills of Exchange to the full value of such Bills, and to produce from the King's Commissioner or Receiver a Receipt under his Hand and Seal, or a true Copy from his Book of Entries, that he had paid the King's Duty, and in default, the Bills of Exchange to be forfeited, one half to the King, the other half to the Informer.
- VI.** That One Pound Five Shillings per Cent. shall be paid to His Majesty by all Persons who shall have Money in any Bank in this Kingdom, within three Months after this shall be Enacted by Parliament; and to produce from the King's Commissioner or Receiver a Receipt under his Hand and Seal, or a true Copy from his Book of Entries, that he had paid the King's Duty, without which, their Bank-Bills or Notes shall not be good or pleadable at Common Law, or in Equity; and also in default to forfeit Twenty Pound per Cent. to the King of all such Bank-Money, and Five Pound per Cent. to the Informer; and so after the rate of One Pound Five Shillings per Cent. per Ann. to be paid to the King at two several Payments in the Year (to wit) Michaelmas, and our Lady-Day, during the continuation of such Bank-Money, and so also for Private and Conceal'd Banks to be subject to the same Payments and Penalties as aforesaid, exceeding Two Hundred Pound.
- VII.** That One Pound Five Shillings per Cent. shall be paid to His Majesty by all Persons and Tradesmen whatsoever, who shall buy any sort of Goods or Commodities at Fairs or Markets, or at any other places in this Kingdom, at the time of their buying such Goods, and to produce to the full value of the Money which they bestow in such Goods from the King's Commissioner or Receiver a Receipt under his Hand and Seal, or a true Copy from his Book of Entries, that he had paid the King's Duty aforesaid, and in default, to forfeit one half of the Goods to the King, the other half to the Informer; provided nevertheless that in case the Goods are not bought at Fairs or Markets, that then, and in such case, they shall have ten Days time to pay in the King's Duty, and procure their Receipts from the King's Commissioner or Receiver, under the Penalty aforesaid.
- VIII.** That One Pound Five Shillings per Cent. shall be paid to the King by all Farmers and Husband-Men, and all other Persons whatever, who shall buy any sort of Live Cattel at Fairs or Markets, or at any places within this Kingdom at the time of their buying such Cattle, to the full value of the Money which they bestow in such Live Cattle, and to produce from the King's Commissioner or Receiver a Receipt under his Hand and Seal, or a true Copy from his Book of Entries, that he had paid the King's Duty; and in Default, one half of the Cattle to be forfeited to the King, the other half to the Informer; Provided nevertheless that in case the Live Cattle are not bought at Fairs or Markets, that then they shall have ten Days time to pay in the King's Duty, and to procure their Receipts from the King's Commissioner or Receiver, under the Penalties aforesaid.
- IX.** That One Pound Five Shillings per Cent. per An. shall by the Lenders be paid to the King, out of all Money now lent on Mortgages, Bonds, Specialties, or Notes, to the full value of such Money lent on Mortgages, Bonds, Specialties, or Notes, upon the Assigning or Transferring, or Altering the Property hereafter, at two several equal Payments in the Year, to wit, at our Lady-day, and Michaelmas, during the Continuation of such Mortgages, Bonds, Specialties, or Notes; The Titles of such Mortgages, and also such Bonds, Specialties, and Notes, not to be Good, Pleadable, or Recoverable, either at Common Law, or in Equity, without the Person who lent the Money, produces from the King's Commissioner, or Receiver, a Receipt under his Hand and Seal, or a true Copy from his Book of Entries, that he had paid the King's Duty aforesaid, and also in Default, to forfeit one moiety to the King, the other to the Informer.
- X.** If any Person contrary to the true meaning of this Act, shall make any Contract to avoid and elude this Act, or any part or Clause thereof, he shall forfeit One Hundred Pound, one half to the King, the other half to the Informer, over and above the Penalties aforesaid.
- The aforesaid Proposals being duly weighed and considered, I am perswaded they will find very few Objections (if any) which cannot easily be Answered: *Due Ballances are the Interests of all Governments, and not of the least concernment in Taxes; The Body Politick bearing very much Proportion with the Natural Body, the one part of it being uneasie, the whole is affected. The Money of this Kingdom, bears a great Proportion with the Land, almost equalizing it; And yet it hath paid but a very little share of the Taxes: Land hath born the heat and burthen of the day: And although it hath been endeavour'd by several Acts of Parliament, to make the Money of the Kingdom pay its due Proportion, yet how ineffectual have they all proved, not being enforced with Penalties, which are commonly better and more effectual means to force Obedience, than Oaths and Tests.*
- This One Pound Five Shillings per Cent. on Money, is but three Pence per Pound, which is but One Shilling more than the intrinsic Value of the Land Tax of Four Shillings the Pound. For One Hundred Pound in Money, according to the Established Interest, brings in Six Pound per Ann. And One Hundred Pounds worth of Land, hardly brings in Four Pound per Ann. all Charges being deducted. And therefore this Tax proposed on Money, can give no just Cause of Complaint to any, who are Friends to the best of Interests, and willing to Support the best of Causes. Besides, if we consider the uneasie Circumstances which many are under, who are Possessors of Land, which do not so often attend those who command Money; it will appear the more reasonable, that Money should no longer escape paying its share and proportion, and especially of so small a Dividend, seeing it's demonstrable that a Tax on Money, will be a means to advance the Price of Land; for the Taxes on it, hath occasioned several Persons (and more will follow their Examples) to sell their Lands, and conceal their Money, not liable to the Inspection of Assessors; so that all Thinking Men must grant the Price of Land must fall, except there is a Tax laid on Money or some other way prevented by the Wisdom of Parliament.
- The greatest part of the Money in the Kingdom doth Circulate in those Particulars before mentioned. And I believe it will be no easie Matter by any shifts, to avoid paying these Duties to the King, without great hazard and danger. This will raise yearly a very considerable Summ, without racking Invention; Merchants will have no cause to complain, because the product of their Goods return'd home by Bills of Exchange, pays nothing at the Custom-House: Money in Banks hath no reason of Complaint, for its Interest and Advantage turns to the best Account of any Money in the Kingdom: Trades-Men have no reason to think it hard on them, for their Stocks have paid little towards the Charge of the War: Farmers and Husbandmen have as little cause to complain of these Proposals, as any, for They grew Rich, whilst their Landlords grew Poor, their Stocks always escaping the Tax. If all Persons who are herein concern'd, would be Impartial, they must confess, that nothing is hereby proposed, but what is for the Interest both of King and Kingdom, and no Impeding, but rather Promoting Trade. And if every Man with Cheerfulness would part with a Little, rather than lose All, we might with Assurance, expect and hope for good Success in so Just a War, under the Conduct of so Brave a Monarch: to Whom, God Almighty grant a long and prosperous Reign.

All which is Humbly Propos'd and Submitted to the Consideration of the Parliament, &c.

An Essay how to raise above Six Hundred Thousand Pounds per Ann. by a Equal and Easy Tax. Humbly submitted to the consideration of the Honourable the House of Commons.

816. m. 6 R. Englewood

IT is proposed, That all Neat, Calf and Slinck Hides ; Sheep and Lamb Skins in the Raw be appropriated to the use of the Government.

Which Hides and Skins will raise the above sum is demonstrable thus, viz.

That in this Kingdom there was computed 1175951 Houses, which paid to the Chimney-money (besides Alms-houses and Poor, which were excepted) and compute but one Beef to be eaten in one year in half the Houses as paid to the said Tax, one with the other, the Hides of which are sold from 5 s. to 20 s. but at 8 s. per Hide they produce

l. s. d.
235190 4 0

Eight Sheep to be eaten in each House for half the said Houses in one year, the Skins of which are sold from 8 d. to 5 s. but at 12 d. per Skin, they produce

235190 4 0

Three Calves to be eaten in each House for half the said Houses in one year, the Hides of which are sold from 8 d. to 3 s. but at 12 d. per Hide they produce

88196 6 6

Two Lambs to be eaten in each House for half the said Houses in one year. the Skins of which at 4 d. per Skin, produce

19599 3 8

The Beef kill'd for the Sea-service, and all the Fresh-meat eaten by our Sea-men and Foreigners when in Harbour, and what they take for Victualling their near and foreign Voyages, may be computed one eighth part of the above account, which produce

72271 19 9½

Summ Total 650447 17 11½

The Hides and Skins of the aforefaid Cattel that may dye, are not included in the above account.

The methods for managing the whole, with Safety to the Government, and Ease to the Subject, are very obvious, and any Objections can be fully answer'd, but too long to insert here.

The Advantages of this Tax.

1st, A Gentleman of 800 l. per annum paid, or ought to have paid to the 2 s. in the pound Land Tax 80 l. but in this, which may amount to as much as that did, he pays but for his Eatables of Beef, Mutton, Veal and Lamb ; which four kinds, proportionable to a Family Expence, is not above one eighth part of the whole ; so, instead of paying for 800 l. he pays but for one hundred (and not that, except the whole is expned) and instead of paying 80 l. he pays but 10 l. per an. to this Tax ; and by limiting the Government to sell the Hides and Skins at a certain price, will reduce the Leather Manufacture to easie terms, and save considerable in the year in the Leather Harnesses, and other Leather Wearables, and encourage the Exportation of the same.

2d, It cannot fall on Land, for the Butcher will give the same price to the Breeder and Grazier, and be content with the same profit then as now ; (for 'tis only the Consumer that pays) and one farthing per pound advance on the Carcass will make the Butcher amends for the loss of the Hide and Skin, and the number of Butchers will oblige them to sell at a reasonable profit, what they deal in being so hazardous to keep.

3d, That the number of Tanners, and their dependance on their Trades, will induce them to buy, at a reasonable price, which being by this duty reduced to more certainty, will be great encouragement to them, by reason more will be exported than formerly.

4th, That a great sum will come in weekly, and the whole Years Revenue answer'd into the Exchequer in a few days after the year is expired, whereby a great deal of Interest will be saved.

5th, That the Collecting it will be with less charge than any other Duty, which answer so great a Fund, by reason it is not liable to such Frauds and Concealments, as some other Revenues are.

6th, It will be the most equal, for Tradesmen and Foreigners will pay as much as Gentlemen, proportionable to what they spend.

It is presum'd, That the number killed, and the value of the Hides and Skins will amount to a considerable sum more than is here set down.

An ESSAY

**How to raise above Six Hun-
dred Thousand Pounds *per*
Ann. by an Equal and Easy
Tax.**

An ESSAY how to raise above One Million Sterling per Ann. by an equal and easy Tax. Humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Honourable the House of Commons.

IN order to which it is proposed, That all Neat, Calf and Slink Hydes, Sheep and Lamb Skins in the Raw, be appropriated to the Use of the Government.

Which Hides and Skins will raise the above Summ is demonstrated thus, *viz.*

That in this Kingdom there was computed 1175951 Houses which paid to the Chimny Money (besides Alms-Houses and Poor which were excepted), and compute but one Beef to be eaten in one Year by each Family that paid to the said Tax one with another, the Hides of which are sold from 5 s. to 20 s. but at 10 s. per Hide, they produce

Four Sheep to be eaten in each House in one Year, the Skins of which are sold from 8 d. to 5 s. but at 18 d. per Skin they produce

One Calf to be eaten in each House in one Year, the Skins of which are sold from 8 d. to 3 s. but 18 d. per Hide they produce

One Lamb to be eaten in each House in one Year, the Skins of which are sold from 4 d. to 18 d. but at 6 d. per Skin they produce

The Beef kill'd for Sea Service, and all fresh Meat eaten by our Seamen and Forreigners when in Harbour, and what they take for victualling their home and forreign Voyages, may be computed one tenth Part of the above Account, which produces

Summ Total 1164290 18 9

The Hides and Skins of the aforefaid Cattle that may dye, are not included in the above Account.

Other CALCULATIONS.

There is computed seven Millions of People in *England* and *Wales*, and allowing four Millions of them eat 2 d. each Day in Beef, Mutton, Veal or Lamb, which is 3 l. per Annum for each Person, which is twelve Millions Sterling, and compute the Hide and Skin to be 2 s. in the Pound Value of the Carcass amounts to 1200000 l.

1175951 Houses, and compute $\frac{1}{4}$ eats 4 Beefs a Year.

$\frac{1}{2}$ eats 2 Beefs a Year.

$\frac{3}{4}$ eats half a Beef.

$\frac{8}{8}$ eats 9 Beefs a Year.

The Advantages of this TAX.

First, That a great Summ will come in Weekly, and the whole Year's Revenue answer'd into the Exchequer in a few Days after the Year is expired, whereby a great deal of Interest will be saved.

Secondly, That the collecting it will be with less Charge than any other Duty which answers so great a Fund, by reason it is not liable to such Frauds and Concealments as some other Revenues are.

Thirdly, It will be most equal, for Tradesmen and Foreigners will pay as much as Gentlemen, proportionable to what they spend; and Equality and Ease ought to be consider'd in all Taxes.

Fourthly, It can be no Prejudice to Land, for the Butcher will be content with the same Profit then as now, and will give the same Price to the Breeder or Grazier (for 'tis only the Consumer that pays); and one Farthing per Pound Advance on the Carcass will make the Butcher Amends for Loss of the Hide and Skin, and the Number of Butchers will oblige them to sell at reasonable Profit, what they deal in being so hazardous to keep.

Fifthly, A Gentleman of 800 l. per Annum paid or ought to have paid to the Land-Tax of 4 s. per Pound 160 l. but in this he pays but for his Eatables of Beef, Mutton, Veal and Lamb, which four Kinds proportionable to a Family Expence is not above One-eighth Part of the whole: So instead of paying for 800 l. he pays but for 100 l. And the Hide and Skin not exceeding 2 s. in the Pound Value of the Carcass, he pays but 10 l. per Annum to this Tax. And by limiting the Government to sell the Hides and Skins at a certain Price per Pound will reduce the Leather Manufacture to easy Terms, and save considerable in the Year by Leather Harnes and other Leather Wearables, and encourage the Exportation of the same.

An ESSAY

How to raise above One
Million Sterling *per Ann.*
by an equal and easy
Tax.

A Proposition for an ample Equivalent for the Intended Duties on Wines, which will be ruinous to all the Traders and dealers therein; abating his Majesties Customs near as much as it will raise in this Duty; be destructive to the Navigation, and a means to prohibit our Woollen Manufactures and Fishery in *Spain* and *Portugal*, which Consume near one half of all the Woollen Manufactures that are exported.

1. That every Tun of Wine Imported pay by the Importor 5 *l.* per Tun more then the present duties, in ready Mony, which after the rate of 16000 Tunns will amount unto 80000 *l.*

2. Lead to pay 20 *s.* per Fother at the Mines and draw back 10 *s.* upon Exportation 60000 *l.*

3. Tobacco Consumed in *Ireland* pays now but 3 *d.* per pound; let it pay as much as Tobacco Consumed in *England*, because it cannot be brought into *Ireland* any otherway then from *England*, and being once Imported there, cannot be exported again 30000 *l.*

170000 *l.*

A Proposition for an Equivalent for the Intended Duty of 12 *l.* 12 per Tun upon Wines, which will not only hinder the Importation of them, and so lessen that Revenue on which there are Loans, and in Consequence the Credit of the Exchequer; But prove destructive to the present Traders therein, both Merchants and Vintners, very much abate the Exportation of woollen Manufactury, and our Navigation.

4. It is therefore Humbly proposed that the subsidy of Tunnadge and Poundage Inwards may rather be Augmented and Encreased to half as much more then now it pays: (which it is Humbly Conceived will be an Ample Equivalent) whereby all Merchandise will bear its Proportion, and Raise the Mony more Certain without Making more Officers, or any Addition of Charge for Collecting, And may be Comprehended In a very short Act.

It is Humbly offered to this Honourable House, to accept of Either these Equivalents, or Out of Both these Proposals, to take such Parts of them, and to add unto or Diminish from them, as to their great Wisdom shall seem Meet.

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50. K

A SCHEME for Raising 1,500,000 l. upon Talleys and Orders payable in Course out of a Fund of 140,000 l. per ann. to be Settled for Thirty Two Years, with such certain Increase of Principal from 10 l. to 30 l. on each 100 l. and such Premiums as are mention'd in the following Table.

HERE will be an unquestionable Fund settled to secure the Payment of the said 140,000 l. per ann. during the said Thirty two Years. The 1,500,000 l. will be divided into 15,000 Shares, or equal Parts, of 100 l. each, being 1,500,000 l. Receipts will be given for each 100 l. contributed, to be number'd progressively from N^o 1. to N^o 15,000, both Numbers inclusive. There will be a Drawing of 15,000 Numbers, answering the Numbers of the Receipts, to ascertain the Course or Order of Payment: And every Receipt will be paid in the numerical Order which the Number in such Drawing, corresponding to the Number of the Receipt, shall come up in. The whole will be divided into five Classes, each Classis consisting of so many Numbers of Receipts, and such Principal Mony, with such certain Increase of the Principal and Interest, and the Chance for such Premiums, as are set against each respective Classis in the following Table.

The T A B L E.

	Number of Receipts.	Principal Sums contributed.	Principal Sums to be repaid for each 100 l. contributed, according as their Course for Payment shall happen.	Interest per ann. for each 100 l. contributed till repaid.	Total Principal Sums to be repaid.	The Great Premiums in the respective Classis.	First and Second Year's Interest of the Great Premiums.	Premium for First and Last Number of each Classis.
		l.	l.	l. s.	l.	l.	l.	l.
1st Class.	1,000	100,000	110	6 12	110,000	2 of 5,000	10,000	2 of 500 1000
2d Class.	2,000	200,000	115	6 18	230,000	4 of 5,000	20,000	2 of 500 1000
3d Class.	3,000	300,000	120	7 4	360,000	6 of 5,000	30,000	2 of 500 1000
4th Class.	4,000	400,000	125	7 10	500,000	8 of 5,000	40,000	2 of 500 1000
5th Class.	5,000	500,000	130	7 16	650,000	1 of 20,000	20,000	2 of 500 1000
	15,000	1,500,000			1,850,000	17 Prem.	100,000	10 5000
						34	12,000	
						10	5,000	
Total Premiums 61							117,000	

The Number which comes up next before each of the said Premiums of 5000 l. and 20,000 l. to have the first Year's Interest of that Premium; and the Number which comes up next after every of the said Premiums, to have the second Year's Interest of that Premium, besides the Principal Sum contributed, and the respective Increases thereof.

- First Classis. The first thousand Numbers which shall come up in the Drawing will be the first 100,000 l. to be repaid with the Increase of 10 l. upon each 100 l. and Interest at 6 l. per Cent. per ann. being 6 l. 12 s. per ann. for the Interest of the said 110 l. besides the Premiums for the first and last Number of that Classis.
- Second Classis. And the next two thousand Numbers which shall come up in the Drawing, will be the next 200,000 l. to be repaid with the Increase of 15 l. upon each 100 l. and Interest at 6 l. per Cent. per ann. being 6 l. 18 s. per ann. for the Interest of the said 115 l. besides the two Premiums of 5000 l. each, and the other Premiums in that Classis mention'd in the above Table.
- Third Classis. And the next three thousand Numbers which shall come up in the Drawing, will be the next 300,000 l. to be repaid with the Increase of 20 l. upon each 100 l. and Interest at 6 l. per Cent. per ann. being 7 l. 4 s. per ann. for the Interest of the said 120 l. besides the four Premiums of 5000 l. each, and the other Premiums in that Classis mention'd in the above Table.
- Fourth Classis. And the next four thousand Numbers which shall come up in the Drawing, will be the next 400,000 l. to be repaid, with the Increase of 25 l. upon each 100 l. and Interest at 6 l. per Cent. per ann. being 7 l. 10 s. per ann. for the Interest of the said 125 l. besides the six Premiums of 5000 l. each, and the other Premiums in that Classis mention'd in the above Table.
- Fifth Classis. And the next and last five thousand Numbers which shall come up in the Drawing, will be the next and last 500,000 l. to be repaid with the Increase of 30 l. upon each 100 l. and Interest at 6 l. per Cent. per ann. being 7 l. 16 s. per ann. for the Interest of the said 130 l. besides the four Premiums of 5000 l. each, and the Premium of 20,000 l. and the other Premiums in that Classis mention'd in the above Table.

And every Contributor will be repaid the Principal Sum contributed according as his Course for Payment shall happen, with such certain Increase of Principal on each 100 l. and the Chance for such Premiums, as in the foregoing Table.

And not only the Principal Sums contributed, but also the said certain Increase thereof, and likewise the Premiums will carry Interest at 6 l. per Cent. per ann. from the 29th of September next till paid; which Interest will be payable quarterly.

The Premiums will be paid in such Course or Order, as the Number shall happen to come up, unto which the same shall belong.

The Sums contributed will be payable in four equal Payments, with a Discount of 8 d. per Cent. per diem for the first quarter part, and 4 d. per Cent. per diem for the last three quarter parts, from the respective times of paying thereof until the 29th of September next.

The Receipts will be so contriv'd, as that the Drawing may begin in June next, tho the whole Mony be not then paid in, and will be finish'd in less than three Weeks. And when the Drawing is over, and all the Mony is paid in, the Receipts are to be exchange'd for Orders for the whole Sums they shall be respectively intitled to, payable in such Course as they shall have happen'd to fall in respectively by the aforeaid Drawing.

Note. It is expected, That the Funds design'd for this Scheme will pay off above the first 100,000 l. by Michaelmas next; which if they do, the whole will be paid off in about 25 Years or less. But should they produce only 60,000 l. by Michaelmas next, the whole will be paid off in about twenty eight Years, tho the Fund be given for thirty two Years.

The Advantage of this Scheme is, That every Contributor has a great and certain Increase both of his Principal and Interest, according to the Distance of his Course for Payment; besides a Chance for the Premiums, which amount to 117,000 l. being as much as all the large Benefits in the last Year's Lottery.

There are no large Premiums to the first 1000 Numbers, or first 100,000 l. to be repaid, because it is computed they will be all paid off about Michaelmas next: And the large Premiums which are appropriated to the several other Classis, do increase in Number and Value, as the same Classis are for larger Sums, and remoter in Payment.

And whereas several Persons may have great Quantities of Plate which are usefess, and the coining the same into Mony may be serviceable to the Publick: Every Person who shall bring any Plate to the Mint to be coin'd, shall be allow'd an encouraging Price for the old Standard, and proportionably for the new Standard; and shall immediately have a Receipt from the proper Officers of the Mint for the Plate so brought in, expressing the Sum it amounts to, at the Price to be allow'd: All which Receipts shall be taken in all or any of the said Payments, for the full Mony the Plate therein contain'd amounts to at the Price to be allow'd, and in the first Payment and Admission into this Fund, shall have the preference of any other Species whatsoever, and the Bearer thereof shall be first admitted thereto.

That any Companys or Corporations, Colleges or Halls in either of the Universitys may bring in their Plate to be coin'd, to be put into this Fund, and have the Interest till the Principal come in, to be apply'd to the use of such Companys, Corporations, Colleges and Halls, and the Governours, Heads, Masters, and Fellows thereof, in such manner as if the same were purchas'd by or given to them in their Politick Capacity: But when the Principal Mony is repaid, the whole Principal Mony contributed, together with the Increase of the Principal hereby given, shall be apply'd to buy for the use of such Company, Corporation, College or Hall, the like Pieces of Plate of the like Sort and Weight, and (where given by any Donor) with the like Arms and Inscriptions as that melted down; or for purchasing some Increase to the Revenues of such Companys, Corporations, Colleges or Halls.

That the Officers of the Mint, so soon as the Plate shall be brought into the Mint, shall coin the same into Shillings and Sixpences only, and pay the same into the Exchequer as Mony advanc'd on this Fund.

(Price One Penny.)

Explanation of the Manner of Drawing the Scheme for 1,500,000l.

FOR ascertaining the first Classis, or first 100,000 l. to be repaid. There will be put into one Box, Number A, 15,000 Numbers, corresponding to the Numbers, and being Counterparts of all the Receipts to be given for the said 1,500,000 l. And into another Box, Number B, will be first put 1000 Tickets, each to be writ upon 110 l. and the Receipts which answer to the first 1000 Numbers which shall be drawn out of the Box Number A, will be the first Classis, or first 1000 Numbers, or first 100,000 l. to be repaid; together with the Increase of 10 l. upon each 100 l. of the said 100,000 l. and Interest for the whole 110 l. at 6 l. per Cent. per ann. from Michaelmas next till paid. And the Receipts which shall answer to the Numbers which shall come up first and last of the said first 1000 Numbers, will be each intituled to 500 l. and Interest till paid; And the Receipts will be repaid, with the Increase of the Principal and Premiums which shall belong to them, in such Numerical Order as, in the said Drawing they shall happen to come up in. And for ascertaining the second Classis, or next 2000 Numbers, or 200,000 l. to be repaid, there will (after the first 1000 Numbers are drawn) be put into the Box Number B, 2000 Tickets, upon each of which will be writ 115 l. (only upon two of them will be writ 5000 l. each;) Which Tickets in Box B will be drawn against the Numbers remaining in Box A, and the Receipts which answer to the next 2000 Numbers which shall be drawn out of Box A, against the 2000 Tickets in Box B, will be the second Classis, or the next 2000 Numbers, or next 200,000 l. to be repaid; together with the Increase of 15 l. upon each 100 l. of the said 200,000 l. and Interest for the whole 115 l. at 6 l. per Cent. per ann. from Michaelmas next, till paid. And the Receipts which answer to the Numbers which shall be drawn out of Box A, against the Tickets in Box B, upon which the said two several Sums of 5000 l. shall be writ, will be intituled to the said two respective Premiums of 5000 l. each, and Interest for the same (except for the first and second Years) till paid: And the Receipt which answers to the Number which shall be drawn out of Box A, next before the Number which shall be entitled to each of the said respective Premiums of 5000 l. will have the first Year's Interest of such Premium; and the Receipt which answers to the Number which shall be drawn out of Box A, next after the Number which shall be entitled to each of the said respective Premiums of 5000 l. will have the second Year's Interest of such Premium; and the Receipts which answer to the Numbers which shall come up first and last of the said 2000 Numbers, will each be entitled to 500 l. and Interest till paid. And the said 2000 Receipts, answering the said 2000 Numbers, will be repaid, with the Increase of Principal and Premiums belonging to them, in such Numerical Order as in the said Drawing they shall come up in. And the like Method will be observ'd in Drawing and Repaying the other three Classes, and the several Premiums thereof.

For E X A M P L E.

Suppose N^o 3500 should be the first Number which shall be drawn out of Box A, the Receipt which answers to that Number will be intituled to 500 l. and Interest till paid, and be first repaid: And if N^o 10000 should be the thousandth Number drawn out of Box A, the Receipt which answers to that Number, will be the last of the first Classis, and be entitled to 500 l. and Interest till paid, and be the last repaid of that Classis. And if in drawing the second Classis, N^o 15000 should be the first Number which shall be drawn out of Box A, the Receipt which answers to that Number, will be entitled to 500 l. and Interest till paid, and be the first repaid of the second Classis, after the first Classis is paid off; And if N^o 6500 of Box A should in drawing the second Classis come up against the Ticket in Box B, upon which one of the Premiums of 5000 l. is writ; the Receipt which answers to that Number will be entitled to the said 5000 l. and Interest for the same (except for the first and second Years) till paid. And the Receipt which answers to the Number which shall be drawn out of Box A, next before the said Number, will be entitled to the first Year's Interest of the 5000 l. and the Receipt which answers to the Number which shall come up next after, will be entitled to the second Year's Interest of that Premium: And so for the other Premiums of that and the several other Classes.

Note, In this Scheme there will be no Blanks: for every Contributor will be intituled to a certain Prize, or Increase of the Principal Sum contributed, of 30 l. 25 l. 20 l. 15 l. or at least 10 l. according as the Classis they shall fall in, and Interest for such Prize, and also for the Principal Mony, to be paid besides the Chances for the said large Premiums.

A S C H E M E FOR

Raising 1,500,000l. upon Tal-
leys and Orders payable in Course
out of a Fund of 140,000 l. per
ann. to be Settled for 32 Years,
with such certain Increase of Prin-
cipal from 10 l. to 30 l. on each
100 l. and such Premiums as are
mention'd in the following Table.

With an Explanation of the Manner of
Drawing the Scheme.

LONDON, April the 6th, 1711.

Price One Penny.

K 47^a

A Supplement to the SCHEME for Raising 1,500,000 l. upon Talleys and Orders payable in Course out of a Fund of 140,000 l. per ann. for Thirty Two Years; with a certain Increase of Principal and Interest, according to several Classes, with Addition of Chances.

THE said 140,000 l. per ann. is agreed to be charg'd upon, and payable in the first place, and preferable to all other Payments out of the Duties upon Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment, and the 700 l. per Week, payable out of the Post-Office: which Funds are computed to bring in a very considerable Sum above the said 140,000 l. per ann. So that the same is undoubtedly well secured.

Now, forasmuch as most Persons seem desirous rather to have more *Premiums* or *Prizes*, tho they were less than are mention'd in the Scheme already printed:

It is intended,

That all the several Classes, as to the certain Increase of the Principal and Interest, shall remain the same as in the printed Scheme.

But that instead of the 16 *Premiums* in the said printed Scheme, there shall be the following 417 *Premiums* or *Prizes*; which makes one *Premium* or *Prize* in every 36 Tickets or Receipts, viz.

Number of Pre- miums, or Pri- zes.	Value of Pre- miums, or Prizes. l.	Total Value of Premiums, or Prizes. l.
1 of	20,000	20,000
2 of	5,000	10,000
3 of	4,000	12,000
4 of	3,000	12,000
4 of	2,000	8,000
5 of	1,000	5,000
14 of	500	7,000
16 of	400	6,400
20 of	300	6,000
310 of	200	62,000
2 of	1,200 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Pre- mium of 20,000 l.	2,400
4 of	300 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the two Premiums of 5000 l.	1,200
6 of	240 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the three Premiums of 4000 l.	1,440
8 of	180 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the four Premiums of 3000 l.	1,440
8 of	120 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the four Premiums of 2000 l.	960
10 of	60 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the five Premiums of 1000 l.	600
417 Total Premiums.		Total Money 156,440

Note. The Number which shall come up next before any of the said Premiums of 1000 l. or upwards, will be intitled to the first Year's Interest of such Premiums: And the Number which comes up next after such Premiums, will be intitled to the second Year's Interest of that Premium. And the Number which shall be so intitled to the first or second Year's Interest of any Premium, will nevertheless be intitled to such Principal Sum and Interest, as shall be drawn against it, whether it be a Premium which shall be so drawn against it; or whether it be only the certain Principal Sum of the Class in which it shall come up.

The several Premiums or Prizes will be divided in the several Classes in the following Manner, viz.

The First CLASSIS.

The first Classis, being the first 1000 Numbers which shall come up, being the first 100,000*l.* to be repaid, will have the following 31 Premiums or Prizes, amounting to 7320 *l.* viz.

	<i>l.</i>		<i>l.</i>
1 of — — 1000	— — — — —	— — — — —	1000
2 of — — 500	— — — — —	— — — — —	1000
26 of — — 200	— — — — —	— — — — —	5200
2 of — — 60	being the first and second Year's Int. of the Prem. of 1000 <i>l.</i>		120
31 Total Prem.		Total Money—7320	

And every Number or Ticket which shall come up in that Classis, and shall have none of the said Premiums, or only the first or second Years Interest of the 1000 *l.* Premium, will nevertheless have 110*l.* for every 100 *l.* contributed, and Interest at 6*l.* per Cent. per Ann. being 6*l.* 12*s.* per Ann. for the said 110*l.* till paid.

The Second CLASSIS.

The second Classis, being the next 2000 Numbers which come up, will be the next 200,000*l.* to be repaid, and will have the following 56 Premiums or Prizes amounting to 18320 *l.* viz.

	<i>l.</i>		<i>l.</i>
1 of — — 3000	— — — — —	— — — — —	3000
1 of — — 2000	— — — — —	— — — — —	2000
1 of — — 1000	— — — — —	— — — — —	1000
3 of — — 500	— — — — —	— — — — —	1500
4 of — — 400	— — — — —	— — — — —	1600
5 of — — 300	— — — — —	— — — — —	1500
35 of — — 200	— — — — —	— — — — —	7000
2 of — — 180	being the 1st and 2d Year's Int. of the Prem. of 3000 <i>l.</i>		360
2 of — — 120	being the 1st and 2d Year's Int. of the Prem. of 2000 <i>l.</i>		240
2 of — — 60	being the 1st and 2d Year's Int. of the Prem. of 1000 <i>l.</i>		120
56 Tot. Prem.		Total Money 18,320	

And every Number or Ticket which shall come up in that Classis, and shall have none of the said Premiums or Prizes, or only the first or second Year's Interest of the large Premiums or Prizes, will nevertheless have 115*l.* for every 100 *l.* contributed, and Interest at 6*l.* per Cent. per ann. being 6*l.* 18*s.* per ann. for the said 115*l.* till paid.

The Third CLASSIS.

The third Classis, being the next 3000 Numbers which shall come up, and will be the next 300,000*l.* to be repaid, will have the following 83 Premiums or Prizes, amounting to 27,600 *l.* viz.

	<i>l.</i>		<i>l.</i>
1 of — — 4000	— — — — —	— — — — —	4000
1 of — — 3000	— — — — —	— — — — —	3000
1 of — — 2000	— — — — —	— — — — —	2000
1 of — — 1000	— — — — —	— — — — —	1000
3 of — — 500	— — — — —	— — — — —	1500
4 of — — 400	— — — — —	— — — — —	1600
5 of — — 300	— — — — —	— — — — —	1500
59 of — — 200	— — — — —	— — — — —	11,800
2 of — — 240	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 4000 <i>l.</i>		480
2 of — — 180	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 3000 <i>l.</i>		360
2 of — — 120	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 2000 <i>l.</i>		240
2 of — — 60	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 1000 <i>l.</i>		120
83 Total Premiums.		Total Money 27,600	

And every Number or Ticket which shall come up in that Classis, and shall have none of the said Premiums or Prizes, or only the first or second Year's Interest of one of the large Premiums, will nevertheless have 120*l.* for every 100 *l.* contributed, and Interest at 6*l.* per Cent. per Ann. being 7*l.* 4*s.* per Ann. for the said 120*l.* till paid.

The Fourth CLASSIS.

The fourth Classis, being the next 4000 Numbers which shall come up, will be the next 400,000 *l.* to be repaid, and will have the following 110 Premiums or Prizes amounting to 386000 *l.* viz.

	£		£
1 of	5000		5000
1 of	4000		4000
1 of	3000		3000
1 of	2000		2000
1 of	1000		1000
3 of	500		1500
4 of	400		1600
5 of	300		1500
83 of	200		16,600
2 of	300	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 5000 £.	600
2 of	250	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 4000	480
2 of	180	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 3000	360
2 of	120	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 2000	240
2 of	60	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 1000	120
110 Total Premiums.		Total Money 38,000	

And every Number or Ticket which shall come up in that Classis, and shall have none of the said Premiums or Prizes, or only the first or second year's Interest of a large Premium, will nevertheless have 125 *l.* for every 100 *l.* contributed, and Interest at 6 *l.* per Cent. per ann. being 7 *l.* 10 *s.* per ann. for the said 125 *l.* till paid.

The fifth and last CLASSIS.

The fifth and last Classis, being the next and last 5000 Numbers which shall come up, will be the next and last 500,000 *l.* to be repaid, and will have in it the following 137 Premiums or Prizes amounting to 65,200 *l.* *Viz.*

	£		£
1 of	20000		20,000
1 of	5000		5,000
1 of	4000		4,000
1 of	3000		3,000
1 of	2000		2,000
1 of	1000		1,000
3 of	500		1,500
4 of	400		1,600
5 of	300		1,500
107 of	200		21,400
2 of	120	Being the 1st and 2d year's Interest of the Prem. of 20,000/.	2,400
2 of	60	Being the 1st and 2d year's Interest of the Prem. of 5,000 /.	600
2 of	480	Being the 1st and 2d year's Interest of the Prem. of 4,000 /.	480
2 of	360	Being the 1st and 2d year's Interest of the Prem. of 3,000 /.	360
2 of	240	Being the 1st and 2d year's Interest of the Prem. of 2,000 /.	240
2 of	120	Being the 1st and 2d year's Interest of the Prem. of 1000 /.	120
137	Total Premiums		Total Money £.65,200

And every Number or Ticket which shall come up in that Classis, and shall have none of the said Premiums, or only the first or last Year's Interest of one of the said great Premiums, will nevertheless have 130*l.* for every 100*l.* contributed, and Interest at 6*l.* per Cent. per ann. being 7*l.* 16*s.* per ann. for the said 130*l.* till paid.

Note. The said Premiums or Prizes will belong to such respective Numbers as in the Drawings shall come up against such Premiums or Prizes; only the two Premiums of 500 *l.* in the first Classis, and two of the three Premiums of 500 *l.* in each of the four last Classes, will belong to the first and last drawn Ticket of the said respective Classes.

The Interest will be payable quarterly, as well upon the Premiums as upon all the other Tickets or Receipts; which Receipts or Tickets first given out, will after the Drawing is over be exchange'd for standing Orders for such principal Sums as they shall respectively happen to be intitled to, and payable in such Course as their Chance shall have happen'd to fall.

The Money contributed will be payable in four equal Payments, *viz.* One Fourth Part on or before the 25th of *June* next: One Fourth Part on or before the 15th of *August* next: One Fourth Part on or before the 26th of *September* next: And the other Fourth Part on or before the 6th of *November* next. With a Discount of 8 *d. per Cent. per diem* for the first Fourth Part, and 4 *d. per Cent. per diem* for the other three Fourth Parts; from the respective Days on which the same shall be paid, to the 29th of *September* next.

A SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

SCHEME

FOR

Raising 1,500,000*l.* upon Tal-
leys and Orders payable in Course
out of a Fund of 140,000 *l. per*
Ann. for 32 Years; with a certain
Increase of Principal and Interest,
according to several Classes, with
addition of Chances.

Price One Penny.

A SCHEME for Raising Two Millions upon Standing Orders in the Exchequer, payable in Course out of a Fund of 186,670 l. per ann. for Thirty Two Years; with a certain Increase of Principal and Interest, according to several Classes, in the same manner as was propos'd for Raising 1,500,000 l. And in this Scheme there are 857 Premiums or Prizes, which make about one Premium or Prize in every 22 Tickets or Receipts.

TH E said 186,670 l. per ann. is the same Fund in proportion to Two Millions, as the 140,000 l. per ann. propos'd was for 1,500,000 l.

The said 186,670 l. per ann. will be charg'd upon and payable out of an undoubted Fund.

There will be deliver'd out Twenty Thousand Tickets or Receipts at 100 l. each; which amount to the said Two Millions.

The Money contributed will be payable in four equal Payments, viz. One Fourth Part on or before the 25th of June next: One Fourth Part on or before the 15th of August next: One Fourth Part on or before the 26th of September next: And the other Fourth Part on or before the 6th of November next. With a Discount of 8 d. per Cent. per diem for the first Fourth Part, and 4 d. per Cent. per diem for the other three Fourth Parts; from the respective Days on which the same shall be paid, to the 29th of September next.

The Drawing and Course of Payment will be in the same manner as was propos'd in the Scheme for the 1,500,000 l.

And every Ticket or Receipt will be intitl'd to the certain Principal Sum of the Classis in which it shall happen to be drawn; or to such other larger Premium or Prize as shall be drawn against it, with Interest for the same at 6 l. per Cent. per ann. from the 29th of September next, till paid; only the Ticket which comes up next before any Prize of 1000 l. or upwards, will (besides the certain increase of the Principal and Interest in that Classis, or such other Premium as may be drawn against it) have the first Year's Interest of that Prize; and the Ticket which comes up next after every such Prize, will (besides the certain increase of Principal and Interest in that Classis, or such other Premium as may be drawn against it) have the second Year's Interest of that Prize.

The Drawing will be as soon as conveniently may be after the first Payment is made, and before the second Payment becomes due; and may begin to be drawn next June; and will be finish'd in about twenty Days, or less.

The whole will be divided into Five Classes, with the same certain increase of Principal in every Classis, as in the said Scheme for 1,500,000 l. But as the Sum is larger, the number of Tickets or Receipts are made proportionably more in each Classis: And here is an Addition of many more Premiums or Prizes than there were in that Scheme.

And the Plate will be taken in this Scheme, as was propos'd in the former.

A TABLE of the several Classes, and of the Number of Tickets or Receipts, and certain Increase of Principal and Interest, and Total Premiums or Prizes in every Classis.

	Number of Tickets in each Clas- sis.	Principal Sum con- tributed.	Sum to be re- paid, with Interest for each 100 l. contribu- ted.	Interest per annum for each 100 l. contribu- ted.	Total Prin- cipal Sums to be re- paid.	Number of Premiums in each Classis.	Total A- mount of Premiums in each Classis.
		l.	l.	l. s.	l.		l.
1st Classis	1330	133,000	110	6 12	146,300	55	12,120
2d Classis	2670	267,000	115	6 18	307,050	121	31,320
3d Classis	4000	400,000	120	7 4	480,000	174	45,800
4th Classis	5340	534,000	125	7 10	668,000	227	61,400
5th Classis	6660	666,000	130	7 16	865,800	280	93,800
Total	20,000	2,000,000			2,467,150	857	244,440

A TABLE of all the Premiums or Prizes.

Number of Pre- miums, or Pri- zes.	Value of Pre- miums, or Prizes. l.	Total Value of Premiums, or Prizes. l.
1 of ———	20,000 ———	20,000
2 of ———	5,000 ———	10,000
3 of ———	4,000 ———	12,000
4 of ———	3,000 ———	12,000
4 of ———	2,000 ———	8,000
5 of ———	1,000 ———	5,000
14 of ———	500 ———	7,000
16 of ———	400 ———	6,400
20 of ———	300 ———	6,000
750 of ———	200 ———	150,000
2 of ———	1,200 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Pre- mium of 20,000 l.	2,400
4 of ———	300 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the two Premiums of 5000 l.	1,200
6 of ———	240 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the three Premiums of 4000 l.	1,440
8 of ———	180 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the four Premiums of 3000 l.	1,440
8 of ———	120 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the four Premiums of 2000 l.	960
10 of ———	60 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the five Premiums of 1000 l.	600
857 Total Premiums.		Total Money 244,440

All which Premiums or Prizes will be divided into the several Classes, in the manner following, viz.

The Table of the Prizes in the First CLASSIS.

	l.	l.
1 of ———	1000 ———	1000
2 of ———	500 ———	1000
50 of ———	200 ———	10,000
2 of ———	60 being the first and second Year's Int. of the Prem. of 1000 l.	120
55 Total Prem.		Total Money—12,120

The Table of the Prizes in the Second CLASSIS.

	l.	l.
1 of ———	3000 ———	3000
1 of ———	2000 ———	2000
1 of ———	1000 ———	1000
3 of ———	500 ———	1500
4 of ———	400 ———	1600
5 of ———	300 ———	1500
100 of ———	200 ———	20,000
2 of ———	180 being the 1st and 2d Year's Int. of the Prem. of 3000 l.	360
2 of ———	120 being the 1st and 2d Year's Int. of the Prem. of 2000 l.	240
2 of ———	60 being the 1st and 2d Year's Int. of the Prem. of 1000 l.	120
121 Tot. Prem.		Total Money 31,320

The Table of the Prizes in the Third CLASSIS.

	l.	l.
1 of ———	4000 ———	4000
1 of ———	3000 ———	3000
1 of ———	2000 ———	2000
1 of ———	1000 ———	1000
3 of ———	500 ———	1500
4 of ———	400 ———	1600
5 of ———	300 ———	1500
150 of ———	200 ———	30,000
2 of ———	240 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 4000 l.	480
2 of ———	180 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 3000 l.	360
2 of ———	120 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 2000 l.	240
2 of ———	60 being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 1000 l.	120
174 Total Premiums.		Total Money 45,800

The Table of the Prizes in the Fourth C L A S S I S.

	<i>l.</i>		<i>l.</i>
1 of	5000		5000
1 of	4000		4000
1 of	3000		3000
1 of	2000		2000
1 of	1000		1000
3 of	500		1500
4 of	400		1600
5 of	300		1500
200 of	200		40,000
2 of	300	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 5000 <i>l.</i>	600
2 of	250	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 4000 <i>l.</i>	480
2 of	180	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 3000 <i>l.</i>	360
2 of	120	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 2000 <i>l.</i>	240
2 of	60	being the 1st and 2d Year's Interest of the Premium of 1000 <i>l.</i>	120
<hr/> 227 Total Premiums.		<hr/> Total Money 61,400 <hr/>	

The Table of the Prizes in the fifth and last C L A S S I S.

	<i>l.</i>		<i>l.</i>
1 of	20000		20,000
1 of	5000		5,000
1 of	4000		4,000
1 of	3000		3,000
1 of	2000		2,000
1 of	1000		1,000
3 of	500		1,500
4 of	400		1,600
5 of	300		1,500
250 of	200		50,000
2 of	1200	Being the 1st and 2d year's Interest of the Prem. of 20,000 <i>l.</i>	24,000
2 of	300	Being the 1st and 2d year's Interest of the Prem. of 5,000 <i>l.</i>	600
2 of	240	Being the 1st and 2d year's Interest of the Prem. of 4,000 <i>l.</i>	480
2 of	180	Being the 1st and 2d year's Interest of the Prem. of 3,000 <i>l.</i>	360
2 of	120	Being the 1st and 2d year's Interest of the Prem. of 2,000 <i>l.</i>	240
2 of	60	Being the 1st and 2d year's Interest of the Prem. of 1000 <i>l.</i>	120
<hr/> 280 Total Premiums.		<hr/> Total Money 1,93,800 <hr/>	

A
SCHEME
FOR

Raising Two Millions upon Standing Orders in the Exchequer, payable in Course out of a Fund of 186,670 *l. per Ann.* for 32 Years; with a certain Increase of Principal and Interest, according to several Classes, in the same manner as was propos'd for Raising 1,500,000 *l.* And in this Scheme there are 857 Premiums or Prizes, which make about one Premium or Prize in every 22 Tickets or Receipts.

Price One Penny.

Some Thoughts concerning the most Easy, Equal and Effectual Methods of raising sufficient Sums both to discharge the Deficiency of former Funds, and answer the present emergent Occasions.

Most Humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Honourable House of Commons.

ALL the various Expedients for levying Money being naturally reducible to these two Heads, viz. either

The Improvement of all former Methods to the highest Perfection they are capable of, or
An Inquiry if any new Ways and Means can be invented, more advantageous and eligible than the precedent;

A brief Consideration of each will include all that is necessary or designed.

To the Improvement of the Methods hitherto practis'd will be requisite a short Review of them, wherein the principal that occurs, is,

The Land Tax, or Pound-Rate on Land, Houses, and Personal Estates, which, tho the most considerable Fund we have been hitherto able to contrive, yet hath fallen extremely short of the Sums it was design'd for, and which (with good management) it would have certainly produced, as will be evident, if it be consider'd, that (by the most modest and exact Computation) the true annual Rent of all the Lands, Houses, &c. of England, together with the Personal Estates chargeable by this Act, cannot be reckon'd at less than fourteen Millions per Annum, which by an equal Assesment at the rate of four Shillings per Pound would amount unto Two Millions eight hundred thousand Pounds.

But this Aid, taken at a Medium one year with another, hath not yielded above one Million eight hundred thousand Pounds, whereby there appears to be a Deficiency of one Million; which is so considerable as to deserve an Inquiry,

Whence it proceeded, and
How it may be remedied.

Among the principal Causes of this grand Deficiency may be reckon'd the great Inequality and Incertainty in assesing the true yearly Rent of Lands, Houses, &c. in some Counties (to what there is in others) especially in the Northern, Western and remote Parts of the Nation, which in every respect compose at least two thirds of the whole Kingdom, and yet in this Aid have generally paid but very little above one half of the whole, as may appear by inspecting the Accounts of the Exchequer.

It must be confess'd, that in former Ages there might be sufficient Reasons for this extraordinary Indulgence to the remote Counties, on account of their being so expos'd to the Invasions of the Scots on one side, the Incursions of the Welch on the other, and to the Descents from France on the Sea-Coast, which did not only put them to extraordinary Charges for their own defence, but obstructed the prosecution of their Trade and Manufactures with that Vigour and Success they might otherwise have done.

But now that the Scene is chang'd, all these Difficulties removed, and their Frontiers by a happy Union become their Friends, and our Maritime Strength improv'd to that degree as to free us from the Apprehensions of any foreign Invasion; now that their Trade is considerably augmented, their Land improv'd to the utmost, and the consumption of their Newcastle Coal above treble what it us'd to be: It's hop'd since the Cause is ceased, the Effect will be removed, and that they are too generous and publick-spirited to take any advantage of their supernumerary Voices in Parliament, to exempt themselves from paying their full proportion in all the publick Assesments; since the greater their Interest in the Nation is, the higher is their Obligation to secure it, and the greater their detriment in its Mismanagement.

Another Grand Reason that may be assign'd for this Deficiency is, the great Difficulty and almost Impossibility of discovering the full value of Personal Estates, which are variable every year, and have no Rule or Medium to direct us to a certainty in our Computations; yet in general we may be satisfied it falls vastly short of what even so much of it as is certainly known and discoverable, might easily produce, if rightly ass'es'd; since in the Aid of four Shillings per Pound the Article of Personal Estates hath hitherto produced but about one hundred thousand Pounds, or near one eighteenth part of the whole Assesment, which

must needs be much less than the due proportion, as will be much more apparent, if it be consider'd, That very many eminent Merchants and Traders have been scarce ass'es'd so many hundred Pounds for their personal Estates as they were really worth thousands, and that very few of the principal Traders in the Nation have had their Stocks in Trade rated at above one thousand Pounds; whereas it is notorious that many of them are of at least twenty times that value. And tho it be acknowledg'd that very considerable Dealers selling for small Profit, and making but seldom Returns of their whole Stock, ought not in equity to be ass'es'd with that rigour and exactness as the Petty Retailer, whose Profit is so much larger, and Returns so much quicker; yet neither ought they to be favour'd to such an excess, as to render this Branch of the Aid almost insignificant.

The main Causes of this Evil being discovered, it will be the more easy to apply the proper Remedies to prevent the same for the future: In order to which, and to render this Aid as effectual as possible,

It is most humbly propos'd,

PROPOS. I.

That Personal Estates having been proved so difficult to discover, so impossible to ascertain, and so deficient in their Produce, That instead of charging them as formerly, every Land-holder and Tenant of Land, Houses, &c. shall be oblig'd to pay just half such a Pound Rate as is ass'es'd on the Landlord: So that if the Landlord be ass'es'd four Shillings per Pound on the Rent he receiveth, the Tenant shall (instead of paying for his personal Estate) pay two Shillings per Pound on the Rent he payeth; or if the Landlord pay but three Shillings per Pound on his annual Rent, then the Tenant to pay but one Shilling and six Pence, and so proportionable whatever the Pound Rate is: Excepting such Tenants as (thro Poverty) are exempted from paying any thing to the Poor of their respective Parishes. This would make every Land-Tax or Pound Rate amount unto near half as much more than it hath hitherto done. Nor can it be justly esteem'd any hardship either on the Traders or Land-holders: for as to the former, if the whole of their personal Estates could be certainly discover'd, and exactly ass'es'd, it might produce as much as they will be oblig'd to pay by this Method; besides that Persons in a way of Trade and Business have opportunities of improving their Estates, which they whose Subsistence depends entirely on a stated annual Income are destitute of. Then as to the Farmers and other Land-holders, it may be remembered, that during and since the late War, they have been in a manner exempted from Taxes, and the product of their Land advanced to such a Price, as empowered many of them to purchase the Land they rented, and in some places to buy their Landlords out of all; So that they seem to have been the only sort of People in the Kingdom who have prosper'd by the War, and grown rich, while the rest of the Nation was impoverishing; and it's not to be doubted, but in case of a new War, Corn and the other Products of Land will soon advance to such a Price, as will enable them to comply with this Proposal without any just cause of complaint.

PROPOS. II.

That such Persons as are no House-keepers, but only Boarders or Lodgers, and yet may have considerable Personal Estates, shall be ass'es'd according to the Method formerly practis'd, but more exactly; in order whereto they shall be oblig'd to give in to the Commissioners upon Oath the full value of their said personal Estates, according to the best of their knowledge. And in case it can be prov'd they have conceal'd any part thereof, they shall incur the Penalty of paying double Taxes for that year, as do Papists and Non Jurants; one part of which Forfeiture to go to the Informer, and the other to the King. And there is the greater reason for strictness in reference to these Persons, because they being generally unmarried, having no Families, and living

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consequently at a small Expence, have the less ground to expect any abatement of their full Quota.

PROPOS. III.

As to the Trading Incorporate Companies, such as the two East Indian, African, &c. they may be assess'd for their Stocks, as usual.

PROPOS. IV.

That whatever Pound-Rate shall be adjudged necessary, it may be equally laid upon all Counties, according to what they will produce, and not any certain Sum on the whole Kingdom, divided into particular limited Sums on each several County, which never was, or indeed is, capable of being assess'd so equally, as not to oblige some Counties to pay near double the proportion that others do at the same time. For proof whereof we need but observe, that in the Land-Taxes of four Shillings, as also in those of three Shillings per Pound, when they were given to raise any certain definite Sum, many parts of the Nation, but particularly great part of the home Counties, paid rather more than the full Pound Rate on their real Rents, while most places in the North and the West, and much greater part of the Kingdom, paid not above 2 s. 6 d. per Pound in the four Shilling Aid, or two Shillings per Pound in the three Shillings Tax, as may farther appear by reviewing the first great Reason assign'd for the Deficiency of this Aid.

PROPOS. V.

That without any respect to the former Rates, or the Poor's Books, which in most places are unequal and uncertain, there be a new and accurate Assessment made, to be regulated according to the present Leases now in force, which every Tenant shall be obliged to produce before the Commissioners within a limited time, under a severe Penalty. And where any are only Tenants at Will, and consequently have no Leases, they may produce their last Receipts for the Rent they have paid, and depose upon Oath that they are genuine, and for the whole proportionable Value of their annual Rent. And if it can be proved they offer any Receipts that are spurious, or go about to diminish or conceal any part of the full Value, to incur the penalty of paying double Taxes for that Year, one Moiety of which Forfeiture to go to the Informer, and the other to the King.

And that where Persons occupy Lands, or inhabit Houses of their own, they shall be assess'd either according to what the same were let at immediately before they enter'd upon it themselves, or else according to the present Rates they are charg'd to the Poor of their respective Parishes.

PROPOS. VI.

That to all such persons as are able and willing to advance the whole Year's Payment within two Months after the time of passing the said Act, there shall be allowed one Shilling per Pound discount for prompt payment on the respective Sums their Assessment amounts unto; which Allowance being 5 per Cent. for ten Months, will be six per Cent. per Annum, and is as moderate Interest as Money can be expected at in this Conjunction, and only goes

amongst those who bear the greatest burden in the publick Assessments, and have therefore more reason to reap the advantage thereof than a few monied Men and Usurers, who pay but little comparatively to the Government, and yet have acquired considerable Estates by the exorbitant Interest and Premiums they have received from it on pressing occasions.

And it is not to be doubted but that all such as either have so much Money by them, or can borrow it of their Friends, will be very ready to advance it at one Payment, to have the advantage of the Discount; by which means the Money being levied in so short a time, will enable the Government to act with more than ordinary Vigour and Success, since most of the Miscarriages in the late War (excepting the Mismanagements of some particular Persons) may be justly imputed to the deficiency of the Aids granted, and the dilatory Receipt of the Money, the want whereof hath more than once defeated the Success of our most glorious Designs.

PROPOS. VII.

It seems highly necessary that all Receivers General of Counties be obliged under the severest Penalties to return the said advanced Sums into the Exchequer within the term of three months from the time of passing the said Act; that is, in one Month after the said advanced Payments are made: And that where Persons shall either be unable or unwilling to pay their respective Quota's before the several times limited in the said Act; yet the said Receivers shall be compell'd under the same Penalties to return the whole of each quarterly Payment within one month after the time limited in the said Act for each quarterly Payment.

PROPOS. VIII.

That his Majesty be empower'd to nominate such Commissioners in each County for the execution of this Act, as he shall think fit; and they to be Assessors as well as Commissioners: for the excessive number of those usually employed, renders them more tedious in their Proceedings, more divided in their Sentiments, and more apt to waste time in private Differences and particular Disputes, than to bring matters to a speedy Issue; besides that the great Interest they have in each County exposes them to the Temptation of favouring themselves and their Friends and Neighbours beyond the true Intent and Meaning of the Act. Nor need the People be apprehensive of any Exaction or Injustice from the Commissioners of the King's nomination more than from those of their own, since their being accountable to Parliament for any Mismanagements or Misdemeanors they may commit, would render them very careful to avoid giving any just cause of Complaint; nor is it to be imagined that so prudent a Prince as we have at present the Happiness to obey, would either appoint such Persons for Commissioners as should by a too rigid Severity alienate the Affections of his People, or that if they should act contrary to his Designs and Expectations, he would countenance or encourage them in such Procedures.

It is humbly conceived to be superfluous to add any farther Arguments to evince the Advantageousness and Equity of the aforesaid Proposals, than a true and exact Parallel between what the four Shillings Aid hath hitherto yielded, and what it may be rationally expected to produce, if levied according to the proposed Method. Which will appear thus.

Former Produce of the Four Shilling Aid.

On Land, Houses, &c. about one Million seven hundred thousand Pounds.	1,700,000
On Personal Estates about one hundred thousand Pounds.	100,000
Total of the former Produce.	1,800,000

Future Produce of the Four Shilling Aid, if managed according to the proposed Method.

On Land, Houses, &c. reckoning the whole annual Income at about thirteen Millions per Annum, which, at 4 s. per Pound, amounts unto two Millions six hundred thousand Pounds.	2,600,000
On all Tenants and Landholders paying two Shillings per Pound, or half such a Pound Rate as is charg'd on their Landlord, instead of being assess'd any thing for their personal Estates, is about one Million three hundred thousand Pounds.	1,300,000

Total of the Produce, according to this Method, is about 3,900,000

Produce of the former Method. 1,800,000

Difference between this and the former Method about 2,100,000

So that it is evident that the former Method hath not yielded one half so much as that which is here recommended may produce, which is near four Millions Sterling, and almost as much as was actually raised by all the other Methods together, one Year with another, during the late expensive War, and therefore it's hoped may be sufficient (if occasion require) to defray the Expence of a new one; and all this effected without making any addition to the Tax it self, but only by obliging every Place and Person to contribute an equal, just and proportionate Share.

But if it shall be thought too severe on the Landlords and Tenants, to lay the whole Stress and Burden of the publick Charge upon them alone, and if (upon that account) it shall be judged necessary to ease them, by reducing the Pound-Rate or Land-Tax, from Four, to Three Shillings per Pound, yet even that if levied according to the aforesaid Proposals may produce near Three Millions of Money, which is almost Twelve hundred Thousand Pounds more than the former Assessment of Four Shillings per Pound hath hitherto produced. And if that Sum shall be found to fall short of what is requisite for the present extraordinary Occasions, it may be necessary to supply that deficiency by such other ways and means as have been formerly practised; which leads to the Consideration of

The *Quarterly Poll-Tax*, which perhaps upon review will be found to have been more negligently managed, and consequently more deficient in its due produce, than any of the other Methods, since this Aid; with the advantage of assessing all Persons according to their respective Ranks and Abilities hath not produced quite six hundred thousand Pounds. Of which Sum the distinction of Degrees and Qualities alone might produce near one half: So that, the Common Duty of four Shillings per Head upon the Bulk and Mass of the Nation amounted but to about three hundred thousand Pounds, which will appear to be very little above one Moiety of what it might be reasonably expected to produce, if it be considered, that it appears by the Hearth-Books that *England* contains about thirteen hundred thousand Houses, and that each House one with another cannot well be supposed to contain less than five Persons, which makes in all six Millions and an half of Souls. But since some Persons (tho perhaps erroneously) have computed them at one Million less; we may reckon them by a Medium at the most moderate estimate about six Millions in all. And supposing one half of this Number to be thro Poverty, &c. exempted from paying any thing to this Tax, yet the remaining three Millions at the ordinary rate of four Shillings per Head, would amount to six hundred thousand Pounds without any distinction of Ranks and Degrees; which if added, might make it produce above a Million.

But seeing all Persons who have either Real or Personal Estates will be obliged by the first mentioned Proposals in the Land-Tax to pay to the very utmost of their Estates: It might be judged an Excess of Severity to assess them any thing above the common Rate in this particular, since it might be censured as an Extremity of Rigour to compel the very same Persons to pay to the very height of their Estates under such different Heads and various Capacities of Assessment; and therefore it is presumed that herein they ought to be considered but as Common Persons, especially since the common Rate of four Shillings per Head, if duly levied, might (as hath been proved) produce as much as the same Aid with the advantage of the distinction of Qualities (that is near one half) hath hitherto yielded.

It must be confessed that a Poll-Tax is usually the most ungrateful to the Common People of any that is practised, which perhaps may be the Reason why the Gentry being loth to disoblige them have been so remiss in the Execution of it, which may be reckoned as the greatest Cause of its deficiency. But since the meanest Person in the Nation reaps a considerable advantage by the Security of his Religion and Liberty which he enjoys usually with the highest Peer; it will be difficult to assign any Reason why they should not throw their Mite into the Publick Treasury, and contribute proportionably, to the preservation of the Happiness they enjoy.

But if notwithstanding these Reasons a Poll-Tax shall be thought not advisable, it may not perhaps be improper to revive instead thereof

The Duty of six Pence per Quarter on *Malt*. Which is a safe Fund, easily collected, and cannot be reputed either burdensome or unequal, since it will not be difficult for the Maltster to add at least as much to the Price of his Commodity as the Imposition shall amount unto: and to prevent his advancing much more, it may be necessary to regulate and fix the Price

by a Law of Assize, according to its different Species and Degrees of Goodness, as is practised in relation to Bread in *Landis*, and within the Bills of Mortality. This Aid rightly managed might produce about seven hundred thousand Pounds, and would be a good equivalent for the Poll-Tax. And there is a stronger Reason for the Revival of it, because of the great deficiency on this Fund, which must be satisfied either this or some other way, which may not perhaps be so easy to contrive. Besides that it is most equitable, that the Debt should be discharged by the same Fund on which it was first contracted.

These are the principal Methods hitherto practised for raising of Money, which if managed with that Exactness and Impartiality that is here recommended, might produce sufficient Sums both to discharge the Debts and supply the extraordinary Expenses of the Nation. Nor will it perhaps be easy to invent any new ways and means as may prove either so acceptable, or so effectual as the former: All new Impositions being naturally apt to disgust the People with the Apprehensions that they will prove more burdensome and oppressive than these they have already experienced.

But if notwithstanding these Considerations it shall be thought fit to have recourse to new Expedients; It will be very difficult to invent such as may be in some measure equivalent to the *Former*, except an *Universal Excise* on all manner of Victuals, Apparel, &c. of Home-produce, and Manufacture, that are consumed in the Nation; for those which are *Foreign* are already sufficiently rated by the Duties on the Importation.

And if this Method should be thought advisable, yet it may perhaps be judged convenient to exempt Wheat, Rye, Cheese, &c. which are so absolutely necessary to the Subsistence of the poorer Sort from bearing any part in the Imposition; and that Care be taken to assess the Provisions for Luxury at as high, and the Necessaries of Life at as low a Rate as possible; and that the Duty be laid on the Commodity, when it is in the Hands of the last Retailer or Vender, and hath received the utmost Improvement and Manufacture it is capable of; which tho it may render the Collection of it more difficult, yet will affect Land and Trade much less than if it were laid on the first Vender. It may also be necessary to prevent the Retailer's encroaching on the Buyer, by a Law of Assize for the Regulation of the Price with respect to the different Species and Goodness of each Commodity. It must be acknowledged that this Expedient might (if rightly managed) raise very considerable Sums; as may appear by what that single Branch of it on Beer and Ale hath produced, which in some Years hath been above seven hundred thousand Pounds, and may be further evident by the great Sums it hath yielded to our Neighbours the *Dutch* (the Gross of whose Revenues consist of a General Excise on their Home-Consumption, they being very cautious of clogging their Foreign Trade with any extraordinary Duties either upon the Importation or otherwise) and indeed if ever this Tax could be set afoot amongst us, we cannot at first follow a better Example in the managing of it than that of those who have brought it to so great a Perfection. The Advocates for this Method alledge that this would raise very considerable Sums, and in a manner almost insensible, since a Minute Tax on many small particulars is not so much regarded or perceived as a considerable one on a lesser Number; nor ought it (say they) to be reputed either burdensome or unequal, since every one consuming no more than his Inclinations prompt him to, or his Circumstances would permit of, is, in a manner, his own voluntary Assessor.

But notwithstanding all the Care and Prudence that can be employed herein, it's to be feared, that the Novelty of the thing, with the multiplicity of the Commodities it will lie upon, together with the excessive Number of Officers requisite for the Right Management of it, may render it very disagreeable to the Constitution and Temper of the *English* Nation: and the extreme Difficulty in collecting it, together with the uncertainty of its produce, may afford those that are employed too great Opportunities of defrauding the Publick with Impunity, and may also render it very insufficient to answer the designed Ends.

So that on the whole this will perhaps appear to be an Expedient which ought to be reserved for greater Extremities than we have been hitherto (or it's hoped ever shall) be reduced unto.

Wherefore after all, it seems more for our Interest to adhere to our former Methods, with such Improvements and Alterations as they are capable of, and are here recommended, than by trying

ing new Conclusions to run the hazard of alienating the People's Affections, and of having the Produce fall short both of our Expectations and the Publick Occasions.

It's expected there will be many Clamours and Objections raised against that Strictness and Impartiality which hath been here recommended, as what may be judged very rigorous and severe on this Subject; which it's hoped will appear to be groundless, when it is considered, that here is not proposed any new Augmentation of the Rate, but only the equal Assessment of it on all Places and Persons indifferently: And that nothing is more equitable, than that all the Subjects under the same Government, who participate an equal share of Protection and Security under it, should contribute proportionably to its Support. Nor is

there any thing more reasonable than that every Aid should be levied exactly according to the Letter and true Intent of the Act it is founded upon. And in fine it ought to be remembered, that sufficient and effectual supplies of Money are the only means (in case of a War) to enable us to carry it on with Vigour and Success, and to bring it to a speedy and happy Conclusion, which will be much more for our Interest than by feeble and languid Efforts to have it spinned out to such a length as will not only continue, but increase the Debts of the Nation, and by the Interruption of our Trade bring a Consumption on the Body Politick, if not endanger its total Ruin: since if we must be engaged in a new War, the Stakes will not be for *Ambition or Empire*, but for our *Religion and Liberties, our Lives and Fortunes*, and in short for all that is *Sacred and Dear* to Humane Kind.

F I N I S.

For Paying the Debts of
the N A T I O N;
And for Raising sufficient Sums for
Further Occasions.

OBSERVATIONS

Upon the ACTS for

ANNUITIES.

THE ACTS for *Annuities* are Four, whereby two considerable *Supplies* for the War have been granted upon one *Fund*. The two first ACTS raised a Million as speedily as could be imagined, the two last for 618000*l.* have not yet raised that Sum: The *Reasons* will be endeavour'd to be observed by this Paper, and the *Remedies* will be attempted to be removed with regard to, and also preservation of His Majesty's Interest and Prerogative, with the Honour and Methods of Parliament; and also the publick and private Property of very many Subjects.

Which, with Submission to better Judgments, the first *rub* or *difficulty* that seems to be in the way for hindring the raising the last Sum, is a Clause in the first ACT; Fol. 221. which says *That no Contributors to the Million shall advance any further Sum upon the Terms or Advantages*. This Clause may be said to be Superseded or Repeal'd by the two last ACTS; which yet is only consequentially; for neither of the two last ACTS take notice of that Clause expressly.

Secondly, Both the first ACTS for the Million seem to take especial Care that His Majesty shall not raise any Sum upon that *Fund* exceeding the *Million*; and there seems to be a labour to prevent the King's disposal of any Sum that shall rise upon this *Fund*, in case it shall raise in any Year or Years, any Sum or Sums over and above the *Security* or *Compensation* for the *Million*. And if it shall happen to raise more, it is call'd a *Surplus*, which has a *Bar* over it not agreeable with the Title of a *Gift*, and may be further taken notice of hereafter.

The Third Observation of these ACTS is, that in case the Sum shall fall short of what is intended to be raised, then there is allowed a *borrowing Clause*, which is but 5*l.* per Cent. which being less than the King allows in other Cases, and by other ACTS, is the reason why the Sum of 618000*l.* intended for the War, is not raised by *borrowing*, though the *Fund* should come up to the full expectation, and a *Surplusage*, which is fear'd by many; and therefore unwilling to venture the Purchasing the remaining years after the Life they have already. But that *Jealousie* may be removed if we get over this last Observation: which is,

Fourthly, That none of the Four ACTS take particular notice of *Nominees dying*, which will make the most material part of this Discourse.

In the First place some are of Opinion, that all such *Annuities* by the first ACTS as cease by the Death of the *Nominee* or *Nominees*, shall come within the Acceptation of a *Surplusage*, and that they are the King's and his Heirs; which with submission to better Judgments, I cannot comprehend by these ACTS to be a *Sur-*

pluſage: but rather a *Gift of Providence* than a Gift of the Parliament: But whether it be determined a *Surpluſage* or not, the Limitation leſſen the Grant, and appears to be a clipping the Wings of the Gift, if not of the Prerogative.

But to ſtick cloſe to the buſineſs of theſe Acts for *Supplies* to the War; at preſent the 618000*l.* cannot be raiſed by theſe laſt Acts, becauſe none of them take notice directly of the *Nominees deceaſed*, which ought to be in being, as a *foundation for a Sale of further Term or Tears*: And it is natural to conclude, that had the Parliament taken notice of *Nominees deceaſing*, they would have ſet more Years than Five for the Purchaſes; and yet on the other hand it would have ſounded harſh to Debate or Vote the *Sale* of what was *ſold* to the King; yet that waved, the King is ſuppoſed to have a greater Sum for the War than is really raiſed. It is confeſſed the Crown may have the Sum in *Reverſion*, if the *Fund* answers *expectation*: But that does not keep up the Methods of Parliament for raiſing the *exprefs Sum* to carry on the War, unleſs the King *borrow* upon it, which at 5 per Cent. he is not like to do for the Reaſons above.

Moreover it is the Diſcourſe of many *Nominees* in being, that the *Fund* falls ſhort of ſatisfying the *Survivorſhips* and *Nominees* in being at 1*l.* per Ann. (which is another Diſcouragement of *purchaſing the Tears over*) and therefore hope and expect, that what ſhall fall by *Deaths* ſhall be employed to their *ſatisfactions*; which being allow'd, the King has neither the Five Years in preſent for the War, according to the Intent of the Acts, nor has he the *Fund* to *borrow* upon; the conſequence whereof will admit of a longer Diſcourſe than I ſhall preſume upon.

My buſineſs at preſent being only to take off *Jealouſies*, and clear the *Miſtakes* that ſeemingly appear: Which to do effectually, I muſt firſt be aſſiſted by a Means out of my Compaſs, that is, *The Examination of the Accounts* as the Acts appoint; for thoſe will demonſtrate what the *Fund* affords, and alſo the number of the *Nominees dead*; whereby will appear the *defect* of the Sum expreſſed and rely'd upon, and then the *ways and means* to ſupply the *deficiency* will be the eaſier undertaken. To which I ſhall humbly offer this further.

In caſe the *Fund* ſhall fall ſhort for raiſing the 618000*l.* according to the Intention of the Acts, then the Parliament will ſee the Difficulties the King has been under, and conſequently for their Honour will find a *Supply*.

In caſe the *Fund* answers the Intention, by Publishing the ſame all *Jealouſies* are taken off from the *Nominees in being*. and thoſe that have not *purchaſed the Term over*, ought to declare whether they will *purchaſe* or not; for many may be willing to *purchaſe* that are not willing to break the civil Methods, that is, to *purchaſe* over another Man's head. It is confeſſed the two laſt Acts have given time for *Persons in poſſeſſion* to come in, and after the limitation, freedom to others; but the Reaſons above have cauſed a ſlackneſs

And moreover ſome living have been fearful that if the *Fund* ſhall hold up to the expectation, many *Nominees being dead*, the *Reverſion unpurchaſed*, the Parliament taking notice thereof, may in the end of a Seſſion wanting a little Sum, lay ſome further Charge upon it, which will continue a *diſſatisfaction* to the Subject, and take off all proſpect of *Advantage* to the King.

Therefore taking all the Premiſſes together, they raiſe a determination that it's requiſite or neceſſary that the Four Acts be reviewed, and if what has been obſerved prove true, then a Fifth may enſue, which may bring all to *Accommodation*; for which every Paragraph hitherto is but as ſo many diſtinct Wheels or Movements in Clock-work, wanting the moſt material part or principle Spring to ſet all agoing rightly, according to my undertaking in the beginning.

Which when I explain, if the Reader, be not *Courteous*, he will ſuddenly conclude all this is but as a Windmill puſt about with *Self-Intereſt*: I will confeſs their is ſomething of that in the bottom, and I hope I may be pardon'd if I ſay I ſee few move in the World that have not ſomething tending that way, and if I ſhould ſtand

stand as a mark at *Charing-Cross* to be flung at by any one that comes that way, without some *Selfishness* I might come off without a *Broken Head*. And if my *Endeavours* for the preservation of the *Laws established*, the *undertakings* and *sufferings* for preventing *Arbitrary Power* and *Popery*, without *Designs* in those points for *Self-Interest* were as well known, as these *Acts* are of concern, perhaps I should not be deeply censured for putting my self into a *publick concern* for some *recompence*; which I hope the Reader will allow to be modest; for I do refer my self to the *King* and *Parliament* to give me what proportion or scantling of time they shall think fit, if I live to the enjoyment of what I aim at, after the Government has moved according to its own steps, for I ask no profit till the *King* and his *People* have reaped their hoped for *Satisfaction*; in case they allow or approve the *Hinge* all this former discourse hangs upon, which in conclusion is thus.

That his Majesty nominate a Nominee or Nominees to supply the places of those dead as a Foundation to Purchase upon, at five Years, that is paying Seventy Pounds into the Exchequer for each Fourteen Pound per Annum, and so proportionably for greater Sums; for which his Majesty to allow so many years for Principal and Interest, and also to me as Conduit-Pipe or Nominee such time as his Majesty with the Parliament shall think fit: during which time Tallies to be given, and Payments equivalent with the original Purchasers according to the methods of the *Acts*. And after the Expiration of the time limited, to revert to the King and Crown clear and not chargeable by Parliament; nor to be disposed of so as to lessen the security of others in case the Fund shall fall short; Nor shall any allowances be made to any person whatsoever, until the Seventy Pounds and so upwards be first paid into the Exchequer for a Tally or Tallies; which with submission to Persons of better Experience in Affairs, comprehends the Intentions of all the *Acts* with Honour and Interest to all in general and particular. In which if I mistake I ask pardon, and shall for the future endeavour to spend the short time I have left in absolute Obscurity.

F I N I S.

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An Effectual Method to RAISE MONEY to Main-
tain the PRESENT WAR without the least
OPPRESSION of the SUBJECT, and to
make the NATION FLOURISH.

Humbly offered to the Honourable House of Commons.

THE State of the Nation in relation to the Coyn, hath been and still is not a little perplexing to the Kingdom in general ; several Proposals have been made as proper Remedies for so great an Evil, amongst which are raising the Denomination of the Coyn, calling in the Plate to be Coyned, and making a new Spieces of Money, viz. Bank-Bills secured upon Lands.

The two first are purely Quack-Medicines, and have respect only to the present Pain by skinning over the Soar, but not healing it at the Bottom. The third, viz. Bank-Bills secured upon Land is a most Ingenious Design, and tends most to the Nations Advantage of any thing that has yet been offered : But this not being the thing intended by this Paper, I shall leave it to Dr. Chamberlain and those other Gentlemen, who have treated upon that Subject to propose.

Any of these Ways, especially the two last, will help us to a present Plenty of Mony, and so relieve us in our present Exigencies : But should Bank-Bills be made current Mony, and would be accepted as such beyond Seas ; nay, if we had the Spanish Mines, both these kinds of Mony must in time be sent out of the Kingdom, unless the Demands upon us from Abroad were lessen'd.

It is therefore, without Dispute, the highest Interest of the Nation, to find out some Way to effect it, and to make the Scale turn to our Advantage : And that this may really be effected, is a thing most certain, would the Nation set about it in earnest ; but if we will suppose Difficulties, which have no Existence but in Fancy, we must still crouch under our Loads and Pressures.

It is therefore Humbly Propos'd to this Honourable House :

That the Fishery for Herrings, Cod, Ling, &c. in the British and Irish Seas may be Established by Act of Parliament ; and that the Sum of Five Hundred Thousand Pounds be appropriated to that use, to set it on Foot.

That such a Number of Men as the Parliament shall approve of shall have the management of the said Fishery ; the said Company to be Incorporated, and to give a yearly Account of the produce of the said Fishery to the Commissioners for taking and stating the Publick Accounts.

That there be a Treasurer and Treasury Independant of the Exchequer, and no Money to be drawn from thence, but by Act of Parliament.

That all the said Company (as Governour, Deputy Governour, Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer, Assistance, &c.) be put in by Parliament, each to continue for Life, or *Quam diu se bene Gesserit*, except the Governour, Deputy Governour, Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer, who shall continue but three Years, unless they be chosen again at the end of every three Years by Parliament.

That there be no particular Sum appointed for any of the said Company, but that a Tenth, Twentieth or such other Part of the clear Profits, as shall be thought sufficient to set aside as a recompence for the trouble of each person concerned in the Management of the said Fishery, to be proportioned in such manner as the Parliament shall think fit.

That all the inferiour Officers and Persons proper to be employed in the said Fishery, be chosen by the Majority of the said Companies Votes. The said Company to have Power to make such By-Laws as they shall judge convenient for the due management of the said Fishery.

That this Act shall not hinder any private Subject, or Subjects from Fishing in the aforesaid Seas.

The advantages which will accrue to the Nation by this means, are too many to be fully stated in this Paper: But are in short as follows.

It will cause such an over Ballance of Trade, that we shall no more be obliged to send our Monies beyond Seas; but on the contrary, shall yearly receive considerable quantities of Bullion from abroad. It will of it self in two or three years time make good the Deficiency of all Funds, and pay them off. Pay all Taxes (I mean) maintain the War, prevent a general Excise, or any branch thereof, make Money much more plentiful than before the recovnyng of it. Employ the Poor, and make them useful to the Kingdom, and be such a Nursery of Seamen, as at any time fully to supply the Royal Navy.

That these are Truths, will be acknowledg'd by any Understanding Man, who will give himself the leisure seriously to consider them: for, How could our Neighbors the *Dutch* have attained to that height of Trade they now enjoy, as to have been able to maintain almost a continual War against some Nation or other ever since they have been a State? the natural Products of their own Country bears no proportion; no, it is solely owing to the *Fishing-Trade* which they drive upon our Coasts, and the Traffick there-upon depending.

There are no *Real Objections* against this *Proposal*; but those seeming ones which at present occur are, First, *That the Dutch are settled in this Trade*. In answer,

No Man will say *they* have a Right to it exclusive of *us*; and common Modesty will not let them deny us to share with them in *Fishing* upon our own Coasts, and in our own Seas: The Trade lies more convenient for us; and that we can make it turn to as good an Advantage, may easily be made appear.

The Second Objection is, *That it will not turn to a present Profit, but this likewise lies against all Funds which shall be settled to raise Money upon*. But it will appear, if this way is made use of, that no Fund hath or will answer the Government so much Money; and must we neglect a thing of such vast Concern to the Nation, because we are not paid for our Work before we do it.

The Third is, *That we have neither Men nor Money to set it on foot*. This is an Objection not to be got over if true; but that will appear to the contrary, if the Parliament please to make an Act for the further Encouragement and Encrease of Seamen; the Heads of which shall, in a few days, be presented to this Honourable House.

As for Money, if the Parliament please to order the aforesaid Sum of Five Hundred Thousand Pounds to be Paid out of the two First Quarters of the next years Land-Tax, there is no doubt but the *Fishery* will be able to repay it in Twelve months. But if this shall not be approved of, a *Proposal* for Raising the said Sum shall also in a few days be given into this Honourable House.

Proposals humbly offered to the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in Parliament Assembled, for the setting a Fund for Fifteen Years, for the raising of Two Millions of Pounds Sterling, towards the carrying on the VVar against France with Vigour.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Two hundred thousand that may be born at Ten Shillings.</i>	100000	00	
<i>Twenty thousand Weadings at Twenty Shillings.</i>	40000	00	
<i>Two hundred thousand that may be buried at Twenty Shillings.</i>	200000	00	
<i>Pounds Yearly,</i>	340000	00	00

TO Answer the above Rates its humbly Proposed, That all Degrees of the Nobility from a Duke to a Barron Inclusive to pay for each they have born *Fifty Shillings*, on their own Marriage *Ten Pounds*, on their Burial *Ten Pounds*.

The Children of any of the Nobility that have any Children Born, to pay for each *Twenty Shillings*, on their own Marriage *Five Pounds*, at their Funeral *Five Pounds* more.

All Barronets, Knights, Judges, Sergeants at Law, Doctors of Divinity, Physick or Law, Aldermen, Equires (by Birth, or Place) Merchants and whole-sale Trades-men on their Marriage *Five Pounds*, on the Birth of their Children *Fifteen Shillings*, at their Burial *Five Pounds*.

All Gentlemen or Women, at their Birth *Ten Shillings*, Marriage *Twenty Shillings*, Burial *Twenty Shillings*.

All Free-holders, Farmers and Trades-men, at Marriage *Ten Shillings*, at the Birth of any Child *Five Shillings*, at their Funeral to be paid *Ten Shillings*.

All others *Two Shillings six Pence* Born, *Five Shillings* Married, *Five Shillings* Buried, the Poor excepted.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Two Millions of Money lent at 16 per Cent is Yearly</i>	320000	00	
<i>For the Charges and to supply if fall short</i>	20000	00	
<i>The Advantage to the Persons that lend this Money</i>	34000	00	
<i>proved thus</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
<i>100 l. lent at 8 per Cent for 15 Years, the Interest is</i>	120	00	00
<i>The Principle Repaid</i>	100	00	00
	220	00	00
<i>Fifteen Years Interest at 16 per Cent. per Annum is</i>	240	00	00

The Money lent on this Fund to be made Transferrable by an Office for that purpose, and 2 s. 6 d for every 100 l. to have paid for the maiataining it, when the same is as good as Cash to the lender of it.

By the above Compute of the Number, One Fifth is left out for the Poor, to excuse their being Taxed any thing.

If the Interest of 16 per Cent. for 15 Years be esteemed too high an Interest, it may be regulated as you in your Wifdoms shall see convenient.

This method of Raising Money will sink the Principle, and not leave a perpetual Tax on the Nation.

***Proposals for the Raising
Two Millions, by Set-
ting a Fund for 15 Years.***

TO make Plenty of Money for all sorts of Occasions, and to pay the Debts of the Publick, with the least Charge that it can be, and yet with Ease, Justice and Honour, if People would think so, and accept this Proposal; but if so be (as I truly believe) they will not, and do after Repent, that they may have nothing to blame but themselves, for not timely Petitioning for it, is the Cause now of Printing this.

Note. For making good the Deficiencies of the Parliamentary Funds, on which Ten Millions of Talleys, at several Interests, are supposed to be running, and to be paid off in course, as the same shall grow due from this time. *Already Proposed.*

The Commons have Voted the lengthning several Duties from their time of Expiring, till the first of *August*, 1706. the Income of which, from this time taking in the Salt Act, which is given for ever, is imputed at 1200000*l.* Yearly, whereof 800000*l.* yearly hath been Proposed to pay the Interest of Ten Millions of Talleys, at 8 per Cent. and the remainder thereof, whatever it be, to be yearly applied towards lessening the Principle, which is Computed, will be paid off by the laid first of *August*, 1706. within fifteen hundred thousand pound, or Two millions at most, which, say they, may be easily secured after that time upon the Salt Act, &c. which already is given for ever.

And thus the Ten Millions of Talleys and Interest, may undoubtedly be fully secured, and without doing any more in that matter, I take the Credit of the Nation to be fully made good, for so much, and as a means to encrease it, yet further, and to make it more useful, it (*Secondly*) has been Proposed, That the Owners of Talleys, and Bank Bills, may be admitted to Subscribe them as Principle into the Bank of *England*, the Capital of which, it has been Proposed, might be made up Ten Millions, supposing it to be Subscribed, which can be but only supposed, and then the Proposers do hope, the Talleys being Subscribed in the Bank, that they will be lock't up, and so not run about to be Sold, at so great a Discount as they now are; and that the Bank, being made the Receivers of such 1200000*l.* yearly, may take their own Bills in payment, and so bring them to *Par* by making such currency of them, which might have that effect, if the whole Ten Millions of Talleys were entirely Subscribed; but if only Five or Six Millions of the latest, should be only Subscribed, and the present Bank Bills, and the rest of the Talleys stand out, the Revenue of the first three or four Years will be that way took up; and if this Proposal goes on, may be required to be paid in Specie, which is much to be feared that they will; and then, as I said before, the first three or four Years Income must go to discharge them, and that being to be done in Specie, 'twill do them no service to take their own Bills for that use; and if it should so fall out, 'tis much to be feared, that the Actions in the Bank, which the Subscribers will have instead of their Talleys, will be of no more value, then if they had been continued in Talleys, and will be as much Stock Job'd and Sold; and should Two Millions of Bank Bills, which is the most that can be hoped, obtain a Currency in the Nation, 'twould help Trade, it's true, but not be sufficient to carry it on well, it requiring Ten Millions at least above the Specie of Money, that is now in the Nation, besides which Specie there is remaining no Credit at all.

Now for the doing this matter at once, and with the same Funds as are already Voted, and all in Ten Years, and with 5 or 600000*l.* yearly less Charge to the Publick, and with equal advantage to the Owners of Talleys, and therefore 'tis hoped to their more satisfaction, and to make plenty of Money for all sorts of Occasions, 'tis Proposed, that the Ten Millions of Talleys be turned into Ten Millions of Bills, whereof none to be for less then 20*l.* apiece, with a Currant Interest upon them of 2 per Cent. only, to be tryed in Twenty parts of the Kingdom, and to be made Currant in all Payments by Law, till paid off and Discharged, which 'tis proposed they will be by the first of *August*, 1706. out of the Twelve Hundred thousand pound yearly aforesaid, set aside for that purpose, (*viz.*) *Proposed by this.*

Thus; The first Two hundred thousand pound, that is taken from the Twelve hundred thousand Pound Yearly, is to be applied towards paying the Interest of the said Ten millions, at Two per Cent. and the other Million, which will be the same Year received to be employed, to take in a Million of Bills to be Cancell'd, and so pay off One Million of the Principle Debt of Ten Millions, which will thus in Ten Years be paid off.

First, Against this 'twill be said Credit cannot be forced, Gentlemen will not come up to it, for in no Country there ever was any such thing done.

Answer, Here is no forcing of Credit, for the Credit is already given; and 'tis plain, that if something like this be not done, there can little more Credit be hoped, there being

being but very little Money to lend; and if Gentlemen will not come up to it, 'twill be their own fault; but when its well considered, 'tis hoped that they may; and there haying no such thing been ever yet done, is no reason why it may not be now.

Secondly, 'Tis invading of Property, by paying such as have lent Money in Specie, and expect to have it out in Mill'd Money, and will not be satisfied without it, nor ever lend more in case they should be so served.

For Answer, I would ask any of those Gentlemen that have Talleys upon any of those Funds, if they had not rather have a Thousand Pounds in those Bills with 2 *l. per Cent.* Interest, which they may make use of for every occasion, since all Persons must take them, then, it may be, Eight or Nine Hundred Pound, for their Thousand Pound Talley, if they have occasion for it now; so certainly they have no Wrong; and for Lending again, they will certainly do it when 'tis for their Interest, but not sooner, on any account.

Thirdly, If these Bills are taken in all publick Revenues and Payments, What will the King do for Money to pay his Soldiers, and little Sums, and for his Occasion beyond Sea.

Answer, As soon as these Bills are Current by Law, they are 2 *l. per Cent.* better then Money; and there being none less then for 20 *l.* all that pay less Sums, must pay it in Money; and all such as have no Bills, must pay it in Money, which rather then buy Bills they will do.

Fourthly, This will not pay Bills of Exchange, the Forreigners will not accept it, nor Trade, if their Bills be so paid.

Answer, That is but a bare Assertion, and if taken to pieces, will appear, it's most likely untrue; and Gentlemen may please to remember, that when there was nothing but Clipt Money, and Guineas at 30 *s.* Trade still did go on, and Remittances were made; and though it was at a Rate lower then 'tis at this time, it was lower only so much, as 100 *l.* in Clipt Money, would then buy less of such Commodities, as the Forreigners wanted, then 100 *l.* now in Mill'd Money will do; and if these Bills will buy as much as New Money, which if they be made pass for as much, they must certainly do; Remittances and Trade will go on.

But if the aforesaid Objection be not thought this way sufficiently Answered, it may be provided, that all Foreign Bills of Exchange shall be paid always in Specie, which will totally clear this Objection.

Fifthly, Will you pay such as have Money now in the Chequer, well settled at 7 or 8 *l. per Cent.* in these Bills which carry an Interest on them of 2 *l. per Cent.* and no more, do you think they will not complain, or ever trust again?

Answer, I do think that they will complain, tho' indeed without Reason; and so truly they would, if all their whole Money in Specie, were paid them at once, for they then could not tell what to do with it, and would lose all its Interest, till they could lend it again: Whereas, being paid in Bills of 2 *l. per Cent.* they will have so much, till they can; and instead of their now complaining of not being paid by the Exchequer, will be then soliciting to have their Bills taken in again upon Loans; and Gentlemen that want to borrow Money for their private Occasions, will easier, by much, be supplied. And for what in those Bills they borrow, and not presently use, tho' they pay 6 *l. per Cent.* will have Two on these Bills, and so be out 4 *l. per Cent.* only, for what they keep by them; and those that use it in Trade, and must keep good Sums by them, in such Bills for that purpose, will have the Benefit of the Interest, besides that of their Trade, if they have the Bills in their Hands when 'tis due; so that the greatest cause of Complaint that can be made by the Owners of Money now due from the Crown, will be by their being thus paid off at once, because they will not then know how to dispose of their Money. And the very same Complaint and Inconvenience would certainly be made, if all the Debts in the Exchequer, now owing at Interest, were paid off in Specie at once, the best Remedy they can then have, will be for them, to lend again, the same Bills to the Crown, at such Interest, as any Parliamentary Funds shall allow.

Now, If instead of these Bills, with 2 *l. per Cent.* Interest, and being Compulsive, it shall be Enacted, That a current Interest of 6 *l.* (which is 2 *l.* less then 8 *l.*) per Cent. be fixed on them, and paid out of the 1200000 *l.* yearly, till paid off by the Overplus of it, and in the mean time to pass in all publick Receipts whatsoever, there will need no Compulsion, for they soon will be better then Money, and please the Persons to whom the Ten Millions is owing, something better, it may be, then the other Proposal, but will in no measure Convenience the Publick, nor Trade, nor those that want Money so well.

Decemb. 10.

1696.



T. N.

How without any Charge to the Publick, to Raise Four hundred thousand Pounds certain, from what is supposed to afford Two hundred and fifty thousand Pounds only.

TIS generally thought there are Eight Millions of People in *England*; if one fourth part of these pay four Shillings *per Head*, 'twill amount to full Four hundred thousand Pounds, as abovesaid.

Although it be very difficult to manage things so, as that in this Case, all People in the Kingdom pay just their respective shares; yet things may be so Ordered, that without doing much Injury to any, each County may pay very near in proportion, one to the other, if of every Shire be raised according to the number of it's Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants of each County may be guessed at by the Poll taken some few Years ago, when the Act, or Acts had passed concerning Births and Burials, Batchelors and Widdowers; for it may be supposed, each County affords Inhabitants proportionally as then, and so to each County may be allotted to raise it's proportionate share of the said Four hundred thousand Pounds.

'Tis supposed the Commissioners who shall be appointed for the Land-Tax, having also the ordering of this, will perform it without putting the Publick to any other charge than the Land-Tax requires.

If the Commissioners have power to make all Inhabitants pay every one alike, except such Poor as receive Alms, and their Children under 16 years; And except poor House-keepers, who do not pay to Church and Poor, and their Children under 16 years, and also the Children of Day Labourers, and of all such as have Four or more, and are not worth Fifty pounds. They may do it at two Essays, by first Summoning each Parish to give in a List of all its Inhabitants; then by appointing to each Parish its respective Sum, in such proportion, that the whole County yield just what is required of it. In likelihood all this may be done, without making any one pay more than Four shillings; but if it require more, or if it require less, the said Commissioners may order the Assessment accordingly, and then there can be no Deficiency.

The greatest inconveniency they will meet with in this matter, is, that some Parishes have more Paupers, and such as are unquallified to pay then others in proportion to their respective Numbers. This may in some measure be remedied, by empowering the Commissioners of the County at large at a General Meeting, to relieve such Parishes according to the best of their discretion, by allotting somewhat less then full proportion to them, and some what more to others, who have not their proportion of Paupers.



Edmund Heming's Propofal,

Humbly Offered for Raifing Eight Millions of Money, making Good the Qualifications mentioned in his Printed Papers delivered to the Members of this Honourable Houfe.

IN ENGLAND, according to the moft Exact Computation, being an actual Survey in the Year 1690. the Number of Houfes were 1319215
 From 1690. to the Year 1695. is computed to be new built more 10000
 Houfes Built in all 1329215
 Deduct for Houfes empty, and inhabited by Poor uncapable of Paying 529215
 There Remains Houfes capable of Paying Duties 800000

The Duty for Raifing the before-mentioned Sum of Eight Millions, is Propofed to be laid upon one of the moft General, Subftantial, Ufeul, and Neceffary Commodities in England, Exempting none from the Duty but the Poor, viz. Upon BEDS.

There may modeftly be computed Five Beds to each of the 800000 l. s. d.
 Houfes, at 2 d. per Week each Bed, will amount to in one Year 1733333 6 8
 This Duty laid for Four Years and a half, Raifeth 7800000 0 0
 The Computation for Quality may be eafily laid fo as in Four Years and a half } 2000000 0 0
 may amount to more }
 Which added together, makes 8000000 0 0

The Qualifications of this DUTY made Good.

That the Poor pay nothing to this Duty, } They are to be Excepted from the Duty, there being 529215
 appears thus : } Houfes Excused for that purpose.

That the Lands are all clear of this } is Obvious.
 Duty,

That this Duty will neither raife nor } The Beds are not Chargeable in the Tradefmens Hands, but
 fall the Price of any Commodity, ap- } in the Poffeffion of the Buyer: So that this cannot injure the
 pears thus : } Seller, neither Raife nor Fall the Price of the Commodity.

That this Duty will yearly increafe } By the increafe of Families, new Buildings, by Marriages,
 and grow greater, appears thus : } and Tradef-men fetting up in their Callings, the yearly In-
 creafe may go near to difcharge the Expence in Collecting.

That this Duty will bring no Trade } No Seller of the Commodity being chargeable with any Du-
 man with Complaints to the door of this } ty, more then for what Beds he makes ufe of in his own
 Honourable Houfe, appears thus : } Family.

That the King cannot be Wronged of } The Numbering of the Beds in each Family is fo eafie,
 the Duty, nor the Subject over-charged, } that it's almoft impoffible to make any Miftake, to the Preju-
 appears thus : } dice of the King or Subject.

That this Duty may be Collected } The Officers that are employed in receiving the Duty for
 without multiplying of Officers, appears } Births and Burials may Collect this, or thofe employed in
 thus : } the Land Tax.

Objection, The Numbering of the } Answer, It is not intended, but the Affeffors fhall go from
 Beds will occafion Officers to come into } Houfe to Houfe, and the Perfons to be charged fhall give an
 our Houfes ; that will not be endur'd. } account of the Number of their Beds, and make a true En-
 } try: And if any Perfon fhall make a falfe Entry, he fhall
 } Forfeit, &c.

Obj. It will be too heavy upon Inn- } Anfw. They fhall be charged for no more Beds than their
 keepers, that lye under Hardfhips in } own Families ufe.
 Quartering Soldiers, &c.

If Two Pence per Week each Bed fhall be thought too much, Charge each Bed at One Penny per Week, which will amount to Four Millions ; or laid but for Two Years, comes to near Two Millions.



O B J E C T I O N S

A G A I N S T

54

Edmund Hemming's Proposals

(Now lying before this Honourable House, for Eight Millions of Money, by laying a Duty on BEDS) Answered, with some REMARKS.

Objection, That there are not Five Beds to a House one with another, and therefore the Calculation must fall short.

Answered, That Five Beds to each House, one with another, is as near a Calculation as can be made, without positive proof; and there being allowed in the said Proposals above one third part of the Kingdom to pay nothing (as being deemed poor) then computing the remaining 800000 Houses mentioned in the said Proposals, which are more large. Now, if some of them have but 2, 3, or 4 Beds to a House, yet it must be granted, that abundance have 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, or more, so there can be no great mistake in the Calculation.

Object. That this Duty will fall heavy upon those Persons that depend upon Lodgers, and they ought to be excused as well as Inn-keepers (which are proposed to pay no more for their Beds than what their Family use.

Ans. Were all private Houses as liable to quarter Soldiers as Inns, it might be reasonable; but having Power to accept or refuse what Lodgers they please, there is more reason they should pay; because they receive profit by their Beds, when others that must pay make no benefit by Lodgings.

Object. This Duty will fall hard upon Day-Labourers, that have a great charge of Children, and consequently many Beds.

Ans. This is a material Objection, and easily answered, for this Honourable House may except those Persons, or charge them as they shall see fit.

Object. That to take the Number of Beds in the Kingdom, will occasion Officers to come into Peoples Houses, which can not be indured.

Ans. It is not intended, but the Master or Mistress of the House, to give in their own account of their Beds, to such Officers that will come to their doors for that purpose: And if any such Person give in a false Account, then to forfeit ——— for each Bed concealed; whereby it may be supposed, no Person will hazard the forfeiture of ——— for wronging the King of Seven or Eight Shillings.

R E M A R K S.

This Duty may be supposed to reach the Abilities of Men, and may be charged according to Quality; and so make it a more equal Tax than any heretofore has been.

This Duty must be allowed to be as good and certain a Fond as can be found out, being the most general and necessary Commodity in England, for no Man but would lye upon a Bed or Quilt at Night; and it cannot be supposed, that any Person would lye without it, on purpose to defraud the King of the Duty.

It is Humbly Conceived, That this Duty will amount to so great a Sum that the Land might be excused this Year; but if it be thought necessary not wholly to depend upon this, by reason it may be uncertain, then if the Land pay 2 s. in the pound, (which would make one Million) the Beds would make Six millions more, allowing Two Millions to fall short in the Calculation.

This Duty, and that upon Land, may be Collected by the same Officers, but to lay several Duties upon several Commodities, which necessarily must be if this be not accepted, will create a great Number of Officers, and put the Kingdom to a vast Expence in Collecting, besides subject to many Frauds.

816. m. 6
59.

OBJECTIONS

AGAINST

54

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REMARKS.

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8/6. m. 6
60

A PROPOSAL Humbly Offered to the Honourable House of K. England: Commons for Raising 5310063 l. 12 s. 5

AS an Introduction to our Proposal, we suppose in *England and Wales* 8000000 of People; That 1200000 are Masters, and 2666666 Servants; which is One Third. Now if these Masters are charged for their Servants, and the Servants for themselves, according to the following Proposals, then it will amount to 5310063 l. 12 s.

But before we come to the Proposal it self, we desire to explain our selves in a few Things; And to answer an Objection or two, which consequently will be made against it.

First, By Masters, we do not mean only those which have Families, and the full Number of Servants hereafter mentioned; but likewise every Person, of what Age, Sex or Condition soever: And they, according to their several Denominations, shall become obliged to pay for a fixed Number; otherwise, this Tax would be very unequal; and one Third of the Wealthiest Part of the Kingdom would be left out.

Secondly, By Servants, we do not understand only those that are Menial, and Hired at certain Wages; but also all Lawyers Clerks, all Apprentices, Journey-men, and others, whose Salaries and Wages are fixed either by the Year, or Quarter; as also all Sons and Daughters that may be judged to do the Duty either of Servants or Apprentices. And then, as to our Design in this Tax, we humbly offer it as an Expedient to discharge the Land from the heavy Burthen it hath lain under during the whole War; and to fix a proper Share of it upon those that have paid very little towards the Support of it hitherto.

And now as to the Objections, we can see very few that are any ways material; Perhaps it will be objected, that this will consequently occasion several Masters to turn away their Servants, &c. But why so? What, because they must pay for so many, whether they have them or not? We are very certain this can be no good Objection, neither can their be any reason given why the Masters should turn away their Servants upon the account of this Tax, by which every Gentleman of an Estate will be Reliev'd two thirds at least, and some a great deal more.

Others perhaps will Object, That the several Sums proposed are too large; but then they would do well to consider that the Summ to be rais'd is very large too: and then, upon the whole, they will find they could not possibly be lower. In short, there wants but few Arguments to ascert the Equality of this Tax: For first, it takes the Burthen off the Land, charges the Poor nothing, is in no respect oppressive to the middle sort, and but Taxes the Noblemen and Gentlemen in their due Proportions, and yet raiseth a larger supply then what hath been done by any former Tax.

But for all this, we must still expect that this Proposal will meet with abundance of Objections and Censures. Some will be angry with it perhaps, because 'tis none of their own; some for want of consideration; and many out of prejudice or ignorance: But whatever the fate of it be, we have this certain reserve, That if it shall be thought worthy the Honourable House of Commons, it will fall into the hands of those that are best able to judge of things of this kind, and to them we refer it; and so we come to the Proposal it self.

First, That every Person, of what Quality or Degree soever, that shall appear to be worth 2000 l. per Annum, or upwards, in Lands, Houses, Money, Places, or All together, pay for each respective Servant in his Family 5 l. per Annum. And that every Person not having a Family, and worth the Sum of 2000 l. per Annum, as aforesaid, be obliged to pay 5 l. per Annum for 16 Servants certain. And because every one is obliged to pay for Sixteen at least, and some have a great many more, we may well compute Twenty, one with the other: Then the Accounts will be thus,

Masters	Servants	l.	s.	d.
800	16000	80000	00	00

Secondly, That every Person worth 1000 l. per Ann. pay 4 l. for every Servant in his Family, and that all those which shall appear worth the Summ aforesaid, notwithstanding they have no Family or competent number of Servants, be oblig'd to pay 4 l. per Ann. and for 12 certain; and these according to the former Medium, may be computed to keep 15 in general.

2836	42540	170160	00	00
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Thirdly, That every Person which shall appear to be worth 500 l. per Ann. pay 3 l. 10 s. for each Servant, and that all such which shall appear worth the sum of 500 l. per Ann. and not having Families, &c. as aforesaid, shall pay for 7 certain, and may be computed by the former Medium to keep 9 in General.

6800	61200	214200	00	00
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Fourthly, That every Person who shall appear worth 250 l. per Annum, or upwards, pay 3 l. per Annum for each Servant in his Family. And also all Persons which shall appear worth 250 l. per Annum, as aforesaid, notwithstanding they have no Families, shall be obliged to pay 3 l. per Annum for 4 Servants certain. And these, according to the former Medium, may be computed to keep 6 in general.

29672	178032	534096	00	00
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Fifthly, That every Person worth 100 l. per Ann. or upwards, pay 2 l. 10 s. for each Servant, and that every Person worth the sum of 100 l. per Ann. as aforesaid pay 2 l. 10 s. for three Servants certain, and these according to the former Medium may be supposed to keep 5 in General.

123976	619880	1549700	00	00
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Sixthly, That every Person worth 40 l. per Ann. and upwards, pay 2 l. for each Servant, and shall pay for 3 and no more.

185522	556566	1113130	00	00
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Seventhly, That all Persons that shall appear to be worth 300 l. in the whole, shall pay 1 l. 10 s. for each Servant, and shall pay for 2 and no more.

342054	684108	1026162	00	00
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Eighthly, That all Persons that shall appear to be worth 30 l. in the whole, shall pay 1 l. for one Servant only.

508340	508340	508340	00	00
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1200000	2666666			
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Ninthly, Admitting the Servants to be in Number 2666666, and allowing $\frac{1}{7}$ part to receive 4 l. per Ann. and upwards, we may in common suppose them to receive 6 l. each, and then if every one which shall receive above 4 l. per Ann. pay 1 s. per pound, it will amount to

114275	12	00
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Total	5310063	12	00
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And now as to our Calculation, we believe that that part of it which depends upon Rule, will appear very exact; but for the Numbers of People Masters and Servants which are purely conjectural, we cannot pretend to be particular in; we presume we are as near to the Mark as the Nature of the thing is capable of, and shall be ready to do our best to answer any Objection that shall be made upon that, or upon any other Account relating to this Matter.

A short State of the
C A S E
O F
JOHN BURTON,
Late Commissioner for Licensing Hawkers, Pedlars, &c.

56
8/6 m 6
61

J O H N *Burton* appointed Commissioner *June* the 5th, 1723.
takes Place at the Board the 18th.

Finds the Receipts and Payments under the Management of *Thomas Tomkins*, who had been long appointed Cashire, and had given a Security of 6000 l.

Burton makes early Enquiries into the State of the Office, especially about the Weekly Payments; but is answered, That the uncertainty of the Receipts not allowing of that, the Cashire took Care to make the Payments in the usual Manner.

So soon as the 12th of *July*, then next following, the Cashire upon Illness absenting from the Office, *Burton* enquires more strictly after the Receipts and Payments, calls for Vouchers as Payments were made, examines them and takes Care they agreed with the Sums paid in; so that in less than half a Year the Exchequer received from the Office 5200 l. and during *Burton's* whole Time of attending in it 29,900 l. Whereas no Payment had been made for near four Years preceding.

The Cashire finding by these Means a Stop to his former Practice, about *December* following breaks and goes off.

The Sum of 2434 l. 15 s. was all that was deficient whilst *Burton* was Commissioner, which the Cashire's Security of 6000 l. would abundantly more than answer: But *Burton* hath the Misfortune to be allowed no Benefit of it, but in common with the rest: And moreover to stand charged with the total Deficiency of 36,500 l. and upwards, equally with the Commissioners longest concerned, which must end in his utter Ruin, if he hath no Redress. An Extent having gone out against him, whereby his Estate hath been seized, and himself forced into Banishment, and a total Stop thence given to him in the Business he was bred to.

Yet he humbly apprehends, that he hath been chiefly instrumental in retrieving to the Exchequer a neglected Branch of the Revenue; and whilst that Deficiency of 2434 l. 15 s. happened (which was in four Board-days) he was endeavouring to acquaint himself with the State of the Office, and his Duty in it.

A Short State of the

CASE

OF

John Burton,

Late Commissioner for Licensing
Hawkers, Pedlars, &c.



H. 84

*An Abridgment of the Case of the Corporations and Market-Towns
of England, most humbly Represented to the Right Honourable the
Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled.* 57 8/6 m. 6
62.

THE said Corporations, Markets, and Market-Towns (which are the Wombs of Trade) together with all the Production and Staples of this Noble Realm (wherein their Lordships are so great Proprietors, and so highly Interested) do encrease their Respective Rents and Values, according to the Incouragement they receive by mutual Commerce, and that Commerce its Improvement from such Regulations as our former Laws have Aim'd at, but not Accomplished, by reason of the Difficulties that have been found in putting the same in Execution.

For so it is, That the present Irregularities of Pedling and Hawking by Foot and Horse-Packmen, and such Wandring and Unaccountable Persons, That they

I. Can neither themselves be duly Taxed, nor made Serviceable to the Offices and Duties of the Publick, but on the contrary.

II. Do Undermine, Discourage and Ruine many Thousands of Honest, Lawful, Settled Traders and Manufacturers, and their Numerous Families, by which,

III. They cause great Impoverishment and Devastations in the said Markets and Towns, and consequently the Disimprovement and Downfall of the Rents and Profits both in, about, or near the same.

IV. They are the Occasion of the Making, Vending, and Dispersing of Uncustomed, Imperfect, and Deceitful Wares, and the Deceiving and Abusing, and sometimes the Robbing and Destroying Their Majesties Good Subjects, and Corrupting their Servants.

V. To the great hindrance of Their Majesties Revenue, in their Taxes, Customs, Excise, and Postage of Letters, especially cross the Countreys;


VI. To the Hindrance and Discouragement of Serving Apprenticeships, and thereby Exposing Youth to great Hazards and Misfortunes.

VII. To the preventing of Good Neighbourhood, Credit; and consequently the Consumption of Goods and Commodities of English Growth and Manufacture.

VIII. To the rendring Useless both Merchants, Shop-keepers, Artificers, Ships of Burthen, and Trade to Remoter Parts, and consequently,

IX. To make this Potent Island more weak and obnoxious to the Power of France, &c.

To prevent all which, and but to re-inforce our former Laws, the Bill now before their Lordships, Intituled, *A Bill to prevent the Decay of Trade in Cities, Corporations, and Market-Towns in England*, is most humbly Recommended to the Favour of their Lordships, by the Inhabitants thereof; in which Bill all Wandring Traders (except for Provisions) are generally limited with due Liberty to all Makers of Goods, with permission to Pedlers to take Houses and Shops, and to Live (as other fair Traders) within the Limits of the Laws.

 The above-mentioned is humbly Offer'd as a plain Consequent from the Premises, by which all Objections are Answer'd, and the Matters of Fact Attested but by too many Witnesses from all Parts of the Kingdom.

*Peddlers are permitted to carry about and sell any
English Manufactures to Shopkeepers as following*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 2572. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580. 2581. 2582. 2583. 2584. 2585. 2586. 2587. 2588. 2589. 2590. 2591. 2592. 2593. 2594. 2595. 2596. 2597. 2598. 2599. 2600. 2601. 2602. 2603. 2604. 2605. 2606. 26

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~~1894-1895~~

The Great Inequality of Charging Publick Assessments by Taxes upon Land.

816. m. 6.
63

THIS Inequality will best appear by way of Antithesis, shewing, First, How unreasonably it advances the dry Usurer. Next, How unmercifully it oppresses both the Gentleman, and the Tradesman.

For the Usurer, It is very notorious, that Generation were, for the most part, the principal Kindlers and Fomenters of the late Rebellion, by the Influence which they had upon Corporations: And as they raised the Rebellion, so they have thriven by it.

The main general Advantage which accrued to all Money-Mongers (for I wave private benefits, gotten by meer violence, though they also were in a manner universal) was their Buying of Land for a Song.

When the Troubles began, Land was current at 18, 19, and 20 Years Purchase, though Money were at 8 per Cent. because there was then little or no Deductions out of Rents; and the number of necessitous Persons not many.

In the Year 1647. Land-Taxes being very high, and like to continue, the Borrowers and Sellers growing on a sudden innumerable, happy was he that could procure Money at less than double Interest in the way of Extortion: Or if he would sell, (as that was his wisest way) could get 15 Years Purchase, (a goodly Seat and Lordship being cast in) But many, for the Exigence of Debts and Composition, sold at 12, and 13. And so at one blow the Usurer got in a manner one third part of the Gentlemans Inheritance. This Trade continued for 4, or 5 Years, Money being at 8. per Cent. Taxes still increasing, and Land upon a falling Market. For the Charging of Land with Taxes, and Exempting of Money, is equivalent to the raising of Interest, so as it is almost a Miracle; how any Sufferers for his Loyalty preserved one Acre; it being the Design and Mystery of those Times utterly to supplant them.

In the Year 1653. for Encouragement of the Purchasers of Crown and Church Lands, Interest of Money was brought to 6 per Cent. whereby, without Land-Taxes, Land must necessarily have sold for 24, or 25 Years Purchase, which alone would have relieved such of the Gentry as were not already undone; but the Publick Burthens and Oppressions still continuing, this happy Providence (for so it was, being never intended for any publick good) served only to stop the Precipice of the Gentries Ruine, but left them still languishing, Lands being ever since sold from 15, to 18 Years Purchase.

Besides Publick Assessments for the State, there are many Parochial Duties, which have lately swelled to a considerable bulk, as the Rates for the Poor, Church, High-ways, Militia, &c. which the Money-Monger hath constantly and totally avoided.

The Usurer deals with great Caution upon abundant Security, at the Borrowers Charge; and so where he hath least, he hath his 6 per Cent. clear, and is intreated, humoured and feasted into the bargain, but I fear not the tenth Penny of England hath been lent upon so easie terms.

I never heard him much slandered for Hospitality or Almes-deeds, neither indeed may it be supposed, that Bounry can consist with Extortion, or that so discreet a Person will rob Peter only to pay Paul: His way of living is close and mechanick; He never assumes any Post, till he have fined for Alderman, or Mayor; His Burcher gets little, and his Taylors less; You know him in the Street, by the Coat which he made ten years since, and in the Road, by his green Hat-Cane. If you be his special Friend, he treats you with half a Pint of Sack, and that not without some prospect or design.

In fine, He is the Moth of the Land; a Man, without Conscience, Honour, Loyalty, Industry, Civility, Common Sense, or other Arithmetick than he finds in his Almanack: And yet, as very a Drone as he may seem, he eats all our Honey, and makes both Gentleman and Tradesman his Slaves; I have often fancied, the best use of Tyranical Government, were to destroy such Vermine, since Laws can hardly be made to reach them, at least to handle them as they deserve.

On the other side, it cannot be denied, that those who freely ventured their lives and fortunes for the King, in the late War, and have ever since, by their constant sufferings, supported his Interest, were, for the most part, Gentlemen of visible Estates, and Landed Men, who, thereby, many of them contracted such Debts, as no Frugality could overcome, but they must either sell, or sink.

The more advised of them sold betimes, at the Market Price, though much under Value; Divers, depending on uncertain hopes, could not suddenly resolve on so severe a Remedy, but, to their damage, deferred it, till the Gangrene was further spread; but, first, or last, both have been forced to submit to the Usurers terms.

What use the Money-Mongers have made, and daily make of their Exigencies, is scarce to be imagined; Certain it is, that the sale of their Lands much under value, is but one of the many Damgages, which they have and do sustain: And this I take to be the Condition of many the worthiest Men, and best Families in this Kingdom, who have long shifted, but are now ready to expire.

But suppose a Gentleman of Estate, who was not actually engaged for the King, and so escaped the utter ruine of the late Times, yet contributing to all the Burthens, and not sharing any of the Benefits, he cannot probably but be more or less in Debt; And a small Debt, added to his Parochial and Parochial Duties, will swallow up half his Income, so as, in reason, he can never be able to support his Quality, much less to provide for his Children: This is the Case of our Gentry at the best.

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8/6. m. 6.
63

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A

816. m. 6.
64.

PROPOSAL

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Lottery Fund | 140000 |
| Years it's to be paid | 32 |
| | 280000 |
| | 420000 |
| Lottery Charge | 4480000 |

To Raise 1,500,000 l. by way of Loan, and Subscription; to the very great and extraordinary Advantage of the Government, and all Lenders, and Subscribers; and Pay it off again in Twelve Years: Which is Twenty Years less time, than the Lottery will be Paid in; and save the Nation 1600000 l. which the Second Lottery (talk'd of) will Cost; (too great a Sum to be flighted, if it may be saved) plainly Demonstrated, and Intelligible, (without Explanation) to the meanest Capacity.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Loan Fund | 240000 |
| Years it's to be paid | 12 |
| | 480000 |
| | 240000 |
| Loan Charge | 2880000 |
| Saves | 1600000 |

FIRST for the Encouragement of People, to be more ready and willing to serve the Government, and themselves too in this Matter; it is propos'd to allow to every Lender, and Subscriber, 16 l. per Cent. per Annum. for Principal and Interest for 12 Years; which a Fund of 240000 l. per An. for that time will do, which (as in the Margin) amounts to Two Millions, Eight Hundred, and Eighty Thousand Pounds; which is less (as said before) then the Lottery will cost, by 1600000 l. and therefore, so much Money saved to the Nation.

Next to shew and make out the very great Advantage, and Encouragement it will be to all Lenders. Suppose a Man Lends the Government a Thousand Pounds, he shall have (after the Rate of 16 l. per Cent. per Annum.) 160 l. per Annum. for his Thousand Pounds for Principal, and Interest for 12 Years, and so proportionably for a lesser or greater Sum; which by common Industry and Management, putting it out every Year as it is received, will very much Increase, and Improve the Principal, as for Example.

| | l. | | l. | s. |
|--------------|------|---|---|---------|
| The First | 160 | may be put out for a | 11 Years, at 6 l. per Cent. and amount to | 105 12. |
| The Second | 160 | may be put out for | 10 Years and amount to | 96 07. |
| The Third | 160 | may be put out for | 9 Years and amount to | 86 08 |
| The Fourth | 160 | may be put out for | 8 Years and amount to | 76 18 |
| The Fifth | 160 | may be put out for | 7 Years and amount to | 67 04 |
| The Sixth | 160 | may be put out for | 6 Years and amount to | 57 12 |
| The Seventh | 160 | may be put out for | 5 Years and amount to | 48 00 |
| The Eighth | 160 | may be put out for | 4 Years and amount to | 38 08 |
| The Ninth | 160 | may be put out for | 3 Years and amount to | 28 16 |
| The Tenth | 160 | may be put out for | 2 Years and amount to | 19 04 |
| The Eleventh | 160 | may be put out for | 1 Year and amount to | 09 12 |
| The Twelfth | 160 | being the last, and not received till the end of the Year, no Interest. | | |
| | 1920 | | | 633 12. |

| | | |
|------|----|----|
| l. | s. | d. |
| 1902 | 00 | 00 |
| 633 | 12 | 00 |
| 2553 | 12 | 00 |

So by way of Loan and Subscription, a 1000 l. in Twelve Years, managed as above, amounts (as in the Margin) to Two Thousand Five Hundred, Fifty three Pounds, Twelve Shillings, which is very extraordinary Advantage, and Encouragement to Lenders, and Subscribers.

| | | |
|------|----|----|
| 1957 | 12 | 00 |
| 596 | 00 | 00 |

Whereas by letting out a 1000 l. the Common way, at 6 l. per Cent. per An. for 12 Years, and putting out the Interest too every Year, as it is received at the same Rate, will (with the Principal at last) amount but to One Thousand, Nine Hundred, Fifty Seven Pounds, Twelve Shillings.

Which is less Advantage to the Lender (as in the Margin) by Five Hundred, Ninety Six Pound: And therefore far greater Encouragement, and better to put Monies into the Government, by way of Loan and Subscription, at the Rate above mentioned, and upon a National Security too, (which is the best) than any other way. And it is plainly made out, and Demonstrated, that it saves the Nation as aforesaid, 1600000 l. what the Lottery will Cost; notwithstanding the very extraordinary Advantage it is, to Lenders and Subscribers, which when known and understood, must certainly make Monies come in readily, without any Trouble or Charge but the Fund of 240000 l. for 12 Years:

And further for Encouragement. If a Man puts in, and Lends a 1000 l. and has occasion for the Interest of it, (which is 60 l.) to Live upon Yearly, yet the part of the Principal which he will receive every Year (which is 100 l.) by the way of Management above mentioned; will amount in the 12 Years, to 1595 l. Which is a vast Advantage, and Encouragement to the Lenders.

Note, Besides the very great, and extraordinary Advantage, and Encouragement, this Proposal will be to all Lenders; there are several very Important Advantages by it to the Publick; as,

First, It will save the Nation 1600000 l. Too great a Sum to be neglected, if it may be sav'd.

Next, It pays off the Monies raised by it (both Principal, and Interest) in Twenty Years less time then the said Lottery will be paid in.

And Lastly, It is a Method to raise Ready Money for the Publick Service, at a cheaper Rate, than ever any great Sum has been raised; which may be useful for the future. All which is humbly refer'd to the Consideration of the great Wisdom, and Understanding, of the Honourable House of Commons. As also the Author for his Endeavours herein, to serve the Government.

A

PROPOSAL

To Raise 1,500,000 £. Pay it off again in 12 Years time, which is less by Twenty Years, than the Second Lottery (talk'd of) will be paid in; and save the Nation 1,600,000 £. which the Lottery will cost.

Plain and Intelligible to the meanest Capacity; with Explanation.



(1)

K. N. T. Green - Boston

60

60

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A

Profitable Adventure TO THE FORTUNATE,

And can be
UNFORTUNATE to NONE.

BEING

*A PROPOSAL for Raising One Million
of Money, by setting a Fund of One Hun-
dred and Forty Thousand Pounds per An-
num for Fifteen Years only for it.*

THAT there be Tickets Numbred from One to an Hundred Thousand, given out at Ten Pounds a piece, to make up that Million of Money. The said Tickets to be answered by such another Hundred Thousand of Tickets, whereof Two Thousand Five Hundred to be Benefitted, in such sort as is herein after expressed, besides One Pound Yearly which every Ticket will have; so that whoever puts in Ten Pounds, will be sure to have One Pound Yearly for Fifteen Years; and therefore cannot lose, but may possibly gain very much by it: Nor can the Objection made use of as a great Argument against any sort of Adventures, *viz.* The taking away Money, and losing it quite from Servants, and such as have but a little, weigh at all in this Case.

For Note, Whoever puts thus in his Money, *viz.* Ten Pounds, though he meets with none of the Two Thousand Five Hundred Tickets, which are to be called Benefits, he'll have Twenty Shillings Yearly for Fifteen Years, which is near Six *per Cent.* certain for the Money, and so can be no loser by it, and consequently there will be no prejudice to any sort of Mankind that thus shall lay out his Money.

'Twill

'Twill draw much Money from abroad, as also a great deal that is in this Kingdom laid up; and make many Thousands, who only have small Sums, and cannot now bring them into the Publick, to engage themselves in this Fund. And the Money upon't being made easily transferrable, in all probability on One Hundred Forty Thousand Pounds Yearly, so feteld, there would soon a Million, and all Ready Money, be raised.

The Numbers, Blanks, and Benefitted Tickets thus:

One Hundred Thousand Tickets, Numbred from One, to One Hundred Thousand, to be drawn from one Box, against One Hundred Thousand other Tickets, to be drawn from another Box, whereof Ninety Seven Thousand Five Hundred (though Blanks) are to entitle the Numbers against which each is drawn to one Pound Yearly, for the Fifteen Years. And the other Two Thousand Five Hundred, which together, make up the One Hundred Thousand Tickets, are to entitle the Numbers against which they are drawn, to the several Benefits here-under exprest; which with the Benefit allowed to the First and Last drawn, makes up the Forty Thousand Pounds Yearly, the Fortunate will gain by this Thing.

The Benefitted Tickets are Proposed to be as followeth; *Viz.*

To the First Number drawn, besides the Benefit }
may come up with it, the Sum of } 150 l. Yearly

| | | |
|------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 | Ticket of Yearly | 1000 |
| 9 | Of each 500 l. Yearly | 4500 |
| 20 | Of each 100 l. Yearly | 2000 |
| 80 | Of each 50 l. Yearly | 4000 |
| 90 | Of each 25 l. Yearly | 2250 |
| 300 | Of each 20 l. Yearly | 6000 |
| 2000 | Of each 10 l. Yearly | 20000 |

2500 The Last Ticket drawn, besides }
the Benefit that may come } 100
out with it



Money---40000 l.

Note, The Two Thousand Five Hundred, called Benefitted Tickets, not being to have the One Pound Yearly allowed for such Ticket as shall have no other Benefit, there will be Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds out of the One Hundred and Forty Thousand Pounds Yearly saved, for the Charge of Trustees and Office, which must be employed about it, if any such thing should be done.

T. N. Groom-Porter.

Printed Decemb. 5. 1693.

Reprinted Feb. 6. 1694.

Note, Instead of 15, 'tis likely that 16 Years will be allowed.

London: Printed by F. Collins, in the Old-Bailey. 1694.

The Second Drawing of the Blank Tickets of the MILLION ADVENTURE. 61

THE First Drawing of Blank Tickets on the Proposal of *Thomas Neale and Dalby Thomas Esquires*, having been perform'd with the General Satisfaction on the 19th of this Instant *February*, according to their said Proposal, Particulars whereof hath been published in Print.

The Time
for the Se-
cond Draw-
ing.

These are to give notice, That a Second Drawing in the same manner and on the same terms as the former, is appointed to be made on the 10th day of *April* next, and the Book will be opened on *Monday* the 25th Instant at the *Transfer-Office* in *Lumbar-d-street*, where the Commissioners, who are Trustees in this Affair, do attend in their turn every day as before, for locking up the Tickets and signing the Receipts.

And whereas great quantities of Tickets were brought too late for the last Drawing, that they could not be taken in, it being absolutely necessary the same time be allow'd for Balancing the Letters and Examining the Tickets, the Undertakers do therefore declare, No Tickets will be taken in after the Sixth day of *April*; and all Persons that desire to choose what Letter their Tickets shall be put upon, are desired to come with them so much the sooner.

A short Account of the Proposal.

The Mean-
ing of the
Proposal.

It is a Chance for Time, in which the Adventurers only exchange the yearly Payments of 20 s. per Annum, due by the Act to the Blank Tickets, for some One or Two years of the Sixteen, and Draw to adjust which Year or two that shall be, taking then all their Money in One or Two Payments at most, with this Provision to prevent loss, that they whose Lot it is to be paid sooner receive the less, and they who are to stay longer, receive more, as by the Table.

The Table.

Every Ticket brought into this Proposal is to be mark'd with one of the first Sixteen Letters of the Alphabet; and when any one Letter is Drawn, the Persons whose Tickets are mark'd with that Letter, shall receive, according to what Year that Letter comes up with, these following Proportions, without any Deductions.

If the Letter Drawn Entitles him to his Money the first year, he shall receive in lieu of every Ticket of the Million Adventure.

Tickets of
20 s. each

| | | | |
|--------------------|----|--------------------|------------------|
| If the Second Year | 11 | Payable Michaelmas | 1695 |
| Third | 12 | | 1696 |
| Fourth | 12 | | 1697 |
| Fifth | 13 | | 1698 |
| Sixth | 13 | | 1699 |
| Seventh | 14 | | 1700 |
| Eighth | 14 | | 1701 |
| Ninth | 16 | | 1702 |
| Tenth | 17 | of which 16 in | 1703 & 1 in 1704 |
| Eleventh | 17 | 16 in | 1705 & 1 in 1706 |
| Twelfth | 17 | 16 in | 1706 & 1 in 1707 |
| Thirteenth | 18 | 16 in | 1707 & 2 in 1708 |
| Fourteenth | 18 | 16 in | 1708 & 2 in 1709 |
| Fifteenth | 20 | 16 in | 1709 & 4 in 1710 |
| Sixteenth | 20 | 16 in | 1710 & 4 in 1711 |

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66

The Proof.

The Proof of this Table. A Blank Ticket is now Sold for 6 l. 10 s. the Price current.

If the Letter the Ticket is enter'd upon comes up with the Year 1695, the Person will have paid him at *Michaelmas* 1695. 11 l.

If it comes with the Year 1710, he will have 4 l. paid him at *Michaelmas* 1695, and his whole 16 l. more at *Michaelmas* 1710. which 16 l. stands him in but 2 l. 10 s. according to the now Price current.

The Receivers.

The Recei-
vers.

Papers of the Popofals, at large, may be had at Sir *John Sweetapple's*, Mr. *Benjamin Hoskins*, Mr. *Charles Shales*, Mr. *William Shepheard* in *Lumbar-d-street*, Mr. *James Hallet*, Mr. *Edward Harrison* in *Chappside*, Mr. *Joseph Fells* in the *Strand*, Capt. *Tho. Pitts* in *Holbourn*, Goldsmiths; Mr. *John Bellamy* in *King Street*, Mr. *John Blunt* in *Bartholomew-lane*, and Mr. *John Thrale* at the *Transfer-Office* in *Lumbar-d-street*; who are appointed Receivers of the Tickets, as aforesaid.

The Tickets are deposited in the Hands of Twelve of the Commissioners who managed the *Million Lottery*, who deliver out again to the Persons that put into this Adventure, the very same small Tickets of 20 s. each, payable at the *Exchequer*, which they were to have had for their *Blanks*, if they were not put into this Proposal; only proportioning the Number of the said small Tickets to the Year they are to receive in by the Table aforesaid; and the Adventurer in this Proposal is still to receive his Money at the *Exchequer*, as he was before.

No altering
the Security.

And 'tis impossible the Undertakers of this Proposal should take from the Adventurer the Security he now has, and the Benefit of the Act of Parliament, as some People designedly spread about: For the Undertakers do neither take the Tickets into their own Hands, nor meddle with receiving the Money, but only adjust between the Adventurers, what Time they shall have their Payments, and allow them Tickets in proportion as they draw them, which the Trustees do engage to see deliver'd to them.

The Trustees.

Trustees.

The Trustees are, Sir *John Morden* Baronet, Sir *Charles Cotterell*, Sir *Peter Paroquin*, Sir *William Gore*, *Christopher Montague*, *Alvarez de Costa*, *Peter Hume*, *John Poulney*, *Henry Ashurst*, *Richard Trevor*, *John Iham*, and *Nicholas Fenn*, Esquires, who undertake to see the Drawing fairly performed, and the Transfer Tickets delivered to each Adventurer, according to the Allowment for the Years drawn against the Letter, they are Adventured on.

Feb. 22th 1695.

*THO. NEALE,
& DALBY THOMAS.*

T H E Profitable Adventure

816 m. 6
67.

K To the Fortunate: lately Begun by
Thomas Neale, Esq; Their Majesties Groom-Porter.

Having been Reported in Town, and Mentioned in several News Letters, to be Stopt, and not Allowed to go On; For Undeceiving all Persons that are or may be therein Concerned, the Contrary is Published in several Gazettes. And because many that see this, may not (it may be) the Printed Paper at large, the Contents of it is in short thus, (V I Z.)

T *Thomas Neale, Esq; Groom Porter to Their Majesties:* As he last year gave out 50000 Tickets at Ten Shillings a piece, he now gives out such 50000 Tickets at Twenty Shillings, with these Advantages more than was then: (*viz.*) Whereas those Benefitted Tickets drew in Money 10 *per Cent.* less than the 50000 Number Tickets were given out for, these will draw the whole Money, to make more Benefitted Tickets; the Fortunate being now to abate 10 *per Cent.* on Receipt of their Benefits, for Care, Hazard, Trouble, Charge, and Rebate for One Hundred days Interest, which was allowed by each Goldsmith to such as paid down their Money before the 10th of August, 1694. And each Ticket is a Goldsmiths Note for Repaying of 20 s. to the Bearer, if any thing hinders the Drawing. And whereas among the last 50000 Numbers, there were only 250 Benefits, among this 50000 there will (besides first and last) be 1250: thus, One of 4000 l. Two of 1000 l. Six of 500 l. Six of 300 l. Ten of 200 l. One Hundred of 100 l. One Hundred of 50 l. One Hundred of 40 l. Two Hundred of 30 l. Four Hundred Seventy and five of 20 l. Two Hundred and Fifty of 10 l. In all, 1250, besides first and last, 100 l. each. Total 50000 l.

The time allowed for paying in of the Money, is only till the 20th of September, 1694. The time designed for Drawing, to be the week after Michaelmas, or within Ten days after tis full, which shall first happen: The precise Time and Place will be Published in Print. Mr. Richard Lafcels, Mr. Joseph Falls, Mr. John Lund, Mr. Robert Fowle, Mr. James Hallett, Mr. Thomas Williams, Mr. Richard Smith, Mr. John Sweetapple, Mr. Peter Lupart, Mr. William Sheppard, Mr. William Atwill, Mr. Edward Mompesson, Mr. Nathaniel Green, near Leicester-fields, Mr. Charles Shelly in Panton-street, Mr. John Mead by the Fountain Tavern, and Mr. Richard Hamersly at the Marigold and Sun in the Strand, Mr. James Marimian at the Golden Lyon in Fleetstreet, and Mr. Doyley at the Plow in Lombard-street, Goldsmiths, are appointed for Receiving the Money, and to pay the Fortunate their Benefits; and with the Managers for the *Million Adventure*, are Trustees to see all this with Justice, to the best of their Judgments performed. At the Goldsmiths Shops likewise, Printed Papers describing the whole matter at large, may (by such as take Tickets) be had.

Which Proposal foregoing, has been so much approved of, that since the Stop (which to give way to Publick Convenience, was for some time put to it) has been removed with leave, from the Farmers of all the Lotteries, and Their Majesties Favour, without which it could not have been Published in the *London Gazette*; it has filled in such sort, that tis not to be doubted, but that it will be quite Full, and certainly Drawn at the Time, notwithstanding the many other Adventures set up to obstruct it; and especially One for 50000 l. newly come out, under the Title of *The Double Chance*, whereof Mr. Neale would have taken no Notice, but that he sees not only himself and his Proposal Reflected on in't, but thinks it also his Duty (being the first Setter up of this sort of Adventures) to let all People know that they indeed are imposed on, if, from any thing in that Paper they are made to believe, that they have any greater Advantage given them, then what is Proposed by Mr. Neale in his; for out of each 50000 l. 10 *per Cent.* is Proposed to be allowed, and taken for Charges, Hazard, and Trouble. So that 45000 l. is all will be left in either for the

the Adventurers; and whether they have it in more or less Chances, in reality 'tis the same thing. And that no body may think that Mr. Neale did not set out his with such *Double Chance*, because 'twas not thought on, 'tis really otherwise, 'twas put into Writing before July, by him, and on mature Deliberation and Advising upon't, 'twas resolv'd it should not be put so, being only a Seeming, and no Real Advantage at all; most that put in such small Sums as 20 s. being suppos'd to be willing to lose it, or to get something considerable by it. And

Whereas, The Publisher in his 3^{dy}, to impose on the unwary, takes the Confidence to say, that he that puts in 100 l. can be said to Adventure but 80 l. I say downright he Adventures 100 l. and where 10 per Cent. is deducted, he has but his Chance for his Share of 90 l. let it be divided or as often drawn for as 'twill: As to the Rebate, which he says was only Pretended, and nothing if not drawn, because to be paid by the Profits; 'Twas a real Rebate, and for as much as it came to a real Advantage to every Adventurer that took it, which many did, and every one might for the first Fifty days, and was to those that would make it so, a reducing the 10 per Cent. ask'd in all these Proposals for Charges to 8 l. 6 s. 8 d. and by consequence, instead of being a worse, was by so much a better Proposal than is now made by this *Double Chance*; so 'tis plain, that whole Paragraph is intirely Fallacious, and to say (the best that with Modesty ought to be said of it) untrue. And

Those that now set out this *Double Chance*, do wisely to allow no Interest by way of Rebate, lest they pay it themselves, and so chuse rather to leave the Adventurer to lose it, which he may probably do for this (like *Sovereigns*) they Publish in Prior, That it is Resolv'd to be Drawn the 24 Decemb. 1694. 'Tis possible it may not be so, they having no leave, as Mr. Neale thinks, from Their Majesties, nor the Farmers of the Lotteries, and without which he woud not have presumed to Proceed.

As to what is 4^{thly} said, to be an universal Objection against the way of Drawing, intended by Mr. Neale, Mr. Neale hopes is a Title given to it by himself and opposers only, it carrying with it indeed (whether understood or not) the very same Chance as the other does, where all the Numbers are Drawn, with this further Advantage and Satisfaction, That in this short way of Drawing every Adventurer may (it may be) spare time to be an eye-witness, that his Number is put in and Drawn in such sort, as to give him a fair Chance for the Prize, which the tediousness of the other way of Drawing will give very few the opportunity of seeing.

As to the Advantage Proposed at last, by way of Memorandum, 'tis such a one, as if it should come into the power of any one to require it, 'tis one hundred to one, but hee'l be so wise as to let it alone.

Nothing in this before-said is design'd in the least to Reflect on the Noble Persons named for its Trustees, 'tis rather suppos'd, they may have been impos'd on, and not thoroughly considered the Paper. In short,

Mr. Neale's Lottery will be certainly drawn and ended the Week after Michaelmas, with Leave as afore-said: And whether the *Double Chance* will be Drawn without it, and ever ended or not, is left to the World to Judge, and to time to Determine.

Note, The 50000 l. which Mr. Neale's Lottery is propos'd to Consist of when full; is to be Drawn all at once among the Adventurers who shall have Paid 50000 l. for it: Whereas of the 50000 l. which the *Double Chance* is propos'd to Consist of, if full, 40800 l. only is to be Drawn among the Adventurers, who shall have Paid 50000 l. for't. 'Tis the other 9200 l. is to be afterward Drawn, and makes up the 40800 l. 50000 l. only: So that as to point of Advantage and Dividend of Money among the Adventurers, 'tis neither better nor worse than what is propos'd by Mr. Neale, with this Inconvenience to Boot, if the *Double Chance* ever be Drawn, which is hard to imagine, being set up without Leave, instead of 2 or 4 days propos'd for the Drawing by Mr. Neale: And require more Weeks to set it, and being to be full Drawn at twice, 'twill remain the more subject to Mistakes and Errors, as will be Decid and Mistakes.

August 21. 1694. J. H. NEALE.

LONDON: Printed by F. Collins, in the Old Bailey. 1694.

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816 m. 6.
68

THE Profitable Adventure TO THE FORTUNATE:

Lately begun by
Thomas Neale, Esq; Their Majesties Groom-Porter.

K
Having been Reported in Town, and Mentioned in several News Letters, to be Stopt, and not Allowed to go on; for Undeceiving all Persons that are or may be therein concerned, the contrary is Published in the last Mondays Gazette. And because many that see this, may not (it may be) the Printed Paper at large, the Contents of it is in short this, (viz.)

Thomas Neale Esq; Groom Porter to Their Majesties: As he last year gave out 50000 Tickets at Ten Shillings a piece, he now gives out such 50000 Tickets at Twenty Shillings, with these Advantages more then was then: (viz.) Whereas those Benefitted Tickets drew in Money 10 per Cent. less than the 50000 Number Tickets were given out for, these will draw the whole Money, to make more Benefitted Tickets; the Fortunate being now to abate 10 per Cent. on Receipt of their Benefits, for Care, Hazard, Trouble, Charge, and Rebate for One Hundred days Interest, to be allowed by each Goldsmith, to such as pay down their Money before the 10th. of August, 1694. And each Ticket is a Goldsmiths Note for Repaying of 20 s. to the Bearer, if any thing hinders the Drawing: And whereas among the last 50000 Numbers, there were only 250 Benefits, among this 50000 there will (besides first and last) be 1250: thus, One of 4000 l. Two of 1000 l. Six of 500 l. Six of 300 l. Ten of 200 l. One Hundred of 100 l. One Hundred of 50 l. One Hundred of 40 l. Two Hundred of 30 l. Four Hundred Seventy and five of 20 l. Two Hundred and Fifty of 10 l. In all 1250, besides first and last 100 l. each. Total, 50000 l.

The time allowed for paying in of the Money, is only till the 20th. of September, 1694. The time designed for Drawing, to be the week after Michaelmas, or within ten days after tis full, which shall first happen: The precise Time and Place will be Published in Print. Mr. Richard Lascells, Mr. Joseph Fells, Mr. John Lund, Mr. Robert Fowle, Mr. James Hallett, Mr. Thomas Williams, Mr. Richard Smith, Mr. John Sweetapple, Mr. Peter Lupart, Mr. William Sheppard, Mr. William Atwill, and Mr. Edward Mompesson, of London, Goldsmiths, are appointed for Receiving the Money, and to pay the Fortunate their Benefits; and with the Managers for the *Million Adventure*, are Trustees to see all this with Justice, to the best of their Judgments performed. At the Goldsmiths Shops likewise Printed Papers, describing the whole matter at large, may (by such as take Tickets) be had.

July 24. 1694.

THO. NEALE.

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816 m. 6
69.

THE
Profitable Adventure
 TO THE
FORTUNATE.

Erected by *THOMAS NEALE*, Esq;
 Groom Porter to Their MAJESTIES

Having in *November* last been drawn to the Satisfaction of all the Adventurers, and the Benefits which thereby accrewed to the Fortunate being just and accordingly paid: And there having since been, and still being several such sort of Adventures set up about Town with success, for Goods, by no means so certain to answer the Value proposed, nor so free from the possibility of any Unfairness as that first above-mentioned was, being managed by the Conduct and Care of such Eminent Goldsmiths and others, several of which being prevailed upon now to oblige in like manner Mr. Neale and the Adventurers once again, the Publick Million Adventure being now fully compleat, The said *Thomas Neale* as aforesaid encouraged, and being also ambitious to shew to the World a new way and Method in drawing the Tickets, which may tend (as he hopes and designs it) to the Publick Advantage hereafter. At the Request of some, and to gratifie others, does resolve to give them an Opportunity of trying their Fortune, by once more setting up such another Adventure, with these Differences only; That whereas the last time the Tickets were Rated at 10 s. apiece, they now will be Rated at 20 s.

Reasons for
this New
Adventure.

The difference
between
this and the
first.

And whereas the Goldsmiths then gave Security only to Mr. Neale and Trustees, they now give it to all that take Tickets, to repay them their Money, if any thing hinders the Drawing. And whereas that last took up above Twelve Days in Drawing, this as fairly will be done in One or Two Days at the most.

And whereas the Benefitted Tickets drew in Money 10 per Cent. less than the 50000 numbred Tickets were given out for, in this they will Draw the full Money, to make more Benefitted Tickets; the Fortunate being now to rebate 10 l. per Cent. on Receipt of their Benefits, to the Groom-Porter, &c. for Care, Trouble, Hazard, Charge, and Rebate for Interest; all which will amount to no less than Five per Cent. of the Ten per Cent.

The Advantage
in this
more than
in that.

And whereas in the last there were only 250 Benefits, there will be, besides first and last, 1250 in this; so that every Man that takes out one Ticket in this New Adventure, will be five times as likely to get some Benefit by it, as he was, that took out but one in the last; besides the Possibility (instead of Three) of Drawing Four Thousand Pounds, which some body must, if so be this Adventure does fill.

Which Proposal for a Profitable Adventure to the Fortunate is,

The Proposal.

That 50000 Tickets be deliver'd out at 20 s. per Ticket, which comes to 50000 l. and there will be 1250 Benefitted Tickets to be paid to the Fortunate by the Goldsmiths, who deliver them the Tickets, with a rebate of 10 l. per Cent. only. Which such as early pay in their Money may reduce to about 8 l. per Cent. as is herein after exprest.

The

The Benefitted Tickets to be,

The Fortu-
nate Tickets

| | | |
|--------|-------|-------|
| 1 of | _____ | 1. |
| 2 of | 1000 | 4000 |
| 6 of | 500 | 3000 |
| 6 of | 300 | 1800 |
| 10 of | 200 | 2000 |
| 100 of | 100 | 10000 |
| 100 of | 50 | 5000 |
| 100 of | 40 | 4000 |
| 200 of | 30 | 6000 |
| 475 of | 20 | 9500 |
| 250 of | 10 | 2500 |

1250

And to the Person that has a Ticket so numbred as that is, which first shall be drawn, shall be paid, _____ besides the Benefit he shall have if a Benefitted Ticket be at the same time drawn.

100

And also to the Person that has a Ticket so numbred as that is which shall be next taken out after all the Benefitted Tickets are drawn, _____

100





50000

The man-
ner of gi-
ving out
Tickets.

The Manner of giving out Tickets will be the same that was used in the last, and the Drawing (tho' it varies a little) will be full out as equal and just, and because 'tis possible that many may venture in this, who knew nothing at all of the last; how 'twill now be done, is in this herein after described.

Note, Books are purposely Printed, containing the whole Number of Tickets, (from one to 50000) and of those three of each sort (as hereunder described) will be just numbred alike; from which

The Securi-
ty given for
repayment
if not
drawn.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|--|
| N ^o 1. |  | N ^o 1. |  | I Promise to pay to the Bearer Twenty Shillings, if this Adventure be not drawn before the Seventh of October, 1694. |
| N ^o 2. |  | N ^o 2. |  | I Promise to pay to the Bearer Twenty Shillings, if this Adventure be not drawn before the Seventh of October, 1694. |

Book the outermost Ticket Signed by the Goldsmith shall be first cut, and given to the Person that so pays the Twenty Shillings for it; the next, which will be Numbred just like the Ticket given out, is to be cut, and put into the Box, whence it is to be drawn; and then the third, just the same with the other, will remain still in the said Book, so that to whoever Chance gives a Ticket that entitles him to a Benefit, he must bring or send the said Ticket to the Goldsmith who first gave out the same, and there it must answer (to prevent all Mistakes) the Ticket of the same Number drawn, which will likewise answer that that's left in the Book, and it so appearing to do, the Benefit to be forthwith delivered, which the Trustees and Goldsmiths will take care to see accordingly done.

The Goldsmiths, besides the Security by them given to be accountable to Mr. Neale, and to the Trustees to pay the Fortunate for their Benefitted Tickets; Do give likewise Security on each Ticket they Sign to every Person that pays in his Money, to repay't him, if the Tickets are not drawn before the Seventh day of October, 1694.

And to satisfy the World that every Persons Number they had from the Goldsmiths, shall be sure to be put into the Box from whence the same is to be drawn; sometime before the Drawing, a Day will be appointed in

Print

Print when the Trustees and Goldsmiths shall meet at the place to be provided for Drawing; and then and there in the Presence of as many of the Adventurers as will come to see it, the Books wherein every Number is writ, shall by the respective Goldsmiths, or their chief Servant be produced, and the said Numbers, being first rolled and sewed up, shall before the said Goldsmiths, Trustees, and Company, be cut from the said Books, and be promiscuously put into the Box from whence they are to be drawn, which Box shall be then presently put into another strong Box, to be lock'd up with five Keys, and so kept by five of the Trustees till the Drawing.

The time and manner of cutting off, mixing, and then locking up and securing of the Tickets.

And this way of proceeding, 'tis hoped will be sufficient to satisfy all Persons concerned, That their Numbers are there. And that such Persons of Quality, and others as shall be Adventurers may have the Satisfaction of seeing the Drawing, and not be tired with the Tedioufness of so many Days attendance as the last Drawing took up: 'Tis proposed now, and agreed of for this, That the said 1250 Benefitted Tickets being first publickly shewn writ down (in Words at length) in another such Book as the Numbers are, shall (in the same manner as the Numbred Tickets will be) be rolled, sewed up, and cut out of the same before all the Company present, and be then immediately put with 3 or 4000 Blanks (cut from the same or like Book) into the Box whence they are to be drawn; which said Box shall then after be presently put and lock'd up also in the strong Box with five Keys, to be kept by five of the Trustees till the Drawing: Which said Box so locked on the Day to be fixed for the Drawing, being set on a Table, shall be opened in the Presence of the Trustees, and as many of the Adventurers as shall then please to be there, and the Box wherein the 50000 Number Tickets, as also the Box wherein the 1250 Benefit Tickets, and about 3 or 4000 Blanks are, being thence taken out, and the Tickets of each sort in the Boxes being also before the said Company very well shaken and mingled; Some Person approved of by the Company is to take out one Ticket from among the Numbers, and another Person so also approved by the Company, shall take out another Ticket from among the Benefits and Blanks; and then both shall be opened and read aloud, and if the Ticket taken from the Box where the Benefits are, proves a Blank, that and the Number at that time drawn, shall be put upon one File; and if it proves a Benefit, that and the Number shall be put on another; and in that last Case the Benefitted Ticket and the Number which with it came up shall be first Noted down by two of the Trustees, in a Book for that purpose, that that Benefit does belong to the Person that shall produce a Ticket of the same Number drawn at that time: And the Drawing thus to go on till the Benefitted Tickets shall from among the Blanks be all drawn, and one Ticket more, from among the Numbers to which 100^l. Benefit shall belong: And this being performed with all possible Care, it may all be done in one or two Days at the most; and such Assurance (as aforesaid) being given, that every Man's Number was at the time of the Drawing, in the Box whence the Numbers were drawn, and therein being very well mixt, 'twill in every Particular give the same Satisfaction, and each Person will have as equal a Chance for a Profitable Ticket, as was had at the last Drawing when the Benefitted Tickets and Blanks were in number as many as the numbred Tickets.

The manner of drawing and entering the Fortunate Tickets

And that the Fortunate may know (whether absent or present) to what degree they have been so, it shall forthwith be Printed to what Number each Benefit does belong; that so those that have that Number, may come for their Benefit, which by the Goldsmith from whom they first took out that Ticket shall accordingly as aforesaid be paid.

The Time and Place of Payment

The Place for Drawing is to be in *Freeman's-Tard, Cornhill*, or at some other place more convenient, of which, as also of the fix'd Day for the Mixing and Drawing, there shall Publick Notice be given in Print.

The Place for Drawing.

The

The time to be at farthest in the Week after Michaelmas. Tickets to be delivered out after the 20th. of September. so that by that time the whole Number of Tickets shall not be sold out. A Draught shall however be made, and the Benefits proportioned to the number of Tickets; of which by the Trustees and Gentlemen, diligent Calculate shall be made.

And altho' the Week after *Michaelmas* is the time set for Drawing; yet however 'tis hoped it may be much sooner done, it being intended that the Drawing shall be within Ten Days after the Sum is completely fill'd up.

And that no Person may be discouraged from the perfect Payment of his Money, through any apprehension of the loss of Interest, from the time of such Payment, and the time of Drawing, a Rebate shall be made, Months and Ten Days, after the Rate of Six per Cent. Yearly, for every Pence in the Pound for every Twenty Shillings, and so proportionally, *per Cent.* as any private Man for Interest may by Law be allowed; which shall by the Goldsmith be paid and allowed to every Person, when he pays in his Money, provided such Payment be made on or before the first of August next, which said rebate is to be born by the Company, and not out of the Ten *per Cent.* allowed as aforesaid, for Care, Hazard, and Expence.

All Persons who design thus to venture their Money are desired to pay or send it at the Shops of *Mr. Richard Lafeys near Chancery-Lane, Mr. Joseph Fells by the New Exchange, Mr. John Lund, and Mr. John Fowle near Temple-Bar, Mr. James Hallat at the Angel in Cornhill, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Richard Smith, Mr. Wharfed Haynes, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Peter Lupart, and Mr. William Sheppard in Lombard-Street, Mr. William Argillan Exchange-Alley, Mr. Edward Manspinner, in the Strand near Church-lane,* being the Goldsmiths appointed for Receipt of the Money.

Who together with Sir John Perceval, Bart. William
Gore, John Pakeny, Dalby Thomas Esq. and
John Perceval Esq. and John Perceval Esq. and the
Million Adventure, to whom This at their Meeting on Friday the 15. of June,
was proposed, have Approved thereof, and Unanimously consented to be
Named as Trustees, with the said Thomas Neale Esq. And are hereby with as
many more of the Managers of the Million Adventure as shall please to
be present, and concern themselves herein, Declared Trustees to see the
whole Matter to the best of their Judgments with Justice performed.

THO. NEALE.

A COPY of the Goldsmiths Security given for the Benefit of the ADVENTURERS.

I received from Tho. Neale, Esq; a Book of Fifty Sides or Pages, on every Page of which are Printed Ten Treble Tickets, every Treble Ticket just Numbered alike, beginning with the Number and ending with the Number which I promise and oblige my self

ing with the Number _____ which I promise and oblige my self
my Heirs, Executors and Administrators by these Presents to return to the said
Thomas Neale undefaced, or to be accountable for Twenty Shillings for every
Ticket cut or taken off, to the said Thomas Neale, and Trustees of, and for
this Profitable Adventure herein before named, and for the Purposes, and in
manner as is also above in this Printed Paper expressed; or to the Persons who
shall return me such Tickets Signed by me, or my Servant, if the same is not
completed and drawn according to this Printed Paper. In witness whereof,
I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the _____ Day of _____ 1694.

Scaled and delivered in
the Presence of



A Further Account of the PROPOSALS

Made by Thomas Neale and Dabry Thomas, Esquires, for Exchanging the Blank Tickets in the Million Adventure.

With an Additional Proposal for Exchanging the Benefitted Tickets of 101 Years, in the said Million Adventure.

A L. L. Persons who bring in their Tickets into any of these Proposals, instead of Receiving Tickets for Sixteen Years successively, shall Receive Tickets payable in some One or Two of the Sixteen Years, according to the several Tables hereunder express.

By the First Proposal for the Blank Tickets the Number of Tickets are divided to every one in Proportion to the Time they are to stay for Payment; so that those who receive their Money sooner receive less, and those who stay longer receive the more, *By which means no Person can be a Loser:* For the worst Blank Ticket will by this Method be worth Eight Pounds, and the Benefit Eighty, allowing Interest for the time at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum, which is above one Sixth Part more than they will now Sell for.

Every Ticket brought into this Proposal is to be markt with one of the first Sixteen Letters of the Alphabet, and when any one Letter is Drawn, the Persons whose Tickets are marked with that Letter, shall Receive according to what Year that Letter comes up, with these following Proportions, without any Deductions,

If the Letter Drawn Entitles him to his Money the first

Year, he shall Receive in

the Million Adventure.

If the Second Year

Third

Fourth

Fifth

Sixth

Seventh

Eighth

Ninth

Tenth

Eleventh

Twelfth

Thirteenth

Fourteenth

Fifteenth

Sixteenth

The Proof of this Table.

A Blank Ticket is now Sold for 66 5s. the Price Currant.

If the Letter the Ticket is Entered upon comes up with the Year 1695.

the Person will have Paid him at Michaelmas 1695. 11 1.

If it comes with the Year 1710 he will have 42 paid him at Michaelmas

1695. and his whole 101. 10s. at Michaelmas 1710. which 161 stands

him in but 11 5s. according to the new Price Currant.

The rest of Proportionable Advantage as any one may see upon

a plain Calculation, and the worst Years Payment, allowing Interest there-

on at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per An. makes out 8 1. for every Blank Ticket, which

fully makes good that Part of the Proposal, That all Adventurers

will be Gainers.

The Trustees.

The Trustees for the due Managing of this Exchange pursuant to either of these Proposals, are Sir John Morden Bar. Sir Charles Cotterel, Sir Peter Paravicin, Sir William Gore, Knights, Christopher Montague, Alvares Da Costa, Peter Hume, John Poultney, Henry Ashurst, Richard Trevor, John Ifham, and Nicholas Fenn, Esquires, being all of them Commissioners of the Million Adventure.

The Method for Lodging the Tickets.

That at the Transfer Office in Lombard-street shall be kept a strong Box, with as many different Locks and Keys as there are Commissioners, for each of them to have one a Key, so that the Chest cannot be opened nor any Tickets taken out, but in the Presence of them all; and that in the said Chest shall be made a several Partition for each Commissioner, with Distinct Places in the lid of the said Chest over each Partition, for putting in of the Tickets received in his Presence, with a Lock and Clasp over each Partition, the Key whereof shall be also kept by the same Commissioner.

That the Person who brings the Tickets, shall see them put into the said Chest in the Presence of one of the Commissioners aforesaid, and shall take a Receipt for the same from the Secretary, Witnessed by the Commissioner then Present, in form following.

R Received of *a Ticket in the Million Adventure,*
N^o adventured upon the Letter on the Pro-
posal for the Blank Tickets Published by Thomas Neale and Dalby Thomas,
Esquires, Dated the One and Thirtieth day of December, 1694. to be re-
turned to the Bearer hereof, if the same be not drawn before the
day of

The said Commissioners are pleased to be at the Transfer Office in Lombard-street, in their turns, one every day, (except Sundays) from the Hours of Nine in the Morning to Three in the Afternoon.

The Books shall be opened on Monday the Fourteenth of January next, and so shall continue till 500 Tickets be Adventured on each of the Sixteen Letters, which is in the whole 8000, or until the Twentieth day of February next, which shall first happen.

The said Twentieth day of February next is designed for the First Drawing, but if 8000 be before that time compleated, Publick Notice shall be given if it shall be sooner Drawn. And if it should so happen that 500 Tickets be not Adventured in that time on each Letter, however the Draught shall go on with so many of the first Tickets Adventured on each Letter that will equal the least Number of Tickets Adventured on any of the Letters; for by this Method of Drawing, all Letters must have an equal Number of Tickets Adventured on them, and the Overplus Tickets Adventured on the rest of of the Letters shall be Delivered to the Bearer of the Receipt, or may be Exchanged for a Receipt on the next Drawing, at the Choice of the Adventurer.

And if 500 Tickets on each Letter be compleated before the 20th. of February, other Books will be prepared for a Second Drawing, and so on till the whole be compleated, so that the Tickets brought in too late for that Drawing, may be for the next Drawing.

Papers of the Proposals may be had of the Persons following, who are Appointed Receivers of the Tickets as aforesaid.

Receivers.

Sir John Sweetapple, Mr. Benjamin Hoskins, Mr. Charles Shales, Mr. William Shephard, in Lombard-street, Mr. James Hallet in Cheap-side, Mr. Joseph Fells in the Strand, Captain Thomas Pitts in Holbourn, Goldsmiths; Mr. John Bellamy in King-street, Mr. John Blunt in Bartholemew-lane, and Mr. John Thrale at the Transfer-Office in Lombard-street.

The

The Manner of Drawing.

In the Office aforesaid, shall be kept a Book to enter the Number of each Ticket, and the Name of the Person who Adventures the same; and the Person that brings the Ticket, is to Name which Letter of the First Sixteen Letters of the Alphabet the said Ticket shall be Entered upon, and may see the said Letter Endorsed upon the said Ticket, Entered in the said Book, and see the Ticket so indorst put into the Chest.

That a Register being Appointed at the said Office, for preventing Frauds in Counterfeiting Tickets, every Ticket shall be duly Registered in the Books of the said Office, for the Benefit of the Proprietor, if he desires it, and this to be done *Gratis*.

That Publick Notice of the Time and Place of every Drawing being first given, the several Books in which the Tickets are Entred being Produced, Sixteen Papers of like shape and size, each Marked with one of the said Sixteen Letters shall be Produced, and Sixteen other like Papers, each of them Numbred with One of the Sixteen Years in which the Tickets are Payable, as 1695. to 1710. shall be also produced, and then in Presence of such of the Commissioners of the Million Adventure, Receivers and Adventurers, as please to be Present, the Sixteen Papers marked with Letters shall be Rolled, Sewed up, and Put into One Box, and the other Sixteen Papers with the Number of the Years of Payment, shall be Rolled, Sewed up, and Put into One other Box; and being well shaken together, a Person Approved of by the Commissioners and Adventurers present, shall pull out a Paper marked with a Letter from One Box, and One other Person likewise Approved of, shall at the same time pull out a Yearly Number from the other Box, both which shall be Entred in a Book, and Signed by three of the Commissioners aforesaid; which Numbred Paper so Drawn, shall Entitle all those Persons whose Tickets are Endorsed with the Letter that was Drawn against it, to the several Sums Payable according to the Table aforesaid. As for Example.

The several Letters of the Alphabet are from A to Q Inclusive.

Suppose the Letter First Drawn be Q, and the Number Drawn against it be 1695. the said Number Entitles All and Each of those Tickets which are Endorst with the Letter Q, to Eleven Tickets of 20 s. *per* Ticket Payable *Michaelmas*, 1695. which is the First Year.

Suppose the next Paper Drawn be D, and the Number Drawn against it be 1710. the said Number Entitles each of those Tickets Endorst with the Letter D to Twenty Tickets, whereof Sixteen are Payable the Sixteenth Year, *Michaelmas* 1710. and Four of the First Year, *Michaelmas* 1695. and so of the rest, as *per* the Table.

The Second Proposal needs no Explaining, only that every Man Receives his Number of Tickets at once, sooner or later as Fortune shall favour him.

The Table is as follows :

If the Letter Drawn Entitles
the Ticket to Receive the First

| Year, he shall | Receive | Ticket of 10 s.
each. | 15 payable <i>Michaelmas</i> . 1695 |
|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Second Year | — | 15 | —1696 |
| Third | — | 15 | —1697 |
| Fourth | — | 15 | —1698 |
| Fifth | — | 15 | —1699 |
| Sixth | — | 15 | —1700 |
| Seventh | — | 16 | —1701 |
| Eighth | — | 16 | —1702 |
| Ninth | — | 16 | —1703 |
| Tenth | — | 16 | —1704 |
| Eleventh | — | 16 | —1705 |
| Twelfth | — | 16 | —1706 |
| Thirteenth | — | 16 | —1707 |
| Fourteenth | — | 16 | —1708 |
| Fifteenth | — | 16 | —1709 |
| Sixteenth | — | 16 | —1710 |

The

The Proposal for Exchanging The Benefitted Tickets of 10 l. per Annum, so as they shall be More Valuable than now they are.

These Tickets are to be Adventured on the Sixteen Letters, and be received, kept, and delivered in the same manner, and by the same Persons as the Blank Tickets in the other Proposal: And when any equal Number of them shall be brought in upon each Letter, not less than Twenty upon a Letter, the same shall be Drawn sometime before the 10th. of March next upon Publick Notice of the time of such Drawing first given; and the Books shall be opened for the same upon the 24th. day of January next. The Receipt to be given for the said Benefitted Tickets, shall be in form following:

RECEIVED of *a Benefitted Ticket of 10 l. Yearly in the*
Million Adventure, No *Adventured upon the Letter*
on the Proposal for Exchanging the said Benefitted Tickets, Published by Tho. Neale and
Dalby Thomas, Esquires. Dated the 31st. of Decemb. 1694. To be returned to the
Bearer hereof if the same be not Drawn before the 10th. of March next.

Each Benefitted Ticket of 10 l. per Annum, Entitles the Proprietor to 5 l. every six Months for Two and Thirty successive Payments, and are now sold for 65 l. the Price Current, in lieu whereof by this Proposal he will Receive the whole in Two Payments; and the Lots are so proportioned as to Time, that the worst Lot that can be Drawn will be worth 80 l. allowing Interest for the time at 10 per Cent. per Annum, as will appear upon a plain Calculation, which fully makes good that this Proposal will make the said Tickets to be more Valuable than now they are, as by the following Table.

If the Letter upon which the Ticket is Adventured comes up with the first
 After the first Year, 15 of every Benefitted Ticket of 10 l.

| | | |
|---------------|----|--|
| First Year | 17 | whereof 15 at Lady-day 1695 and 12 Lady-day 1710 |
| If the Second | 27 | 15 1696 12 1709 |
| Third | 36 | 15 1697 15 1708 |
| Fourth | 30 | 15 1698 15 1707 |
| Fifth | 32 | 16 1699 16 1706 |
| Sixth | 32 | 16 1700 16 1705 |
| Seventh | 32 | 16 1701 16 1704 |
| Eighth | 32 | 16 1702 16 1703 |
| Ninth | 32 | 16 at Michaelm. 1703 and 16 Michaelm. 1702 |
| Tenth | 32 | 16 1704 16 1701 |
| Eleventh | 32 | 16 1705 16 1700 |
| Twelfth | 32 | 16 1706 16 1699 |
| Thirteenth | 36 | 15 1707 15 1698 |
| Fourteenth | 36 | 15 1708 15 1697 |
| Fifteenth | 27 | 12 1709 15 1696 |
| Sixteenth | 27 | 12 1710 15 1695 |

The Proof of the Table.
 A Benefitted Ticket is now worth 65 l. the Price Current.
 If the Letter the Ticket is Endors'd with comes up with the first Year 1695. the Proprietor shall Receive 15 Tickets of 5 l. each at Lady-Day next, which is 75 l. and 12 Tickets more of 5 l. each, Payable the Sixteenth Year 1710. which last 12 Tickets stands the Owner in not a Farthing besides 10 l. over the value of the first.

If the Letter comes up with the last Year, the Proprietor Receives the very same, only that they Receive the Money of the first at Lady-Day, and this at Michaelmas; and so of the rest, as by the Table.

Decemb. 31. 1694.

Thomas Neale.
 Dalby Thomas.

London: Printed by Freeman Edlins, in the Old-Baily. 1695.

K. N. T. James Porter

62

(1)
The best way of Disposing of Hammer'd Money and Plate, as well for the Advantage of the Owners thereof,

816 m. 6.
71.

As for Raising
One Million of Money,
In (and for the Service of) the Year 1697.

By way of a
LOTTERY

Wherein the Benefits will be the same; and as many for once, as were had in the Million Adventure; and the Blanks will be Prizes besides, to be paid sooner or later, as Chance shall determine; but all to be cleared in One Year.

Blanks to be Prizes, and paid in a Year.

The Proposal is:

That 100000 Tickets, Numbred from 1 to 100000, be given out at 10 l. per Ticket, so such as shall Voluntarily bring in their Money before the 24th of June, 1697, to make up the Million aforesaid.

Proposal.

That New Mill'd Money, or Hammered Silver Money, and Plate with the Hall Mark upon't, or otherwise Sterling, shall be taken in, and Received at 6 s. an Ounce for such Tickets.

Silver 6 s. the Ounce.

That a Rebate (as was in the Million Lottery) after the Rate of 14 per Cent. be allowed for so many Days as the Money shall be paid in before the 24th of June, 1697.

Rebate at 14 per Cent.

That the Benefits, as well as the Blanks (which, considering the Advantages given to every Adventurer, may well be called Prizes) shall all be paid off in one Year, and in Course, which may thus be seen (and will be) before the Drawing begins, 100 Tickets, Numbred from 1 to 100, signifying the first, second and third (and so to 100) thousand, shall be put and well mixt in a Glass, and thence Drawn; and such Number as comes first (and so successively) out, shall entitle the Owner of the Benefits and Blanks Comprised in such 1000, to be first paid off and cleared.

Course of Payment all in a Year.

And that the not yet paying the Tickets in the last Million Adventure.

Nor the fear of its not being Full, and that thereby the Benefits might come to be any way lessened, may in no sort Discourage the bringing in the Money, and thereby greatly increase the Benefit.

Now, the Money paying such Tickets, was not only occasioned by an Undertaking that had been made by the Trustees of the Fund that was given, and the said Trustees were not only to pay the Tickets, but also to pay the Annuities due, and by which they'll be certainly paid.

Why the old Tickets remained so long unpaid, and how they will be paid off & cleared.

And that the Trustees of the Fund, who were to pay the Tickets, and the Annuities due, and by which they'll be certainly paid, shall be paid off in one Year, and in Course, which may thus be seen (and will be) before the Drawing begins, 100 Tickets, Numbred from 1 to 100, signifying the first, second and third (and so to 100) thousand, shall be put and well mixt in a Glass, and thence Drawn; and such Number as comes first (and so successively) out, shall entitle the Owner of the Benefits and Blanks Comprised in such 1000, to be first paid off and cleared.

Million.

The

If the Malt already made be not Charged, and the Duty given is but to continue One Year, what already is made will be the better part of the Tax, and People will make but what they needs must, till the Tax ends, if it does so at *Lady-day, 1698*, and make up their Stores afterwards, and so Defeat much of the Duty, and those possessors of the Malt, and not the Publick, will have the four Shillings a Quarter, and yet the People that spend it will pay it.

The Benefits being 40000 l. will be divided thus;

Benefits.

The Reasons for its Taking Effect.

ward Blank
wicks a ve
y small
matter as
wood.

Such Tickers took out of the fund bequeathed to him, will the better
know the difference between good and evil, and other words of his, in an earlier
number of the paper, and others such as the "Species of Misery,"
and "The Ticker," are not only good, but they ought to be read, and for the
reasons given, it can hardly be doubted, but will really do, in so far as their
value is concerned, more than any other paper in the country.

R. A. T. Green - Printer

71

The half way of Disposing of Hammer'd Money and Plate, as well for the Advantage of the Owners thereof.

Fifteen Hundred, and Fifteen Thousand Pounds;

The first Million of Money for the Use of the War, and the rest for the Necessary Expence of His Majesties Household.

On the Duty of Four Shillings per Quarter on Male, and a Day on Malm, Sweets, Oyder, and Perry, which have already been Voted for that Sum.

By way of a

LOTTERY

W Herein the Odds will be less and the Benefits more in Proportion, and as great for one Payment, as was for any two to be had in the late Million Adventure; and the Blanks (being each to be paid Ten Pound in New Money) will also be paid, to be paid sooner or later as Chance shall determine, but also be cleared in Two Years.

The Proposal is:

That 151500 Tickets, Numbered from 1 to 151500, be given out at Proposal, 10. per Ticket, to such as shall Voluntarily bring in their Money before the 24th of January 1697. to make up the aforesaid Sum.

That New Mill'd Money, or Hammered Silver Money, and Plate with the Hall Mark upon it, or otherwise Sterling, shall be taken in, and Received at 6s. an Ounce for such Ticket. So that 3 Ounces in Silver will take out a Ticket in this Money, or 8 l. 10 s. 6 d. in New Money will take out a Ticket in this Money.

That a Rebate (as was in the Million Lottery) after the Rate of 4 per Cent. be allowed for so many Days as the Money shall be paid in before the 24th of June, 1697. with the Half Penny a day Interest for every 10 l. or Blank Ticket for every day after, till the same shall be paid off in Courte.

That the Benefits, as well as the Blanks, (which, considering the Advantages given to every Adventurer, may well be called Prizes) shall all be paid off in two Years, and in Courte, which may thus be ascertained, viz. Before the Drawing begins 151 Tickets Numbered from 1 to 151, signifying the first, second and third Land, 10 to 151 thousand, shall be put and sell within a Glass, and thence Drawn, and such Number as comes first (and so successively) shall divide the Owner of the Benefits and Blanks Contained in such 1500, to be first paid off and cleared, and 1 Ticket to signify the odd 500, shall also be put with the rest.

And that the money paying the Ticket be distributed due in the late Million Adventure.

Nor the fear of its not being Full, and that thereby the Benefits might come to be any way lessened, may in no sort Discourage the bringing in the Money, and that very quickly into it:

This Lottery is to be drawn for the first time on the 24th of January 1697. and the second time on the 24th of June 1697. and the third time on the 24th of December 1697. and the fourth time on the 24th of March 1698. and the fifth time on the 24th of June 1698. and the sixth time on the 24th of September 1698. and the seventh time on the 24th of December 1698. and the eighth time on the 24th of March 1699. and the ninth time on the 24th of June 1699. and the tenth time on the 24th of September 1699. and the eleventh time on the 24th of December 1699. and the twelfth time on the 24th of March 1700. and the thirteenth time on the 24th of June 1700. and the fourteenth time on the 24th of September 1700. and the fifteenth time on the 24th of December 1700. and the sixteenth time on the 24th of March 1701. and the seventeenth time on the 24th of June 1701. and the eighteenth time on the 24th of September 1701. and the nineteenth time on the 24th of December 1701. and the twentieth time on the 24th of March 1702.

Blanks to be Prizes, and all to be paid in Two Years.

Silver 6s. the Ounce, and Interest after at 7 l. 12 s. per Cent. till paid off. Courte of Payment all in two Years.

Why the Note,

old Tickets
replaced
by new
paid, and
how they
will be
paid off &
cleared.

This must
and will
be thus cer-
tainly Full.

Note, The not paying those Tickets, was not only occasioned by an Under-
taking that followed by a real Deficiency in the Fund that was given, for the
first three Years paying thereof; and the like cannot be supposed to any
way happen at all in the Fund herein before proposed for this; and every Adventu-
rer for his or Her Satisfaction, may be pleased to take Notice, that a Duty
is Voted already on Leather, to pay off the Tickets in the *Million Adventure*, and
Annals due, and by which they'll be certainly paid.

And to the other Objection, *Suppose* What Number of Tickets of the said
151000 shall not be took out, and paid for by particular Persons, before the
24th of *June*, 1697. may all be took out for the King, and after Drawing, be
paid out as Money, without Loss to the Publick; and having such an Inter-
est still running upon them, as before is proposed, being above 7 1/2 % *per*
Cms. till they shall be paid off, and in Course, they will most probably pay for
their principal Sum, without any Compulsion, and some believe better then
Money.

Four *per Cms.* proposed for the Benefits, being 60600 *l.* will be Divided thus:

| | | |
|---|--|-------|
| To the first Number Drawn, besides the Benefit may come up? | | |
| with it | | 150 |
| One Ticket of 1000 | | 1000 |
| 14 of each 500 | | 7000 |
| 30 of each 100 | | 3000 |
| Benefits. 120 of each 50 | | 6000 |
| 130 of each 25 | | 3250 |
| 508 of each 10, and | | 10100 |
| 3000 of each 10 | Besides their own 10 <i>l.</i> a piece | 30000 |
| 3800 | which every Blank also will have, and so makes | |
| | every 20 <i>l.</i> a 30 <i>l.</i> and every 10 <i>l.</i> a 20 <i>l.</i> Prize. | |

The last Ticket Drawn, besides the Benefit may come? up with it 100
Money 60600

The Re-
sult for its
taking Ef-
fect.

Now, so far as the Advantage in other Acts, given to such as shall bring
Hammered Silver-Money, and Plate, before the Fourth Day of *Novemb.* 1697,
to His Majesty's Mint, to be Coynd, are considerably less than what are in
this sort of Adventure proposed.

And that the Tickets, both Benefits and Blanks, are all to be paid in Two
Years, in Course, as aforesaid, and some of them soon after its drawn; which
may be in *July* 1697, and Fourteen *per Cms.* till that time allowed, and Interest
at 7 1/2 % *per Cms.* afterward, till paid off. And that the Tickets first taken
out, may so be contrived, as to be made payable at the *Transit Office* in *Leather-
street*, *Gratis*, without any more ado, or other Examination at all; and that a Regi-
ster, how every 1000 Tickets, as well Prizes as Blanks, stand in Course to be paid,
may Monthly be Printed, and always there, and elsewhere, to be seen.

The Tickets
better then
Money till
Drawn, and
if after-
ward Blank
within a ve-
ry small
matter as
good.

Such Tickets took out on the Mint Fund, as aforesaid, will be better than
Money till the 24th of *June* next; and afterward, also, having Interest on them,
or at least, on an easy Rebate, as good as what the same *l.* and thereby
much increase the Specie of Money, till the said Tickets are paid, and therefore
ought to be wished; and for that reason aforesaid, it can hardly be doubted,
but 'twill really do, if so be that it comes to be tried.

Printed Feb. 4. 1697. }
Reprinted, with Amendments, Feb. 20. 1697. } T. N.
And now Printed again, March 18. 1697

*The C A S E of the Adventurers in the Million Lottery,
Humbly Offer'd to the Consideration of the Honourable House
of Commons.*

B

8/6. m. 6

THE A^ct for this Lottery Establishes a Fond of 140000 l. per Annum, to pay the Adventurers their Annuities for 16 Years.

This is Charged on the Duty on Salt, &c. from the 25th of March 1694, to the Seventeenth of May 1697. And after that, on several Excises on Beer, Ale, &c. which were imposed by a Former A^ct, and then determine, and are by this A^ct continued.

In this A^ct, there is a Clause whereby (in Case of Deficiency) the Lords of the Treasury are enjoined to Supply it, by applying to this Fond, some other part of his Majesty's Revenue, not otherwise appropriated.

But since (by Reason of the Insufficiency of the said Duty on Salt, and the diverting of it from this Fond) there has happened these Deficiencies, viz.

Due and Unpaid at Michaelmas 1695. a- } 12500 l.
bout.

Benefits due at Lady-Day, 1696. 20000 l.

Benefits and Unbenefits Due at Michaelmas, } 120000 l.
1696.

Moneys Due, and which ought to have,
been Raised out of the Duties on Salt, } 87500 l.
from Michaelmas 1696, to the 17th of
May, 1697.

240000 l.

Now the Adventurers are Inform'd, That this Honourable House have made, or are about to make some Provision for this Deficiency, supposing it to be but 140000 l. Whereas, upon Examination, it will appear, That what Deficiency there has been, and will be on the 17th of May, 1697, amounts to 240000 l. or near thereabouts.

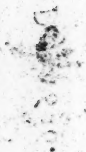
And there is not (that they know of) any part of his Majesty's Revenue, out of which this Deficiency can be supplied.

Many of the Adventurers are Foreigners, and some of them poor. And it would be needless to insist to this Honourable House, how much the Credit and Honour of the Nation, and of Parliamentary Fonds are concerned in the due Payment of these Lottery Tickets.

The Adventurers humbly propose, That the said 240000 l. and Interest for each part thereof, from the time it ought to have been, or to be Paid; be Paid by or out of the Moneys to be raised by the Sale of further and more certain Interests in the Annuities of 14 l. per Cent. per An. And that in Case the same be not raised thereby, that it be made good out of the first, Aid to be granted the next Session of Parliament. And that Tallies of Loans for 50 l. or such like Summs be forthwith struck accordingly.

*Or they Humbly desire such other Relief as this Honourable House
shall think fit.*

The C A S E
OF THE
ADVENTURERS
IN THE
Million Lottery.



An Abstract of the intended Lottery for 1,500,000 l. with a Calculation of the paying off the Principal Mony.

816 m. 6

64
63

THERE will be 150,000 Tickets at 10 l. per Ticket, which amount to 1,500,000
The Benefit Tickets will be 25,000
The Blanks 125,000

Which is but Five Blanks to a Benefit.

The Funds given for the same are computed to amount to per ann. — 1,158,000

These Funds are to be charg'd with a certain annual Payment for 32 Years of — 1,135,000

Which 1,135,000 l. per ann. is sufficient to pay all the Interest and Principal within less than the 32 Years, as appears by the Computation underwritten.

Tho the Funds are as good and as certain as can be desir'd, yet to take off all possible Jealousy, if they should, by any Accident, fall short of the 1,135,000 l. per ann. the Deficiency is to be made good out of the next Aids or Supplies to be granted by Parliament.

If the Funds produce above 1,135,000 l. per ann. that Surplus being apply'd to pay the Interest and Principal upon the Tickets, may pay off the whole, as by a Computation underwritten, in less than 22 Years.

The Blanks are to be repaid their Principal with Interest half-yearly, at 6 l. per Cent. per ann. till paid.

The Benefits are to be paid in Mony, with Interest half-yearly, at 6 l. per Cent. per ann. till paid.

The Mony contributed to be payable in four equal Payments, viz. One Fourth part down, One Fourth part the 1st of June, one Fourth part the 2d of July, and One Fourth part the 1st of August next; with a Discount of 10 l. per Cent. per ann. for the first Fourth part, from the day of Payment to the 29th of September next, and 6 l. per Cent. per ann. Discount on the other three Payments, from the days of Payment to the 29th of September next: And those who will may pay the whole down, and have a Discount accordingly.

The SCHEME of the Lottery is as follows, viz.

| Number of Tickets, Benefits and Blanks | Value of Benefits and Blanks. | Total Value of Benefits and Blanks. |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| 3 | 5,000 | 15,000 |
| 4 | 4,000 | 16,000 |
| 4 | 3,000 | 12,000 |
| 4 | 2,000 | 8,000 |
| 20 | 1,000 | 20,000 |
| 30 | 500 | 15,000 |
| 100 | 200 | 20,000 |
| 250 | 100 | 25,000 |
| 1,431 | 50 | 71,550 |
| 23,151 | 20 | 463,020 |
| 2 | First and Last 500 | 1,000 |
| 25,000 | Total Benefits | 678,570 |
| 125,000 | Blanks — 10 | 1,250,000 |
| 150,000 | Total Blanks and Benefits, | 1,928,570 |
| | Total contributed, | 1,500,000 |

Principal Mony to be repaid to the Adventurers above the Sum adventur'd, and besides 6 l. per Cent. per ann. for the whole, which is therefore so much clearly gained by the Adventurers. 428,570

N. B. The Principal Benefit in this Lottery is larger than the Principal Benefit was in the last Lottery.

And all the Benefits of above 100 l. a-piece, are the same, both for Number and Value, in this as they were in that.

The Principal Mony, besides Interest, to be paid to the Benefits in this, amounts to — 678,570 l.

Total Value of Benefits in that Lottery, at Ten Years Purchase, was but — 326,250 l.

Value of Benefits in this more than in that — 352,320 l.

There will be Two Drawings.

One Drawing of all the Tickets for Benefits, as in the last Lottery.

The second Drawing will be of only 150 Tickets; to wit, one for each Thousand Original Tickets, to determine the Course of Payment of the Principal Mony of every Thousand of the Original Tickets: So that according as the Number of those 150 Tickets shall happen to come up, will be the Course of Payment of the Thousand Original Tickets, which that Number denominates.

The Benefits will be paid at the same time as the Blanks of the same Thousand, in which such Benefits shall fall.

Note,

Note. The Funds are to commence presently, but the Interest is not to commence till *Michaelmas* next: ~~so that no Interest will be payable till Lady-day, 1712.~~
 Therefore whatever the Funds produce before *Michaelmas* next, will be apply'd to pay off the Principal Money of the first Courses, so far as the same will extend; which may be moderately computed at 60,000 l.

A Computation of paying the Principal, if the Funds produce no more per ann. than 135,000 l.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| At <i>Michaelmas</i> 1711. | l. 60,000 |
| 1st Year after <i>Michaelmas</i> 1711 | 22,880 |
| 2d Year | 24,260 |
| 3d Year | 25,710 |
| 4th Year | 27,260 |
| 5th Year | 28,890 |
| 6th Year | 30,630 |
| 7th Year | 32,460 |
| 8th Year | 34,410 |
| 9th Year | 36,480 |
| 10th Year | 38,660 |
| 11th Year | 40,990 |
| 12th Year | 43,440 |
| 13th Year | 46,050 |
| 14th Year | 48,810 |
| 15th Year | 51,750 |
| 16th Year | 54,840 |
| 17th Year | 58,140 |
| 18th Year | 61,630 |
| 19th Year | 65,320 |
| 20th Year | 69,240 |
| 21st Year | 73,400 |
| 22d Year | 77,800 |
| 23d Year | 82,470 |
| 24th Year | 87,420 |
| 25th Year | 92,660 |
| 26th Year | 98,220 |
| 27th Year | 104,110 |
| 28th Year | 110,370 |
| 29th Year | 116,980 |
| 30th Year | 124,000 |
| Half a Year | 59,290 |
| | <u>l. 1,928,570</u> |

A Computation of paying the Principal, if the Funds produce per ann. 158,000 l.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| At <i>Michaelmas</i> 1711. | l. 60,000 |
| 1st Year after | 45,880 |
| 2d Year | 48,640 |
| 3d Year | 51,560 |
| 4th Year | 54,650 |
| 5th Year | 57,930 |
| 6th Year | 61,400 |
| 7th Year | 65,990 |
| 8th Year | 69,000 |
| 9th Year | 73,130 |
| 10th Year | 77,520 |
| 11th Year | 82,180 |
| 12th Year | 87,100 |
| 13th Year | 92,330 |
| 14th Year | 97,870 |
| 15th Year | 103,750 |
| 16th Year | 109,960 |
| 17th Year | 116,570 |
| 18th Year | 123,560 |
| 19th Year | 130,970 |
| 20th Year | 138,830 |
| 21st Year | 147,170 |
| 22d Year | 33,480 |
| | <u>l. 1,928,570</u> |

Note. These Computations are made, upon a Supposition that the Principal to be paid off will be paid only at the end of every Year: But so far as the Principal will be paid off half-yearly, the whole will be paid in a proportionably less time than is above computed. And in time of Peace it is not doubted, but the Duties on Goods exported, and on Coals, which (with the Duty on Candles) are the Funds given for this Lottery, will considerably increase beyond the Sums they are now computed at: So that the whole may probably be paid off in about sixteen or eighteen Years.



Printed by J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Anchor, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church, in the City of London.

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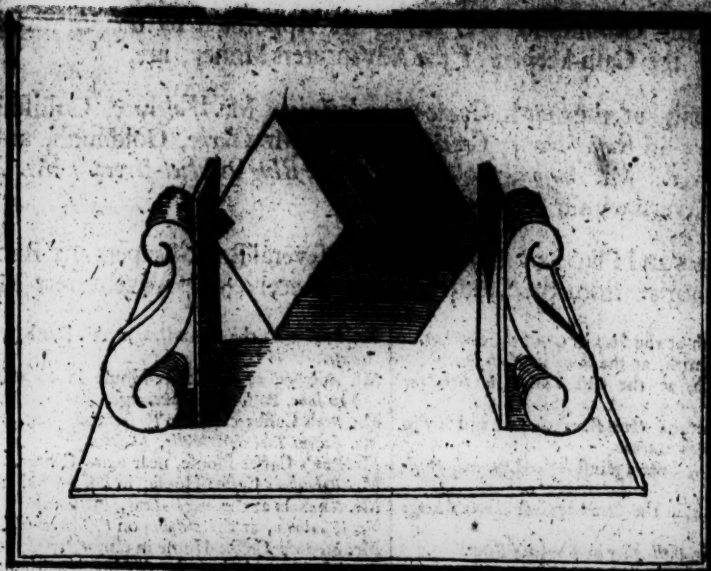
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ABSTRACT
 OF
 LOTTERY
 FOR
 1,500,000 l.
 Five Blanks to One Benefit
 17 Febr. 1710.
 With a Computation of the Time
 of paying off the Principal.



63

816 m. 6

74

The Honourable Undertaking; Or, Five Hundred Pounds for One Shilling.

With the Permission of Authority; being a Fair ADVENTURE to all Persons, and a considerable Return of Profit to the Fortunate.

There will be 90000 Tickets Deliver'd out at One Shilling per Ticket, against One Thousand and Nineteen Benefited Tickets, viz.

| Benefits. | l. | l. |
|----------------|----|---------|
| 1 at 500 | — | 500 |
| 2 at 200 each | | 400 |
| 2 at 100 each | | 200 |
| 4 at 50 each | | 200 |
| 10 at 20 each | | 200 |
| 20 at 10 each | | 200 |
| 40 at 5 each | | 200 |
| 80 at 3 each | | 240 |
| 860 at 1 each | | 860 |
| 1019 Benefits. | | 3000 l. |

It will be Drawn most Fairly, in a Method altogether New, and Uncommon, and much more Demonstrable to the Adventurers, than any hitherto made use of, which will be in the form of two Cubes of an Equal Bigness: VVhich Figure the Undertaker hath pitched upon, for the better Mingling of the Billets, which will be thereby more disorderly and confused-Mixed by one turn of the Cube, which Swings upon two Poles, than can be by any other Method whatsoever: And to prevent the least Suspicion of Fraud, the Undertaker designs the Cubes to be Built with Glass, by which means the Trustees and all other Persons, who shall be present at the Drawing, may see the Billets rowl about, without any thing to impede or hinder their Mingling. This, upon Enquiry, and Examination, will be so demonstrable, that the meanest Capacities cannot but comprehend. And for the Publick Satisfaction of all the Adventurers, this Adventure shall begin to be Drawing on *New-Years-Day* next, or sooner, if full: And in the mean time, the Adventurers, or any other Persons, may have the freedom of viewing the Models of these Engines, at Mr. Conly's, at the *Queens-Head Tavern*, by *Temple-Bar*; and at the *Free School* in *St. Mary-Ax*.

The Order of Drawing, will be in the usual manner, in the Presence of Trustees; which will be performed with such Exactness, as shall redound to the Satisfaction of the Adventurers, and to the Reputation of the Undertakers.

The PRIZES shall all be Printed, immediately after Drawing; and paid on Sight, (after Comparison and Examination,) by the several under-mentioned Goldsmiths and Cashiers, a Fortnight after Drawing, without any Rebatement whatsoever.

The Honourable Persons, who have been pleased to promise to be present as Trustees, to see this Adventure fairly Drawn, according to the foregoing Proposals and Articles, are,

Mr. Francis Windchuck, Baronet; Sir Thomas Carter; and Colonel South.

PROPOSALS

OF

WILLIAM SMITH,

FOR

The Disposal of an ESTATE in *Twickenham*, over against *Richmond-Wells*, being Houses, and Land to them; And Six Houses in or near *London*, for the Payment of his Debts. With some Money-Tickets, to ballance the Prizes, being 24000 Tickets, at Half a Crown a Ticket.

The Number of PRIZES to be Drawn against them, are 294 in all, as follow:

Quantity and Quality of the PRIZES.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 at 600 | Houses |
| 1 at 550 | and |
| 1 at 100 | Land. |

| | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 1 at 350 | Houses
in
London. |
| 1 at 150 | |
| 1 at 100 | |
| 1 at 250 | |

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 15 at 010 each, | Ready Money
Tickets. |
| 30 at 005 each, | |
| 30 at 003 each, | |
| 210 at 001 each, | |
| The first 100
last Drawn, } 010 each, | |

294 Benefits or Prizes.

These three first are Copy-hold, and Fee Simple of the Manor of *Sion*; And the Lands are the same Hold, being Fine Certain, as good as any Fee, and all well Tenanted: The two first have all Conveniences for Gentlemen. One House and Ground at 30 l. per Annum, another at 28 l. and a third at 5 l.

These three are a Lease for about Twenty eight Years to come in them, at a Pepper-Corn, if demanded; Renewable upon ease Terms, if you will. These Houses Let for 45 l. per Annum.

This last is a Lease from a City Company, about Six Years to come: It may be Renewed; and there are some Goods which are moveable by me, at the expiration of Tenants Lease, which I have Time enough afterwards to renew or remove. This House is 50 l. per Annum, besides the Ground-Rent paid out.

THE Fortunate to be at all the Charges for the Conveying of the Houses and Lands to them, which shall be made good to the Fortunate the first Court-day after Drawing, *Twickenham* Estate being Copy-hold, as aforesaid; And the Houses in or near *London* shall be made good the first Term which shall happen next after Drawing, or sooner; And the Money-Prizes shall be paid in Eight Days time after Drawing. All the Money to be receiv'd by Two sufficient Persons, as the Honourable TRUSTEES shall approve; which said Summ of Money shall by them be paid into the *Bank of England*, and there secured by the Trustees Order, till the Titles to

the said Houses and Lands be made good to the Fortunate, and the Money-Prizes paid to those who shall have the good luck to have them. It shall be Drawn within Ten Days after it is Full, be it never so soon fill'd: And I have great reason to believe it will be Full in Two Months time at farthest, (although the Parliament has granted Time till the 29th. of December next) there being several whole Books already bespoke by several Honourable and Worthy Gentlemen and Neighbours, who know the same to be Just, and True, and Good. The Prizes and Blanks shall be proportion'd by the Trustees to what Money receiv'd; though I do not doubt but it will be compleatly Full, for the Satisfaction of all who will be so kind as to Adventure.

And these Honourable and Worthy Gentlemen whose Names are here subscribed, have promis'd to see it fairly Drawn, and to be there present at the Drawing themselves; of which Time and Place they shall appoint, I will give Publick Notice, that all Adventurers that please, may see it Drawn. And for the further Satisfaction of those who cannot be present, the Publick Notaries that take the Numbers of the Prizes and Blanks as they are Drawn out by the Boys, shall make Oath before a Justice of the Peace, that the Benefits are printed and set forth justly and fairly as they were Drawn out and Came up before the Honourable Trustees; which Affidavit shall be printed with the Benefit-Tickets. This Care is taken, to prevent any Scruples which otherwise may be made, that they are not printed right, as they were Drawn. And the Prizes and Blanks shall all be filed for satisfaction, that their Tickets were In and Drawn.

You are desired to write on the back-side of your Tickets, the Persons Name where you take them out.

These Honourable Persons have promis'd to see it fairly Drawn:

Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Bart.
Sir Charles Tuston; And,
Mr. John Goddard, Gent.

For the further Encouragement of all Adventurers, they may be satisfied in the Titles to the said Estates, if they please to enquire of Mr. William Collier, at his Chambers in *Thoby's-Inn, Holbourn*, or at his House in *Hatton-garden*, near the Chapel.

TICKETS may be had at the several Places under-mention'd :

MR. *Thornycroft*, Goldsmith, at the *Golden Bottle* near *Charingcross*.

Mr. *Mead*, Goldsmith, at the *Goat* by the *Savoy-gate*.

Mr. *Parsons*, at the *Dog* in *St. James's-market*.

Mr. *Dipper*, at the *Garter* in *Mortlack*.

Mrs. *Wilmot*, in *St. James's-market*.

At *Anderson's* Coffee-house in *Fleet-street*.

At *John's* Coffee-house in *St. Martin's-lane*.

Mrs. *Jennes*, at the *Portugal-Armes*, near *Somerset-house*.

Mr. *Gascorn*, at the *Red Lion* in *Kingston*.

At *Tanton's* Coffee-house in *Coventry-street*, near the *Hay-market*.

Mr. *Banford*, at the *Grange-Inn*, near the *Play-house* in *Little Lincolns-Inn-fields*.

At *Will's* Coffee-house, at the upper-end of *Hatton-garden*.

Mr. *Benner's* Coffee-house, in *New Brentford* : — And at the *Red Lion* there.

At the *St. Paul's* Coffee-house in *St. Paul's Church-yard*.

At *Powell's* Coffee-house in *Twickenham* : — And at Mr. *Foot's* there.

At the *Bell* in *Thistleworth*, near *Sion*.

Mr. *Smith's* Coffee-house in *Stocks-market*.

Mr. *Lowther's* Coffee-house, *Exchange-alley*, from *Jonathan's*.

Mr. *Howard*, the *Crown* Coffee-house, behind the *Royal-Exchange*.

Mrs. *Stabbing*, the *Victualling* Coffee-house on *Tower-hill*.

Mrs. *Edwards*, at the *Royal* Coffee-house, *Tork-Buildings*.

Mr. *Havers's* Coffee-house at *Whitechapel-Bars*.

Mr. *Howard's* Coffee-house in *Great Queen-street*, near *Lincolns-Inn-fields*.

Mr. *Daniel's* Coffee-house in *Gerrard-street*.

Mr. *Butler*, the *Ship Tavern* in *Princess-street*.

Mrs. *Potter's* Coffee-house, near *St. James's-House*.

Mr. *Bland's* Coffee-house in *Catharine-wheel-alley*, in *White-chapel*.

Mrs. *Ralph's* Coffee-house at *Billinggate*.

At the *Garter* Coffee-house by the *Custom-house*.

Mr. *Fletcher's* Coffee-house, the *Golden Lion*, by *St. James's*.

Mr. *Mann's* Coffee-house, *Lincolns-Inn-gate*, *Chancery-lane*.

At *Epson Bowling-Green* and *Wells*.

Mr. *Browne*, at *Richmond-Wells* : — And at Captain *Platt's*, and Mr. *White's* Coffee-house near the *Green* there.

At the *Rolls* Coffee-house in *Chancery-lane*, near the *Chancery-Office*.

At the *Temple* Coffee-house in *Fleet-street*.

At *Howe's* Coffee-house in *Bartlet's-Buildings*, near *Holbourn-Hill*.

At *Joe's* Coffee-house in *Silver-street*, *Bloombury*.

At the *New River* Coffee-house in *High-Holbourn*, near *St. Giles's*.

At Mr. *Thomas Horsley's*, in *Tedington*.

At the *Gracian* Coffee-house in *Devereux-court*, near the *Temple*.

Ned's Coffee-house in *Mitre-court*, *Fleet-street*.

Capt. *Jenkins*, at the *White-Horse-Tav.* in the *Strand*, near *Arrundel-Buildings*.

Mr. *Gorges*, at the *Sugar-Loaf* in *Dean-street*, near *Fetter-lane*.

Mr. *Browne's* Coffee-house in *King-street*, *Westminster*.

At *Oliver's* Coffee-house at *Westminster-hall-gate*.

Mr. *Bird*, in *Westminster-hall*.

At the *Spring-Garden* near *Foxhall*.

Mr. *Edwards*, in *Faulconberg-court*, near *Soho-square*.

Mr. *Soaper*, at the *Bell* in *Carter-lane*, by *Doctors-Commons*.

Mr. *Bowin*, Upholsterer, the End of *King-street*, *Bloombury*.

Mr. *Parsons*, in *Twickenham*.

Mr. *Henderson*, at the *Hole in the Wall*, near *St. Margaret's Westminster*.

At *Clement's-Inn* Coffee-house.

At the *Ship* Coffee-house in *Butcher-Row*, near *Temple-Bar*.

At the *Turk's-Head* Coffee-house, at *Charingcross*.

Mrs. *Wells's* Coffee-house, at *Scotland-yard-gate*.

Mr. *Buckeridge*, at his Coffee-house in *Aldersgate-street*.

At *Webb's* Coffee-house in *West-Smithfield*.

At *Chandler's* Coffee-house in *Barbican*.

At the *Christian* Coffee-house at *Smithfield-Bars*.

At the *Sun* Coffee-house on *Snow-hill*.

At *Walsall's* Coffee-house, in *Nag's-Head-court*, in *Bartholomew-lane*.

At *Sadler's* Wells at *Islington*.

At *Acton Wells*.



To the Honourable

64

The House of Commons

I N

PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED:

A Brief

Scheme Humbly Presented,

F O R

RAISING 40000*l.* *per Annum* with great Facility,
by a Duty that may be laid on the Postage
of L E T T E R S, *Viz.*

Which Duty thus Humbly Propos'd, may likely meet with little Opposition,
it not affecting any Art or Mystery in particular.

Letters not exceeding one Sheet within 80 Miles, which pays 2*d.* is

Propos'd to Advance

1*d.*

Letters not Exceeding Two Sheets within 80 Miles pays 4*d.* to advance

2*d.*

Ounces of Pacquets and Deeds within 80 Miles, pays 8*d.* to Advance

4*d.*

Letters not Exceeding one Sheet, and above 80 Miles, pays 3*d.* to Advance

1*d.*

Letters not Exceeding two Sheets, and above 80 Miles, pays 6*d.* to Advance

2*d.*

Ounces of Pacquets and Deeds above 80 Miles, pays 12*d.* to Advance

4*d.*

Foreign Letters not Exceeding one Sheet,

Foreign Letters not Exceeding two Sheets,

Foreign Pacquets Inward, *per* Ounce,

Likewise all Letters, Pacquets and Ounces, not here In-

ferred, Chargeable as *per* Act of Parliament 12 *Car.* II.

} to Advance proportionable.

Penny-Post-Letters Single to Advance

$\frac{1}{2}$ in the Bills of Mortality.

All Parcels, not exceeding one pound, to Advance 1*d.*

All Letters or Parcels, Exceeding the Bills of Mortality, to Advance 1*d.*

It's Humbly Presumed no Duty can be less Chargeable or Difficult then this, it
being considered how Regularly it may be Managed at the Grand Post-Office.

If it be supposed, That this Proposal may lessen the Revenue ;

It's Humbly Answered, as Conceiv'd, That Letters generally are of more Mo-
ment, then to be Omitted for so small Addition as this is.

R E A S O N S

Humbly Proposed

65

For a further Act or Clause, to prevent the Loss in the Stamp-Duties, and other Inconveniences arising from clandestine Marriages.

816 m. 6

BY An Act the 5th and 6th of King William, and Queen Mary, Entituled an Act for granting to their Majesties several Duties upon Velum, &c. A Duty of Five Shillings, is set upon every Licence or Certificate of Marriage.

And by Act 6th and 7th of King William, Entituled, an Act for granting to his Majesty certain Rates and Duties upon Marriages, Births and Burials, &c. It is Enacted, that no Person shall be Married at any Place, pretended to be exempted from the Visitation of the Bishop of the Diocess, without a Licence first had and Obtained, except the Banns shall be Publish'd and Certified according to Law: And every Parson, Vicar and Curate, Who shall Marry any Person contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, shall forfeit 100 l.

By Act 7th and 8th of King William, Entituled, an Act for enforcing the Laws, which restrain Marriages without Licence or Banns, &c. Recited, that the said last Act in the said Clause had been found ineffectual; in regard the said Penalty of 100 l. is extended no farther than to the Offence, and in regard that Parsons, Vicars and Curates, to avoid even that Penalty of 100 l. do Substitute other Ministers to Marry as aforesaid, in their respective Churches, and Chappels: Who, being Obscure and Indigent Persons, cannot easily be discovered and Convicted: And reciting that diverse Ministers being in Prison for Debt, do Marry several Persons resorting to such Prisons for that purpose, whereby the said Duties are greatly diminished, and many other great Inconveniences do arise. It is Enacted, That every Parson, Vicar or Curate, who shall Marry as aforesaid, or who, shall Substitute any other Minister to Marry &c. Shall for every such Offence forfeit 100 l. And that every Man so Married, shall forfeit 10 l. and every Sexton, Parish Clark, or other Person acting as Sexton or Parish Clark, who shall aid at such Marriages shall forfeit 5 l.

That the said Acts being found as to the 100 l. penalty for Marrying, to extend only to Parsons, Vicars and Curates, There was a Clause incerted in an Act of the 10th of Queen Anne, Entituled An Act for laying Duties upon all Hope and Paper, &c. whereby it is recited, that great Loss hath happened of the Duties already laid upon Stamp Velum, Parchment and Paper, and other Inconveniences daily grow from clandestine Marriages; It is therefore Enacted, that every Parson, Vicar or Curate, who shall Marry any Person, &c. shall forfeit for every Offence 100 l. And if any Goaler, shall permit any such Marriage in his Prison, shall for every such Offence forfeit one Hundred Pounds,

These clandestine Marriages, as the said several Statutes observe, have not only been found to occasion great Loss on the Duties of Licences and Certificates of Marriages: But also, other Inconveniences of a deeper Consequence. That is, Multitudes of Honourable and Virtuous Families, have been great Sufferers, and some utterly Ruined by such Marriages.

These Laws were intended to put a stop to so

great abuses, altho' they have been eluded or evaded, or at least have not had their due Effect, the Causes whereof, are humbly Submitted to the Judgment of both Houses of Parliament to be These.

I For that the Penalty on the Goaler, for permitting Marriages in his Prison, which has ever since deterred the Warden of the Fleet from Suffering any there, is not extended to the Masters or Owners of Taverns, Ale-Houses, or other Houses, where of late, such Marriages are Celebrated more clandestinely and in greater Numbers than ever.

II. For that the Penalty of every Sexton, Parish Clark, or other Person Acting as such, is too small, and is not extended to every other Person whatsoever, that shall be present at the Solemnization of such Marriages.

III. For that the said Act, of the 10th. of Her late Majesty provides, that if the Offender be a Prisoner (as these Offenders mostly are) in any other than a County Goal: He, shall after Conviction be removed by the Judges Warrant unto the County Goal, there to remain, Charged in Execution with the Penalty recover'd, and the Causes of his former Imprisonment: But this Act (as is humbly conceived) may be herein also eluded, unless the Offender (As in the Case of a Judges Warrant on an Escape) be by exprels Words debar'd, from removing himself back to the Fleet or Kings-Bench by Habeas Corpus.

IV. For that the Statute of the 16th and 17th of Charles the Second, which provides, that the Defendant bringing a Writ of Error, in any Action Personal whatsoever after Verdict, shall find Sureties to pay the Condemnation Money, if the Judgment be affirmed, doth not extend to any Action Popular or Penal. So that every indigent Clergyman, that Forfeits 100 l. depending upon the delay of a Writ of Error without Bail, either on Judgment by default or after a Verdict, carries on his Offences with Impunity for a Year and half; and in that time, his Gain amounts to five times the Sum of 100 l. and then he runs away and the Prosecutor loses his Time, his Pains and his Costs.

N. B. On a Tryal of an Action in the Kings Bench at Guild-Hall London, Feb. 14th 1716, before the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice P A R K E R, against John Mottram a Clergyman, living within the Liberty of the Fleet-Prison, for Solemnizing Two clandestine Marriages, was found Guilty, and Fined 200 l. according to Act of Parliament. It was proved, there were Ten Registers for such Marriages kept in several Houses about that Prison and that one of these Registers Contained above 2000 clandestine Marriages. Solemnized in one Year. Also John Lilly, Turn-key of the same Prison, was found Guilty, and Fined 5 l. as being Clerk to one clandestine Marriage in the same Place. This John Lilly keeps an Ale-house adjoining to the Fleet-Prison, and calls one Room in it, his Chappel, which he pretends to be Toleraed by the Bishop of London, and gives out Marriage Certificates, Printed with the City Arms, calling 'em (as was then proved) my Lord Mayors Certificates, whereby the King is Debauded, and the Ignorant are imposed upon, as believing them to be Authentick Marriage Certificates.

Stamp-Duties on every Licence is 5 s. On every Affidavit upon obtaining a Licence 1 s. On every Bond entred into on the granting every Licence 1 s. 6 d. On every Marriage Certificate 5 s.

The loss of the Duties amounts to at least 4 or 5000 l. per Annum.

REASONS

FOR A
Further ACT or CLAUSE,

To prevent

Clandestine Marriages.

Humbly offered to the Consideration
of the PARLIAMENT.



K. Enslin
2. 207

REASONS humbly Offered to the Honour-
able House of COMMONS, why the BILL
against CLANDESTINE MARRIAGES
should not Pass.

816. m. 6. 66

78

A BILL which will make so great a Change in the Laws, deserves much Consideration. 'Tis fit to Consider what the Consequence will be of making so many New Difficul-
ties in Marriage, in an Age wherein it is already so much Declaim'd against.

If the Humour or Displeasure of a Father, or the Condition of his Estate make him refuse to Consent to the most Reasonable Proposals, and the Son or Daughter be not blest with the Gift of Continnence, what Inconveniencies must they fall into? 'Tis to be fear'd such a Law will much encrease those Sins, which are but too frequent already.

When the Guardian finds his Power so Absolute, 'tis probable he will soon learn to make his Advantage of it; when at this day 'tis known, that there is hardly any Great Fortune left to the Care of a Guardian, by whose Marriage he does not Profit himself.

So that this Bill is a Restoring of the Law of Wards, and in Effect a Giving once again to the Guardian the Marriage of his Pupil.

So many Nullities of Marriages, as are hereby made, will give Occasions to persons to separate after long Cohabitation.

By the Laws of *England*, the Civil, and Canon Laws, the Man at *Fourteen Years*, and the Woman at *Twelve* are Esteemed *Pubertis*, and able to make a perfect Marriage, and are look'd on as Competent for the Ends of Marriage. Persons are now no less forward than heretofore; why then should they be absolutely Restrain'd for two Years without Consideration of Circumstances? and why should not the Guardian, into whose Power their Marriage is afterwards put, be intrusted to Consent, during these two Years, if he finds it for the Advantage of his Pupil?

If the Guardian Offend, the Custody is given to the next of Kin to whom the Inheritance may not immediately Descend, whereas it ought to be given to the next of Kin, in whom the Inheritance could Descend, if it were pursuant to the Laws of *England*.

In the Punishment Enacted for those who Marry Minors, there is no Regard had either to the Quality of the Offender, or the Minor; nor whether such a Marriage be to the Advantage of the Minor.

Notwithstanding the specious Preamble, this Bill is carried on for a private Interest, and with a Design to make it Necessary to Purchase a License for every Marriage. For what Minister will be so Indiscreet to run the hazard of being Depriv'd, and made Incapable, and it may be of Banishment and Felony, by Marrying persons after Banns published? 'Tis possible he may be Deceiv'd in the Man who pretends himself Minister of the Parish where one of the Parties lives; and 'tis probable he may be mistaken in thinking such a Publication of Banns to be according to the Ecclesiastical Laws, which indeed is not so, since very few Ministers understand those Laws; especially when, if a License be had, all may be done without Danger, notwithstanding any Incapacity or Inequality in the Persons to be Married.

Thus this Bill gives greater Countenance to Licenses; whereas 'tis by them only that all those Irregular Marriages, against which this Act is Levell'd, have been Effect'd. They are granted to Persons unknown, without any Difficulty, and obtain'd by Deceit, and so will still be, notwithstanding the Penalty in the last Clause. For the Judgment, whether such Licenses are granted according to the Ecclesiastical Laws belonging to the Ecclesiastical Courts, little Reformation can be hoped from thence.

By this Bill it will be Felony for any Popish Priest turn'd Protestant, or One who has been Ordain'd by any Protestant Church beyond Sea, to Marry any person, (alho such are held to be Lawful Ministers without new Ordination;) for that they are not in Orders according to the Rites of the Church of *England*.

It was the Council of *Trent* which first annull'd *Clandestine Marriages*, and made the presence of the Parish Priest necessary to every Marriage; and after that Excellent Precedent is this Bill drawn.

207

AN ACT TO AMEND THE MARRIAGES ACT, 1949

Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Statute in that behalf made, intituled "An Act to amend the MARRIAGES ACT, 1949."

Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Statute in that behalf made, intituled "An Act to amend the MARRIAGES ACT, 1949."



Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Statute in that behalf made, intituled "An Act to amend the MARRIAGES ACT, 1949."

PROPOSALS

FOR

Raising a Loan of 260000 l. Yearly

FOR THE

Use of the Publick,

Humbly offered to the Consideration of Both Houses of Parliament, by the Director, Trustees, Managers, and Subscribers of the United Society, on Births, Marriages, and Servants, kept at the White-Lion without Temple-Bar.

1. **O**F all the Offices of this Nature, in London, none was ever more universally approved of and encouraged than the said United Society, all People found their Account in it, their Contributions were Small, Safe and Easie, and they received often very Considerable Sums on their Claims, which Enabled them to pay their Debts, and maintain their Families; they found it managed by Twelve Able Trustees, chose by the Subscribers themselves, and by a Director, who will give sufficient Security to answer all the Sums of Money that shall be paid in, without any Deduction whatsoever, except what was allowed by all Parties concerned for the Management and necessary Charges of the said Society and Office.

2. The said Director and Managers having had no timely Notice of the Clause in a late Act, which sets aside for the future such Offices they had no Opportunity of applying to the House of Commons for a saving therein, for continuing the said United Society, which Society is, with Submission, entirely out of the Mischief intended to be remedy'd by the said Act; this Office being unquestionably Useful to the Publick, and Beneficial to the Subject; and therefore it is humbly hoped that the said Clause shall by another Act of Parliament, or by a Clause in an Act, be so explained as that the same may not extend to the said United Office or Trading Society; and to induce the Legislature thereunto, It is humbly proposed by the Managers, Director, Trustees, and Subscribers of the said Society, to pay into the Exchequer Yearly the Sum of Two Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pound, and to take small Exchequer-Bills for the same, to be paid and distributed, as the ready Cash would have been, amongst all the Persons that shall be Intruded thereunto by Vertue of the Rules and Articles of the said Office.

3. It is also Humbly proposed, To pay the said Money, or perhaps more, into the Exchequer Weekly, at the Rate of Five Thousand Pounds a Week; for by a moderate Computation the Contributions heretofore paid to all such Offices in London, and which are now prohibited by the said Act of Parliament, amounted Weekly to Five Thousand Pounds, besides Five Hundred Pounds a Week to the Stamp-Office. Now since the said Act all Offices and Societies of this Kind are to receive no Subscriptions for the future, this United Society, if solely continued by Act of Parliament, shall instantly have alone as many Subscriptions and Contributions as all the said several Offices would have had, if the said Act had not been made.

4. It is Humbly submitted to the Justice and Wisdom of Both Houses of Parliament, what they shall think proper to be done for regulating all Matters relating to this United Society, and to the Payment into the Exchequer of the said Money as aforesaid, and what Penalty shall be inflicted upon the Managers that neglect paying in the said Money punctually as aforesaid, and what Money is to be left in their Hands from Time to Time until more Contributions are received.

PROPOSALS

For Raising a

Loan of 260000 £.

Yearly

FOR THE

Use of the Publick.

A Scheme of the Rates and Duties Granted to His Majesty upon Marriages, Births and Burials, and upon Batchelors and Widowers, for the Term of Five Years, from May 1. 1695.

Useful to the Commissioners, Assessors, Collectors and Receivers of the said Duties, and to all Persons Subject or Liable to the Payment of any the said Rates or Duties.

| Names and Surnames. | Degrees, Titles, Qualifications and Estates. | Occasional Payments. | | | | | | | | | | | | Yearly Payments. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|----------|--------------------|----------|--|----------|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------------|---|--|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|------------------|----------|----|----|---|----|----|---|
| | | Duties payable for and upon the Burials of | | | | | | | | Duties upon the Births of | | | | Duties payable for and upon the Marriages of | | | | Duties payable yearly by Bachelors above the Age of Twenty five Years. | | | | | | Duties payable yearly by Widowers, having no Child or Children. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | The Party deceased, him, [or her] self. | | The Wife or Widow. | | The Eldest Son or his wife, or Unmarried Daughter. | | The Younger Son or his wife, or Unmarried Daughter. | | The Eldest Son (or the Eldest Daughter of a Peer by the Wife of a Peer by any other Husband.) | | The Younger Son (or the Younger Daughter of a Peer by the Wife of a Peer by any other Husband.) | | The Party himself. | | The Eldest Son. | | The Younger Son. | | The Party himself. | | The Eldest Son. | | The Younger Son. | | The Party himself. | | The Eldest Son. | | The Younger Son. | | | | | | | |
| | | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | l. s. d. | | | | | | |
| | A Duke of England, Scot. or Ire. | 50 | 04 | 0 | 50 | 04 | 0 | 30 | 04 | 0 | 25 | 04 | 0 | 30 | 02 | 6 | 25 | 02 | 6 | 50 | 02 | 6 | 30 | 02 | 6 | 25 | 02 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 07 | 11 | 0 | 06 | 05 | 0 |
| | A Marquess of E. S. or I. | 40 | 04 | 0 | 40 | 04 | 0 | 25 | 04 | 0 | 20 | 04 | 0 | 25 | 02 | 6 | 20 | 02 | 6 | 40 | 02 | 6 | 25 | 02 | 6 | 20 | 02 | 6 | 10 | 01 | 0 | 06 | 06 | 0 | 05 | 01 | 0 |
| | An Earl of E. S. or I. | 30 | 04 | 0 | 30 | 04 | 0 | 20 | 04 | 0 | 15 | 04 | 0 | 20 | 02 | 6 | 15 | 02 | 6 | 30 | 02 | 6 | 20 | 02 | 6 | 15 | 02 | 6 | 07 | 11 | 0 | 05 | 01 | 0 | 03 | 16 | 0 |
| | A Viscount of E. S. or I. | 25 | 04 | 0 | 25 | 04 | 0 | 17 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 08 | 8 | 25 | 02 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 09 | 2 | 06 | 06 | 0 | 04 | 08 | 6 | 03 | 07 | 8 |
| | A Baron of E. S. or I. | 20 | 04 | 0 | 20 | 04 | 0 | 15 | 04 | 0 | 12 | 04 | 0 | 15 | 02 | 6 | 12 | 02 | 6 | 20 | 02 | 6 | 15 | 02 | 6 | 12 | 02 | 6 | 05 | 01 | 0 | 03 | 16 | 0 | 03 | 01 | 0 |
| | A Baronet of any of the three Kingdoms, or of Nova Scotia | 15 | 04 | 0 | 15 | 04 | 0 | 05 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 05 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 15 | 02 | 6 | 05 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 03 | 16 | 0 | 01 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | A Knight of the Bath | 15 | 04 | 0 | 15 | 04 | 0 | 05 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 05 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 15 | 02 | 6 | 05 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 03 | 16 | 0 | 01 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | A Knight Bachelor | 10 | 04 | 0 | 10 | 04 | 0 | 05 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 05 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 10 | 02 | 6 | 05 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 02 | 11 | 0 | 01 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | The Kings Serjeant at Law | 20 | 04 | 0 | 10 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 20 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 05 | 01 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | Any other Serjeant at Law | 15 | 04 | 0 | 07 | 14 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 15 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 03 | 16 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | An Esq; or Reputed Esq; | 05 | 04 | 0 | 05 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 05 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | A Gentleman, or so reputed | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 00 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | An Arch-Bishop | 50 | 04 | 0 | 10 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 50 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | A Bishop | 20 | 04 | 0 | 05 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 20 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 05 | 01 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | A Dean of any Cathedral or Collegiate Church | 10 | 04 | 0 | 02 | 14 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 10 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 02 | 11 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | An Arch Deacon | 02 | 14 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 02 | 12 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 00 | 13 | 6 | 00 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | A Canon, or Prebend. of any Cath. or Coll. Church | 02 | 14 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 02 | 12 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 00 | 13 | 6 | 00 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | Dr. of Divinity, Law, or Physick | 05 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 04 | 0 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 05 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 01 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| | A Person of 50 l. per Annum, or 600 l. Personal Estate. | 01 | 04 | 0 | 00 | 14 | 0 | 00 | 14 | 0 | 00 | 14 | 0 | 00 | 12 | 6 | 00 | 12 | 6 | 01 | 02 | 6 | 00 | 12 | 6 | 00 | 12 | 6 | 00 | 06 | 0 | 00 | 03 | 6 | 00 | 03 | 6 |
| | Every Person not otherwise charg'd | 00 | 04 | 0 | 00 | 04 | 0 | 00 | 04 | 0 | 00 | 04 | 0 | 00 | 02 | 6 | 00 | 02 | 6 | 00 | 02 | 6 | 00 | 02 | 6 | 00 | 02 | 6 | 00 | 01 | 0 | 00 | 01 | 0 | 00 | 01 | 0 |
| | The Parish to pay for the Burials of such Persons as receive Alms, and their Wives and Children. | | | | | | | | Persons receiving Alms are Excepted. | | | | Persons receiving Alms are Excepted. | | | | Fellows, Students and Scholars in the Universities and Persons receiving Alms are Excepted. | | | | | | Persons receiving Alms are Excepted. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



K ~~Fig~~ 68 8/16 m. 6.
80+

IN Parishes of about an Hundred Families, and wherein the Regiftry of the Births, Burials, and Marriages hath been well kept, Enquire,

1. The Number of the Inhabitants, Male and Female.
2. Married and Unmarried, and their Trades.
3. Widdows and Widdowers.
4. The Age of each Person, Man, Woman, and Child.
5. The Number of Families and Hearths.

As in the following Scheme, *Viz.*

| Hearths. | Males. | Females. |
|----------|--|-------------------------|
| 3. | <i>John Smith</i> , Taylor, 45.
17. 15. 1. | His Wife 40. 16. 14. 4. |
| 2. | <i>Richard Sims</i> , Carpenter,
52. 30. 22. 11. | His Wife 46. 24. 12. 2. |
| 4. | <i>Robert Hughs</i> , Shoemaker,
Widdower, 50. 16. 14. 2. | 18. 6. 1. |

And put the Births, Burials, and Marriages into the following Scheme, for the 7 last Years.

| <i>Anno</i> 1676. | Born. | | Buryed. | | Married. |
|-------------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | Males | Females. | Males | Females. | |
| 77. | | | | | |
| 78. | | | | | |
| 79. | | | | | |
| 80. | | | | | |
| 81. | | | | | |
| 82. | | | | | |

Describe the Soyl and Scituation of the Parish, and the Reputed Number of Acres which it containeth.

W. Harding TO THE
High Court of Parliament,
An Humble

PROPOSAL,

For Collecting the
Duties on Marriages, Births and Burials.

By a Method which will be most certain, and Cheapest to the KING, and make the Duty appear pleasant to the Subject so Taxed, and that by receiving an Acquittance with a compleat and suitable Medal thereunto affix'd at the Payment of the Duty; which Medal will be esteemed by many People, even to the value of the Tax by them paid, as doth appear by the great Number of such Medals which daily are sold for greater Summs of Money than the Duty will be to most People.

It may be Objected, That these Medals will be very Chargeable to the KING.

To which I Answer, I will Undertake (being an Artificer and Engine-maker) to furnish the KING with what Quantities and Sorts of Medals as shall be wanted, made with such Curiosity and Art as shall discountenance the most Ingenious, and appear to them Impracticable to be Counterfeited, and at a quarter of the Price as it must certainly Cost by any other way of Collection; and these sort of Acquittances will bring the Money (without any possibility of Fraud) home to the KING, from the farthest part of England or Wales, without coming through more than One Office, which will be at London; neither will it be any Inconvenience or Trouble to any of his Majesties Subjects whatsoever, as will appear by these following Methods, viz.

May all the Blank Acquittances be made at a General Office in London, and a true Account be there kept of all such Acquittances as shall from time to time be deliver'd out from thence.

II. May be sent from this Office such Quantities of Blank Acquittances to all and every Town in *England* and *Wales* as shall from time to time be wanted, and to only such proper Persons for Collectors which may conveniently return the Money by them receiv'd to the General Office at *London*, and likewise be accountable for what Tickets remain in their Hands unfold.

III. That all and every Subject before their Marriage be obliged to take out a Ticket or Medal, from the next or most convenient deputed Collector to their Habitation, and there to pay the Duty laid upon them according to their Degree or Quality, (as by the Act will be express'd:)

IV. That all Parsons, Vicars and Curates be enjoyned under Penalty not to Marry or Bury any Person whatsoever, either publicly or privately, 'till there be produced to them such a Lawful Acquittance, shewing they have paid the Duty. And after the Marriage or Burial is solemnized, the Minister then to break off an Indent that will be upon the Acquittance, which will infallibly prevent Fraud by making Use of that Acquittance a second time, as will appear by the Tickets ready to be produced.

And the same for Christenings, &c.

The Proposer humbly entreateth, that when this Honorable House shall Debate on this Subject Matter, it may be considered: *First*, The many Obligations (besides the Duty) which is laid upon the Subjects, by the usual Methods of Collection (as the Oaths, &c.) *Secondly*, The great Number of Officers which must be employ'd by those Methods. *Thirdly*, That many will slip Payment of the Duty by Private Marriages, &c. *Fourthly*, the many removings of the Money so Collected before it comes to his Majesties Use, every of which doth delay and diminish the Revenue; when the above-mentioned Methods brings home the Revenue with Facility, more Expedition, less Charge, and greater Certainty.

William Harding.

816. m. 6.
18



Probable Calculation of the Annual Income

To be RAISED by a

Tax on Marriages, Burials, and Legacies.

816 m. 6.
82.

Computing there be Free-Holders in *England* and *Wales*, 466716. who have Votes for Knights of the Shire : And that those who have no Votes are 26 to One, there are subject to these Casual Payments 12134616.

Marriages, If Yearly Married Peers, and others, computing one in One Hundred, at 121346. paying one with } 121346 l.
another 20 s. per Annum. _____
Burials, At 10 s. as a Medium one with another, computing 242692. at one in Fifty Persons being Buried, } 121346 l.
is the same Sum of _____
Legacies, Allowing one in Two Hundred, in a Year, at 10 s. per Legacy _____ 60673 l. 1 s. 7 d.

So as the Annual Revenue will be _____ 303365 l. 1 s. 7 d.

Whereout if there be allowed for Collecting and loss _____ 13365 l. 1 s. 7 d.

There will come clear into the *Exchequer*, per Annum _____ 290000 l.

Which in Ten Years time amounts to Two Millions }
and Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds _____ } 2900000 l.

These Payments are easy, for that no Person pays but when is gained or saved.
The Collection is so much the more easy, for that Registering of Marriages and Buryals are already in Use, and all Wills Registered in *Ecclesiastical Courts* ; and there may be a Clause in the Bill, that this *New Duty* being paid, shall be a Discharge to any Person not taking License or Faculty, or Publishing their Baines, by which will be saved 16 s. and 8 d. by the one, and 1 s. by the other.

The perticuler Rates of every Person subject to this Tax.

| | <i>Marriages.</i>
l. — s. — d. | <i>Burials.</i> | <i>Legacies.</i> |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Of every Arch-Bishop, Duke, or Marquess | 50 — 0 — 0 | | |
| Every Dutcheffs, or Marchioness the like. | | | |
| Every Earl | 30 — 0 — 0 | | |
| Every Countess the like. | | | |
| Every Viscount, Bishop, and Baron | 20 — 0 — 0 | | |
| Every Viscountess and Baroness the like. | | | |
| Every Banneret, Baronet, Knight of the Bath, and other }
Person (not Nob'le) taking place of them | 10 — 0 — 0 | | |
| Every Lady | 10 — 0 — 0 | | |
| Every Esquire, or Reputed Esquire | 5 — 0 — 0 | | |
| Every Son or Daughter of such Esquire | 2 — 0 — 0 | | |
| Every Gentleman, Merchant, Mayor, or Bailiff of a Town }
or Corporation, Master of any Guild or Fraternity | 2 — 0 — 0 | | |
| Their Son or Sons, Daughter or Daughters | 1 — 10 — 0 | | |
| Every other Person having Forty Shillings per Annum, or any }
Trade or Profession requiring any Stock | 1 — 0 — 0 | | |
| Every Son or Daughter of such Person | 0 — 10 — 0 | | |
| Every other Person not taking Alms, or wearing Livery | 0 — 10 — 0 | | |
| Every other Person whatsoever | 0 — 2 — 6 | | |
| | | The like, except such Person as shall wear Badge or Livery, or is Buried without Fees, or at a Publick Charge. | For any sum or value of any Devise or Bequest which shall exceed the value of 4 l.
12 d. per l. |

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535



TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-388610)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

CLASSIFICATION: [Illegible]

ADMINISTRATIVE: [Illegible]





The CASE between the MERCHANTS and the FARMERS of the EXCISE, concerning BRANDY and STRONGWATERS perfectly made, as it relates to His MAJESTIES Revenue.

First.



Y the Abstract of the Pretended and Present Laws, concerning the same (already delivered) and the Practice thereupon, it plainly appeareth, That in the true sense of all those Laws, Brandy and Spirits of Wine are one and the self-same thing, and not Strong-waters perfectly made, and consequently, that Brandy is to pay only the Rate on Spirits, being 4 s. per Gallon, and not the Rate on Strong waters perfectly made, which is 8 s. per Gallon.

It is humbly conceived, That the Merchants concerned in the present Controversie, having Traded and Imported Brandy on the Publick ~~Use~~ of the Kingdom, shall not be constrained by any Explanatory and Retrospective Act, to pay any Duty over and above what was first settled and Warranted by the aforesaid Laws.

Papers

That as the Merchants have alwaies willingly complied with any Duties, so they shall still be ready to pay whatever Imposition shall in future be set on this or any other Commodity by Law: But they humbly conceive it is both contrary to His Majesties Interest and the Authority of Parliament, that any private Persons should take from the Subject on any pretence more than by Law is enjoined.

And to evince that the Merchants Right is not contrary to His Majesties known Interest, nor prejudicial to His Revenue; The following Considerations are humbly offered, *Viz.*

His Majesties Revenue is to be considered, either in relation to the Time past, since the Laws were made, or in relation to the Time to come. First, in reference to the Time past; Observe,

I. That the Excise of *London, Middlesow, &c.* was Lett to Farm in the Seventeenth Year of His Majesty to the present Farmers, for themselves and the Corporation of Brewers, for Three Years, at a certain Rent of 140000 l. per annum.

II. That in the Eighteenth Year of the King, these Farmers had a new Grant in their own Name and Right for Two Years, with a Condition to have the same afterwards; on the same Conditions and Rent, for Three and Three Years more.

III. That in the said Patent, His Majesty did only Grant the Duties then due by the Acts of Parliament for the Excise: Whence it follows, That in case there be but 4 s. per Gallon, due for Excise of Brandy Imported, by the said Acts (as we hope is fully Evidenced;) His Majesty is no way obliged to Grant them any Defalcation upon that accompt.

And

And further to demonstrate, that the Farmers have no colour to claim any Defalcation from His Majesty, on pretence that the Covenants on his Majesties Part were not performed.

1. It is certain, That they did not so much as demand of any Merchant 8 d. per Gallon on Brandy, during the First Year and for Four Moneths after (to wit, till Two Moneths after) they had a new Grant in their own Names and Right, to be continued for Eight Years: And it is to be observed, That the Farmers, if they had any apprehension before of a Right to 8 d. per Gallon on Brandy, did conceal the same to advance their own Interest in prejudice to that of His Majesties, they themselves being not ashamed to declare in their Printed Paper, *That it could not be their Interest to make a new Demand, until they were sure of a new Lease.*
2. That the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty, with the consent of the said Farmers, for the Governing of the Excise, in pursuance of the aforementioned Grant, did by their Commissions under their Hands and Seals, Commissionate and Constitute Officers to attend at the Custom-house, for the Examining, Viewing, Searching, taking up and Landing of *all such Spirits commonly called Brandy-Wine*, and some few lines afterward they add, *Giving and hereby Granting unto the said* further *Power and Authority in all places to make Search and Seizure of all such Brandy-Wines, Strong-waters, &c. which should be landed or put on shore, &c.* Whereby it is clearly demonstrated, That they then did judge Spirits and Brandy to be all one, and a different Liquor from Strong-waters, as also that the Rate on Spirits, was on a Foreign Commodity Imported, commonly called *Brandy*.

III. By what is before said, it appears, That it would be very unjust for the Farmers to pretend any Defalcation of His Majesty, who (whether it be at 4 d. or 8 d.) ought still to have His Rent of 140000 l. and the Farmers cannot be so void of reason to think otherwise: But, as the Merchants are inform'd, they seem to have another more secret Design for their own Ends, and to His Majesties prejudice, whatever else they pretend, which makes them so zealous in the prosecution of this Matter, viz. That whereas the Act of 310000 l. imposeth a Duty of 4 s. per Gallon on Brandy, which, as they pretend, hath hindered the Importation thereof, they would by calling Brandy Strong-waters, demand a Defalcation of His Majesty after the Rate of 8 d. per Gallon instead of 4 d. which, if granted, would be a greater Loss to His Majesty then that which is demanded of the Merchant comes to.

Secondly, For the Time to come,

The Merchants, as before declared, are very willing to pay any Duty which shall be thought fit to be imposed, and wholly leave it to the Wisdom of the Parliament to make such New Laws, as they shall find most convenient for His Majesties Interest, and the Good of His Kingdoms,

Note, 1. That the Ordinary Receipt in London and Middlesex, during the Time of the former Commissioners and Farmers, as it is at 4 d. per Gallon, did never amount to 4000 l. per annum.

2. That in the Year, 1667. in regard of the Close of the War, and of the Fire, which consumed most of what was in London, which had paid the Duty, it was that Year near thrice as much as usual, which Year the Farmers would fain have the Standard of the rest, and so pretend Defalcation accordingly, for what other Years since have fallen short thereof in quantity.

The CASE between the
Merchants and the *Far-*
mers of the Excise, con-
cerning BRANDY and
STRONG-WATERS *per-*
fectly made, as it relates
to His MAJESTIES
Revenue.



K
The CASE between the FARMERS of the EXCISE and the MERCHANTS,
touching BRANDY, upon the LAWS of EXCISE in the XII. CAR. II. Cap. 23, 24.

The Question is, Whether, according to the true meaning and intention of those Laws, Brandy is to pay 4 d. per Gallon, rated on Spirits made of Wine and Sider, or 8 d. rated on Strong-water perfectly made.

For the clearing of which, It is to be considered,

First, On what, that Rate for every Gallon of Spirits made of any kind of Wine or Sider, Imported, was intended, whether on Brandy or on other Commodity, and whether on Brandy Imported, or on Brandy made in England.

I. The Farmers of Excise themselves acknowledge it was intended on Brandy, there being no other Spirits of Wine sold by the Gallon, but that which is now called Brandy. But they say, It was intended of Spirits, made in England, of Wine and Sider Imported, and not of those brought from Forreign Parts.

II. That it was intended, and cannot be otherwise construed then of Spirits Imported will appear;

1. In that, the Rate is one entire sentence, and the word Imported ought to refer to the quantity, which is every Gallon of Spirits, and so it doth in all the other Rates where it is used.

2. The common Acceptation hath alwaies taken it so, as per the Marginal Notes and the Practice for six years, by all Commissioners and Farmers, till Anno 1666.

3. Otherwise, there is no person appointed to pay it, which in all other Duties there is Direction for.

4. It appears by the order of placing it: First, All Commodities made in England are Rated: Secondly, All Commodities Imported are Rated; the Duty to be paid by the Importer: Thirdly, There are two new distinct Drinks Rated to be paid by the Maker and Seller.

5. It cannot bear any other construction.

1. Because Strong-water made in England, of whatever it be made, without exemption or limitation, is to pay but 2 d. and there never was any Rate on Spirits made in England, as the Farmers in their Paper acknowledge, in any former Time.

2. Because Sider Imported is Rated in the same Act, and it cannot be thought, that in the same Act there should be a double Charge on one Commodity.

3. It were impossible to make any Spirits of Wine in England, for that His Majesties Customs on Importation amount to 7 l. 10 s. per Tun, besides the Duty of Coynage since imposed, six Tuns of Wine will make but one Tun of Brandy, so the King should receive 45 l. for the Wine to make a Tun of Brandy, which when made, would not yield above 30 l. And to what is Objected, That the Merchant would bring in decayed Wine, which pays but little Duty:

It is Answered, That for bad and decayed Wines, there is allowed but $\frac{1}{3}$ abatement of the Customs: So that the Kings Duties on decayed Wines, would come to 30 l. for so much as would make a Tun of Brandy of.

It is true, That sometimes (though very rarely) Spirits have been distilled from decayed Wine or Lees, but then the Distiller hath bought them from the Merchant, for a great deal less than the Merchant paid the King for the Duty on Importation.

Obj. To that which is Objected, That if it be understood of Spirits Imported, the King could not recover His Duty, if the Merchant should put the King to prove that it was made of Wine or Sider.

Ans. I. There was never any Merchant that questioned this in upwards of Twenty three years.

II. It is easily distinguished by the taste, whether it be made of Wine or other things.

III. The same Question would arise, if it were understood of Spirits made in England.

By all which it is evident, That the Rate on Spirits was intended on Spirits of Wine Imported, and there being no other Spirits of Wine Imported but Brandy, it must undeniably follow, That it intended Brandy Imported.

Secondly, For the right understanding of any Law, The common Acceptation of things at the time of the making of such Law, is accounted the Rule for its Construction. Now it is evident and hath been proved,

I. That at the time of making the Present Laws, in Anno 1660. Brandy was esteemed Spirits of Wine, and paid the Rates on Spirits of Wine, and had so from Anno, 1644. to that time.

II. That the former Commissioners and Farmers did so take it, and that upon taking advice of Mr. Allen the Counsellor, who was a Learned Man in the Law, he told them, They ought to take no more, unless they had a mind to be hanged.

III. That all former Farmers, and these present Farmers till after this dispute, did take of the Distillers 2 d. Excise, for every Gallon of Strong-waters made of Brandy.

IV. That the Commissioners of the Excise, did, in their Commissions to their Officers, appoint them to search for Spirits of Wine, commonly called Brandy-wine, Imported from beyond the Seas.

V. That by a Pretended Ordinance in 1647. Brandy was by the name of Spirits of Wine charged with a Duty of 24 s. per Tun, and from that time to Anno 1660. it paid so at the Custom-house, proved by Jos. Dawson.

By all which it is evident, That at the time of the making the Laws in Anno 1660. Brandy was in common Acceptation taken as it is for Spirits of Wine, and that the Duties charged on Spirits of Wine, were taken and received for Brandy, and for nothing else.

Further, by the former Pretended Laws, an Abstract whereof is Printed, and the Copies proved at the Bar, it is most clear, That Spirits of Wine and Brandy were one and the same thing, and different from Strong-water perfectly made, and paid alwaies different Duties.

As to the Nature of Brandy, though this is not so necessary, the Law being clear, and the Common Acceptation proved, yet it is evidenced and proved,

That Brandy is a Simple Distilled from Wine without any mixture.

That Strong-water perfectly made is a Compound, made of Spirits Distilled with Ingredients.

That Brandy is not the same thing which in England is called Aqua-vita, that being a Compound.

That in Doctors Receipts and Apothecaries Applications, it is known by the Name of Spiritus Vini.

Farther there was to be observed.

I. That the present Parliament in the Act for Three hundred and ten thousand pound, had determined this Question, and in that Act many times express it. Brandy and all other Spirits, as also Strong-waters perfectly made.

II. That several Tryals at Law have been, and that it hath still been adjudged by the Juries for the Merchant: Two Tryals, especially one before the Lord Chief Baron; the other before the Lord Chief Justice, after six or seven hours full hearing of evidence.

And to what is objected of a Tryal at the Kings-Bench Bar, between the Farmers and one Humpry Tayler, It was proved that the same was on design, and that there was no sufficient instruction to the Council or defence made.

Obj. The great objection, and that on which the Farmers Insist chiefly, is the Use, That Brandy is drank of it self, and is used in a common way to drink as Strong-water.

Ans. The Law being for the Merchants, the Use cannot overthrow or alter the Law, nor the nature of the thing, it being free for every man to use a thing as he sees good: And if the Use were sufficient, The Farmers of the Custom might with more reason, Make the Merchants pay for Brandy as for Wine. There being nothing in it but Wine; and as Wine is commonly drank, so Brandy is commonly drank of it self; and then the Merchants should pay 7 l. 10 s. a Tun Custom, instead of 24 s. per Tun Custom. The Use cannot denominate a thing, if so, then Beer, Ale, and all drinkable Liquors would change their names, Or be called by one and the same name, because used in one and the same manner, which would be ridiculous.

The Instance alledged in their Paper, touching Callico is fallely asserted.

For Callico was not adjudged to pay as Linnin, because of its Use as they affirm, but because in the Law it was rated under the denomination of Linnin; and that the Excise in the former pretended Laws on Linnin did thus comprehend Callico Linnin or [Callico] and the Act discharging all Linnin of Excise, was therefore construed to discharge Callico of Excise, and so per Consequent, to charge it with the additional Duty. Accordingly,

This Instance makes strongly for the Merchant, The former pretended Laws having alwaies rated Spirits of Wine, commonly called Brandy, distinct from Strongwaters perfectly made; and the present Laws having observed the same distinction, It follows, that by the Law and the Intention thereof, Brandy is only to pay the Rate set on Spirits of Wine.

Obj. Another Objection was, That the Merchants had sold their Brandy the dearer in proportion for the 4 d. per Gallon taken by the Farmers more then formerly.

Ans. To this, The Merchants are all ready to make Oath, That they have Sold their Brandy dearer before 8 d. was demanded, then they have done at any time since.

As to the Insinuation of the Farmers, That the Kings Interest is concerned, and that they are but Accountants.

I. It appears by their own Paper, That they designed a profit to themselves in prejudice of the Kings Interest, for that they say, It was not their Interest to make a new demand, till they were sure of a new Lease.

II. It appears, That the first grant is not Recorded in the Exchequer, though they have obtained a defalcation for that time to the amount of about 3000.

III. Since this business hath been in debate in the Parliament, They have procured a privy Seal, (the Docket for which was entred but the 5 March) to declare them Accountants for the Year 1667. for part of which time they had before paid their Rent as Farmers.

The Question Stated, and Answered, Concerning His MAJESTIES Interest in the Duty of E.
upon BRANDY Imported. £53 72 816. m. 6. 85.



He KINGS Claim is grounded upon two Acts of Parliament, Anno 12. Car. II.

Those Acts Impose

Upon every Gallon of Strong-water perfectly made Imported from beyond the Sea, Eight Pence.

There is no other Clause in those Acts comprehends Strong-waters or Spirits Imported.

Obj. *But it is objected, That a Duty is Imposed upon Spirits, made of Wine or Cyder Imported.*

Ans. True, There is a duty imposed, but that duty is upon a Native Manufacture of a Foreign Commodity Imported, (to wit) Wine & Cyder: But if the words had been Upon every Gallon of Spirits imported, made of any kind of Wine or Cyder, then the duty had commenced upon the Importation, and fixed on a foreign Manufacture of a foreign Commodity: And that's the Difference between the words [SPIRITS MADE OF WINE AND CYDER IMPORTED] and the words [SPIRITS IMPORTED MADE OF WINE AND CYDER.] And is the Reason why Spirits made in England of Foreign Commodities Imported, bear double the Duty, to Spirits which are the Native Manufacture, of Native Commodities. Which if it were otherwise, that by the Act were meant Spirits made of Wine and Cyder beyond the Seas, then the KING is put into an impossibility of Collecting the same, because it cannot be proved here what any Spirit are made of beyond the Seas.

By all which, it appears, That as a Spirit-Brandy is not in those Terms Exciseable by Law; and yet his Majesty, and his Commissioners of Excise, and the former Farmers, understood that those Laws did undoubtedly charge an Excise upon that Commodity: So did the Merchants at all times Acknowledge, only through inadvertency it was Collected upon a Rule, that doth not Impose it. If then, both in the Sense of them that Made, and of them that Obeyed the Law, there was a Duty imposed, and yet not by the Clause pretended for it: It must needs be included in that Clause wherein Strong-waters perfectly made imported are Comprehended, or it is not Exciseable at all.

To which it is Objected:

Object. *That Brandy is not strong Water perfectly made.*

Ans. 1. By the word [PERFECTLY MADE] is undoubtedly understood the degree of the Strong-Water importeth by the manufacture beyond the Seas, And that in the sense of those that make it there, If then it shall appear that in the sense of those that make it, It is brought to a perfection and afterwards imported here, (as hath been proved upon the Oaths of eight substantial witnesses) no Merchant can expect by comparing it with the manufacture of Strong-Waters of another kind here in England, to affix another name or ambiguous or equivocal name of a commodity less Exciseable, And not be guilty of a project to defraud the King of his duty.

2. By the word [PERFECTLY MADE] cannot be intended perfectly made according to the Book of London-Distillers, For that were to suppose, either that the Law should extend only to London (but the Law is general) Or that the London Rules do extend to the whole Kingdom, and Foreign parts too. And so there is one universal intelligence of what is Strong-Water perfectly made both at home and abroad. But neither is that so, For the Distillers of London differ in their practice from their own Printed Rules; And Distillers in other parts of the Kingdom differ both from the Rules and practice of the London-Distillers, and each other City and County one from the other, and foreign Distillers from them all, so that there is no known nor acknowledged Standard by which it may be defined what is Strong-Water perfectly made. And (which is most pernicious) If any Rules of any Distillers were the Standard, it would be in their Power at all times (by leaving out any ingredient) to avoid the duty. And yet the Consumption of the Commodity be never the less.

There are three things further, ought to govern the sense of the words [STRONG-WATERS PERFECTLY MADE]

1. The scope and intention of the Law by which the duty is imposed.
2. The nature and use of the Commodity upon which the duty is imposed.
3. Such denominations of the Commodity, upon which the Law places the Excise, if any be.

1. The Law intends the duty shall arise out of the Consumption, And that's the reason of the words *Made, Sold, Retailed*, what Strong-Water therefore soever is fitted for Consumption, is perfectly made in the sense of the Law; otherwise it is never certain when its perfectly made. And there is the same reason, why Brandy should be forbidden to be sold, as there is, why the King should be denied the duty; For, to sell and consume it before it be perfectly made, is to practise fraud against the King and put abuses on his People, by vending for Consumption, an unwholesome Commodity.

2. As for the nature of the Commodity; It hath all things the Still can give it, to make Strong-Water, which is the only thing capable to give a true and proper definition to Strong-Water. And that the Parliaments sense was, that the Distilling gave the Definition, is plain, in that the whole Rules given by Law to know the Quantity of Strong-Water made in England, are relative to the Distiller, and practice of Distilling. Nor is it repugnant to sense, to say that one and the same Liquor distilled may be both a Spirit, and Strong-Water perfectly made, if it be produced by the manufacture of Distilling, and fully fitted for Consumption? Which also is apparent, in the Book called the Distiller of London, where the Company of Distillers have indefinitely put the Names of Waters, Aquavita, Spirits, and Strong-Waters, for one and the same Commodity, accounting them all Strong-Waters perfectly made, as in page 17, and 18. of that Book appears.

3. And that the Denomination of the Commodity is known to the Laws of Excise, is plain; For the said Acts equally lay the duty on Strong-Water and Aquavita; And the Act for Coyneage equally values the merit of Brandy with Strong-Water, in point of duty: And in France it's called by the makers thereof (*Leau de vie*) that is Aquavita. And formerly, before the Dutch Warre, it was called in England, French Aquavita. And ever since unto this time the Merchants enter, and pay at the Customs-House for the same Commodity as Aquavita imported; so that at one end of the Customs-House, One and the same Commodity, at one and the same time, is acknowledged to be, and pay the Customs as Aquavita (which never was denied to be Strong-Water perfectly made) yet denied to the Excise Office at the other end of the Customs-House.

Object. *It is objected by the Merchants and Distillers, That no Liquor can be Strong-water perfectly made, till it be Compounded.*

Ans. If the Parliament had intended it should not be Exciseable till Compounded, they would have appointed as well the measure, matter, & manner of Composition, as the Officers power and duty, who is to take account for the King, and return it into the Office, and then the Gager should have had power to see the Composition, and every Ingredient therein (which the Distillers in open Court upon Oath have declared they are Sworn not to permit) otherwise the Gager cannot make return upon Oath, neither that it is Strong-water, nor what is the certain Quantity. So that if the Composition give the Definition, either the Distiller or the Gager must be Forsworn; or else the King must lose the Duty.

It is further Alledged, That without Composition, Brandy is but a preparation only to Strong-water; which cannot be, if Brandy be capable of Consumption and Expence, unless it can be a preparation to it self, and so be accounted both Strong-water and Brandy at one and the same time: For whensoever it is capable of Consumption, it ceases to be a Preparation, as the Distillers well know, who sell it frequently in their Shops for common consumption, without composition or alteration.

And the true Reason why the Distillers would have the Composition give the Definition, is,

That the Law may be utterly impracticable in the Directions given for taking Accompt, and Levying of the Duty; because, if any one Ingredient be left out, it is not (in their sense) Strong-water perfectly made: And because they would have opportunity, by selling and distributing their simple Extractions (where only its Gageable) into small quantities, and so make it impossible for the Gager to find either place or time, where or when it is Compounded, and make Return thereof according to his Duty.

And whereas the Distillers do pretend, they pay a further Excise upon the Re-distilling of Brandy.

First. Their Pretence is not true; for no Excise was ever demanded for Extractions out of Brandy.

Secondly. It appears, that little or no Brandy is Re-distilled; for, of Four Hundred Distillers in and about London, there hath been entered and paid for Excise in three Months, from 25 December to 25 March last past, but 86. l. 10. s. for all the Strong-waters by them made in that time of native Materials (and not of Brandy); which in truth is not the quarter part of what they ought to have paid, according to the Return of the Gager for their Extractions of Domestic Materials only.

And whereas it hath been said, That it is an Innovation to demand Eight pence per Gallon for French Aquavita Imported, It is no Exception, if it were contrary to Law. Nay, the hard-ship is the Kings, and not the Merchants: nor is it reason, That because his Commissioners, or former Farmers, did not Collect the full Duty, nor proceed by the proper Rule, that therefore his Majesty should not have the full Duty, nor the rule appointed by Law, be observed, for the Future.

And further, until the Additional Laws of Excise Decimo quinto Caroli II. there wanted sufficient Power to Enforce the Payment of what was due by Law; and therefore the Merchants paid what they pleased.

816. m. 6. 23
86.

A

PROPOSAL

FOR

Translating the Duty of Excise

FROM

Malt-Drinks to MALT.

Whereby may be Advanced to the CROWN Fifteen Millions, For the Carrying on the WAR against France.

TOGETHER,

With some Brief Notes and Observations on the LAWS and Administration, in Relation to That DUTY; And the Partiality and Inequality thereof.

By ROBERT MURRAY, Gent. *K*

THE former *Laws of Excise* enjoins the Payment of *Two Shillings and Six Pence*, upon every Barrel of BEER and ALE, above *Six Shillings*; and *Six Pence*, for every Barrel of BEER & ALE, of *Six Shillings*, or under; the *Common Brewer* to make his Entry weekly; *Inn-holders*, *Victuallers*, and *Ale-house-keepers*, per Menssem, under the several Penalties therein mentioned.

THAT, notwithstanding these *Entries* are duly Made and Attested, the *Officer's* single Evidence is Con-

clusive, and his Charge (though never so unreasonable) must be paid; and the *Brewer* is not admitted to Discharge himself, though, by the express Letter of the Statute, he is allowed so to do; the *Ganger* making up his Charge by *Hot and Cold Worts*, in the *Tun or Backs*; whereby they are over-charg'd One *Sixth part*, at least: Whereas the *Duty*, chargeable by *Law* only, is, on every Barrel of BEER and ALE, sold and delivered out; and the Allowances of *Two Barrels of Ale*, upon every *Twenty-Two*; and *Three Barrels of Beer*,

Beer, upon every *Twenty-three Barrels*, are in Consideration only of Damage, by *Filling up, Yeast, and Wast*, in Cleansing; which doth not neither fully answer: And, in all Places out of this City, the Officers Charge That for ALE, which is really BEER; which is *One Eight Part* more than the Law requires, to the Oppression of the Country; By which means, the whole Burthen of this Tax is laid upon a *Fourth Part* of the People; which cannot otherwise be Remedied, but by Changing this Duty from *Mault-DRINKS*, to MAULT; Whereby every Man will pay in an equal Proportion, to the Strength and Goodness of what they consume.

IF any should be hereby Discouraged from Brewing their own Drink, the KING will be Reprized in the Excise, on the Common Brewer; who will be a considerable Gainer, by the Augmentation of his Trade: *Eight Pence* laid on every *Bushel* of MAULT, allowing *Three Bushels* to every *Barrel* of BEER, and ALE, which is all allowed *per Barrel* for ALE and BEER of Common Draft and Sale, will Reduce the present Duty from *Four Shillings and Nine Pence per Barrel*, to *Two Shillings*; and yet encrease that Revenue to, at least, *Fifteen Hundred Thousand Pounds*; which is \approx *Double*, to what

it now brings in to the Government; and the Nation considerably Eased, the Number of Officers Lessened, and above a *Moiety* of the Charge of Collection Saved to the Crown.

IF the Parliament should endeavour to Redress the Grievance and Extortion afore-said, and Regulate the Entries and Charge against the Brewers, according to the true Meaning of the *Laws of Excise*, it would much abate the Revenue.

IF the Parliament should lay an Additional Excise on BEER and ALE, the Brewers would have a great Advantage thereby; for, where *Nine Pence* was added upon a *Barrel* of Strong BEER and ALE, and *Three Pence* upon Small, the Excise little Advanced; and, when it was off again, it was as little abated: So that, any Addition to; or Regulation of Excise, as Now it is, will prove of little or no Advantage to the Crown.

THOSE Brewers, that wet great Quantities of MAULT, save *Five Pounds per Week*, by Excise: some more, some less.

THE Duty falling upon the Inferiour Rank of Men (the Nobility, Gentry, and Wealthier sort, who Brew their own Drink, being exempt) is an Hardship, might as well be extended to their Bread, as to their Drink.

THE Exemption of those that Brew

Brew for their Private Use, and Consumption, will occasion many to do it, and more will follow the Example; by which the Revenue must be lessened, and precarious.

THAT the Revenue of *Excise*, as it Now stands, is little better than precarious, appears partly from the mysterious Practices of *Brewers*, very hard, if not impossible to prevent; who always have it in their Power to Augment or Lessen the same, by Brewing sometimes *One, Two, Three* or *Four Barrels*, out of the same Quantity of *MAULT*; where they often pay *Five Shillings* to the *Crown*, when they ought to account for *Ten Shillings*; and partly, from the encrease of *Private Brewing*; to which the Temptation will grow, if the *Duty* be Augmented, unless Restrained by a Particular Clause; and should such *Private Brewing* become a General Practice, the whole Revenue would be entirely lost.

IT is therefore *Proposed*, That the *Duty of Excise* may be changed from *Mault-DRINKS* unto *MAULT*, for the Reasons ensuing:

ALL that *Drink*, whether Rich or Poor, Brewing for themselves or not, will pay in an equal Proportion, to the Strength, and Goodness, of what they Consume.

THE Revenue will this way be

Encreased, and yet the People considerably Eased.

THE *Duty*, thus laid, may be Raised and Collected, without dispute, between the KING, and the People; which will be an equal Service to the *Former*, and Satisfaction to the *Latter*.

THE Revenue will thus be fix'd, and certain, and not subject to be impaired by any Arts, as now.

AND, whereas it may be objected, That the *Nobility*, and *Gentry*, who keep great Hospitality, will hereby be much burthened by the Translation of the *EXCISE* to *MAULT*. For Answer; *One Moiety* of the Original *EXCISE*, being Given the *Crown*, in Recompence of the *Court of Wards*, &c. taken away 12 Car.2. in Ease of the said *Nobility* and *Gentry*, who were only grieved by that *Court*; the Equivalent in Honour might well enough have been charged on Themselves, and the People have been quite Exempted; who were in nothing Eased, by taking away the *Court of Wards*; at least, it seems highly just, that They bear their Proportionable Part with the People; which is done by this Expedient.

THAT This is a more equal Tax, and may be managed without subjecting their Houses to the Inspection of *Excise-men*; which will obviate the Common Objection, against Altering

ing the *Duty* from *Mault-DRINKS* to MAULT; and the putting the same at *Eight Pence per Bushel*, will Reduce the Excise of Drink to *Two Shillings per Barrel*, which now pays *Four Shillings and Nine Pence*; and yet ~~the~~ the present Revenue; and will be Collected at a little more than *One Third Part* of the now Charges; the Salaries of many *Superfluous Officers* being saved, amounting to many *Thousand Pounds per Annum*: Nor is MAULT, by any Concealment, subject to so many Frauds, it taking up *Eighteen or Twenty Days* Time, after Wetting, before it can be fit for Sale: And the MAULTSTERS being, for the most part, Wealthy, the *Duty* will be as Currently paid, and as well, if not better secured, as from the BREWER.

THAT This, alone, will be a Fund sufficient to take off all Anticipations on this *Duty*, in the *Exchequer*, Excuse a *General Excise*, and other *pettit Impositions*; as That on *Glass, Earthen-Ware, Coals, &c.* which may be thought Grievous; and will serve the Government to support the War, during the Continuance thereof; and help to take-in *Cript and Light Money*, and totally free all future *Impositions* upon Land: *One Fourth Part* of the said Duty on MAULT, settled on the Crown for ever, will be an Equivalent, in lieu of that Part of the Excise, that is Hereditary; and now be-

ing settled on the Crown for *Ten Years*, or during the Continuance of the War, will be found a Fund sufficient for *Fifteen Millions*; viz. Raise *Three Millions* the first *Five Years*, or *Five Millions* for *Three Years*, (besides the ordinary Revenue of the Crown;) which may be Extinguished in *Ten Years*: And that such a Settlement for This, or the like Term of Years, to Support and Carry on the War, for some Continuance; will contribute very much to the Abatement of the Pride and Courage of the Enemy.

FROM the Whole, 'Tis not design'd, by This PAPER, to Propose the Laying a *New Imposition on Mault*; but to Lessen what seems already (tho' not Directly, yet Remotely) Charg'd on it, by Reducing the same from *Twelve Shillings and Eight Pence, per Quarter*, to *Five Shillings and Four Pence*; for so, in Effect, it now Payes: For *Six Bushels*, making *Two Barrels* of BEER and ALE, is *Nine Shillings & Six Pence*; and the other *Two Bushels*, being a *Third Part* more, is *Three Shillings and Two Pence*; which makes *Twelve Shillings and Eight Pence, per Quarter*. And it is humbly submitted, That it may be much better, to Lay an Excise on *One Single Commodity*, which affects *All* in General; than a *General Excise* on *All Commodities*.

All which is Humbly Submitted to the Wisdom and Consideration of the Honourable House of Commons, Assembled in Parliament.



A

PROPOSAL

TO RAISE

Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per Ann.

Without any Imposition or New Tax, by
Amending the Deficiency of an Old One,
Namely, *The Excise on Beer and Ale.*

FOR which purpose, I humbly beg leave to inform this Honourable House, what in all probability the present Frauds of the Brewers do amount to, being such, as it's to be feared, if some Care be not speedily taken to prevent them, will mightily encrease, even beyond one Third Part of that Revenue; notwithstanding the great Charge (not to mention the great Trouble) His Majesty is at, at present, and the greater perhaps (under the present Laws of Excise) he must be at hereafter, to keep it at the Ebb it's now at, viz. That only one Third Part be defrauded.

To Prove which, 'tis but looking back to what former Years has produced, and comparing them with the latter, when they had not such Temptations to Defraud as now they have; by reason the Dury even at this time is almost double to what then it was, and has been almost treble since His Present Majesty's Reign, which will not be denied, I presume, (*viz.*) That they have a much greater Temptation to put them upon the Contrivance of Frauds more now than formerly; For the PENALTIES are the same now as then, which is all the Check the Brewers have. The Trouble and Charge they are at in committing their Frauds are the same, and not other than heretofore.

The Excise when at 2 s. 6 d. per Barrel Strong, and 6 d. per Barrel Small, did amount to about 680334 l. per Annum, now at 4 s. 9 d. per Barrel Strong, and 1 s. 3 d. per Barrel Small, does amount to about 900000 l. per Annum, according to the Additional Duty, that is, from 2 s. 6 d. Strong and 6 d. Small, to 4 s. 9 d. Strong, and to 1 s. 3 d. Small, which is almost double; the Excise ought to come to at least 1330000 l. per Annum; according to this Computation it comes short 430000 l. per Annum: Suppose an allowance of 30000 l. per Annum be made, for the Humour of this Town as well as the Country, running

more of late upon the very Strong or Double Ales than formerly. Suppose likewise an allowance of 20000 *l. per Annum* be made, for the Declension of the Brewing Trade of late years; though I should think it no very great Task to prove, were it necessary, That that Trade of late is not in the least declined. But I shall have room to make large allowances; therefore, lest that Objection should arise, that also is made here out. Suppose likewise an allowance of 10000 *l. per Annum* be made in the stead of Excise on the Retailers of Coffee, which is more than ever was received by that Duty, when the Excise did amount to 680334 *l. per Annum*, that Duty helped to make up the aforesaid Sum, which at this time is on the Berry, and the Duty received at the Custom-House. Suppose likewise the Distillery be the same now as then, according to the Additional Duty on it, though in fact it is considerably advanced even according to the Additional Duty. All these Deductions amount to but 60000 *l. per Annum*, which deducted from 430000 *l.* there will still remain 370000 *l.* 'Tis to be supposed that even then (when the Excise was at but 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per Barrel Strong, and 6 *d.* per Barrel Small) the Brewers were not all Puritans; but suppose an Allowance be made for the then supposed Frauds of 50000 *l.* (though upon a Nicer Examination, there would be good reason to suspect twice that Sum did not serve their Turns) then the Brewers Frauds will amount to Four Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pound *per Annum*, which is considerably above One Third Part. There might be much more said to swell the aforesaid 420000 *l. per Annum*, to a much greater Sum; but it is to be fear'd that even that's much too great to be well spared at this time. I humbly beg leave to shew this Honourable House, wherein in my humble Opinion, the Frauds of Beewers are Prejudicial to the King, to the Subjects in General, and to the Trade it self.

First, These Frauds are a Disappointment to the King, by Reason that thereby the Excise does not answer the Sum it was given for; Consequently, the Fund to the Lender of Monies is not so Good or Large, as if it did fully Answer.

Secondly, They are prejudicial to the Publick in General, by reason that if the Brewers paid for all they Brew'd (as in Conscience and Truth they ought) the less Taxes would serve turn, Consequently, are prejudicial to the Subjects.

Thirdly, These Frauds are prejudicial to the Brewing Trade; Every Person that knows the Brewing Trade, knows the greater the Trade, the greater Opportunity they have to Defraud; Insomuch, that the very small Brewers can scarce Defraud any, the great Brewers having such advantage, do sell Stronger or better Drink, more Measure, and Cheaper than the Lesser ones can, who by reason of the want of such great Trades, have not such great Advantages by Frauds; The lesser Brewers by this means cannot be supposed to have any Customers that can make good Payment for what they Buy of them; for if they could, most certainly they would apply themselves to the great Brewers, where they may receive such visible Advantages, different from what the lesser Brewers can afford them, so that what few Customers the lesser Brewers can be supposed

posed to have, they get nothing by, perhaps lose; since then, the only Customers the lesser Brewers have that they can hope to get by are bad, it is very apparent that the Trade thereby is greatly prejudiced; there will also this Consequence necessarily follow (if the Trade it self be thus prejudiced) the Publick will be yet further prejudiced, who will be obliged to bear some Tax levied on them to make good such Deficiency, as may accrue therefrom.

The Prevention of which, in my Humble Opinion, lies most properly and intirely in the Breast of this Honourable House; that it may be prevented without any other Laws than what already are made, there is no doubt; But what's the Consequence? Perhaps it will cost as much to have it done, as will be saved, which is the same thing, almost, as if it were permitted; it cannot be imagined such an Abuse wou'd have been permitted so long, did it lie in the Power of Art, with a Reasonable Charge to have prevented it; but when we come to reflect under whose Management this Affair has been for this many Years past, and at present is, namely that Honourable Person who is at the Head of the Treasury, there will not be the least hope left us to believe any Judgment or Art hath been wanting, or can be improved, but what must necessarily owe its Birth to this Honourable House, and where those Grievances can best be Redress'd.

Now suppose there were a Penalty inflicted, that every Brewer that should erect and make use of a Private Back, a Private Tun, or a Private Store-House, should pay 500 *l.* That every Brewer that should Conceal the Quantity of a Barrel of Strong Beer, Ale, or Small Beer from the Sight of the Gager, should pay 15 *l.* for each Barrel; That every Brewer that should mix Small Beer to Strong Beer or Ale, after the Gager has taken his Morning Gage, unless it be in the Presence of a Gager, to pay for every Barrel so mix'd 15 *l.* For denial of Entry 50 *l.* and the other Penalties in Proportion, and a Plentiful Reward out thereof to the Informer. I say, did this Honourable House think it adviseable, that some such Penalties were inflicted; not any Brewer of them all would dare attempt committing the least kind of Fraud; by which, 'tis plain, the great Grievance before spoken of, would be Redress'd by such Penalties, for the Brewer has even under the present Penalties these Considerations, (*viz.*) What Advantage he is like to reap; the hazard he runs; which are three sorts, (*viz.*) The Penalty, the Charge he is to be at, and the Confidence he is necessitated to Repose in his Servants, which, to say the Truth, are not Persons of the greatest Faith; Suppose the Master would commit a Fraud, and run the hazard of the supposed Penalties, he would not dare to intrust his Servants therewith, and without their Privy the Master cannot commit the Fraud; Besides, by such Penalties (as is before spoken of) His Majesty would save at least 50000 *l.* *per Annum* in the Management, and then the 420000 *l.* *per Annum* will be 470000 *l.* *per Annum* difference to the King; for where there is a Necessity now to employ Four Officers, Two would serve turn, and so in proportion in most of the other Employments. I humbly hope it will appear by these following Reasons, that such Penalties are not only of use to the King, to the Publick in General, by Redressing the Great Grievances that fall out in the matter of the Excise, and the Equality and Preservation of the Trade

it

it self which I humbly presume has been before sufficiently prov'd, but also, that every Brewer will be left destitute of the least ground to Complain thereof, Consequently, will be presumed to be Just and Reasonable.

As thus, Every Brewer that shews the Gagers all he hath Brewed, and does not Conceal or Defraud any, is not Subject to the Penalties; Consequently, he will have no cause to Complain, if he Defrauds not, he will not have any thing to pay, I mean of the Penalties; He that will by Day-Light burn his Fingers, cannot hope for pity, or expect less than to feel the smart thereof.

All the Objection that can be rais'd against it, in my humble Opinion, is this, (*viz.*) If the Brewer's Servants should Defraud any without the Master's privy, (supposed to do it on purpose to get the Reward proposed to the Informer) it would be a Hardship upon the Masters. True, I say so too; but there is this Remedy provided by the present Laws of Excise, (for that very purpose) that it doth lie in the Breast of the Commissioners, to mitigate any Penalty to any degree they please, taking nothing less than double the Duty and the Charge the Officer is at in finding out the Fraud: It will not be suppos'd, I presume, any thing that has but a Countenance like that, would be Inflicted by the Commissioners, that make no profit thereby, but set to deal Equally between the King and the Brewer. I humbly presume, what is said before, is sufficient to Convince any Person, at least this Unbiass'd Honourable House, that the Objection is fully Answer'd; and I defy the Brewers themselves, I mean the Great ones that have made large Estates solely out of Frauds, to make any other Objection; and for the lesser Brewers, (the greater Number of the two) I will take the Liberty to Answer for them, that they shall (if requir'd) Petition this Honourable House that such an Act should pass for the Preservation of their Trade.

Note, That upon a Modest Computation, every Brewer that makes use of a Private Back, a Private Tun, or Private Store-House, of but a Moderate Size or Bigness, makes at least 20 l. per Week, which used but six Months will make 480 l. which will almost Answer the Penalties proposed. This, in my humble Opinion, shews, the Penalties proposed are not Extravagant.

Note also, That the present Penalties are for a Private Back, a Private Tun, or a Private Store-House, 50 l. For every Barrel of Drink concealed or mixed, (as before) 1 l. For denial of Entry, 15 l. And the rest of the Penalties proportionable, which have hitherto (to the great prejudice of the King, of the Subject in general, and to the Trade it self) proved Insufficient.



A N A C C O U N T OF THE Duty on Tin

75
816. m. 6.
88

Exported from Anno 1610. to the Year 1698.

THE Pewterers Grievance (under which they have long laboured) is, That Foreign Nations buy our Tin as cheap as our own Subjects; with which they make their adulterated Pewter, and so do undersell us in their own and all other Foreign Markets. Which (is humbly conceived) cannot be prevented any other way than by laying such an additional Duty on Tin Exported, that it may come so much the dearer to them, as may ballance their gains by Allay.

The Duty on Tin Exported: As appears by the Custom-House Books from Anno 1610 hath been as followeth (viz.)

| | | s. | d. |
|---|--|----|-------------|
| 1610. | King James the first Book of Rates per hundred weight of Tin | 7 | 4 |
| | And Pewter | 5 | 2 |
| 1635. | King Charles the First, the same | 7 | 4 |
| | And Pewter | 5 | 2 |
| 1642. | Ordinance of Parliament, Tin | 7 | 4 |
| to | And Pewter | 5 | 0 |
| 1657. | The Common-Wealth Parliament from 1642 to 1657 Tin paid | 7 | 4 |
| | And Pewter | 5 | 0 |
| In the Year 1657 the Pewterers then complained, as now, that Foreign Nations so Allayed, the Tin bought of us that they underfold the English in all Foreign Markets. | | | |
| | And thereupon in that Year an additional Duty was laid on Tin Exported | 12 | 8 per Cent. |
| | So that Tin then paid | 20 | per Cent. |
| | And Pewter but | 5 | per Cent. |
| 1660. | But Anno 1660 upon the Restoration; Tin was reduced again only to | 7 | 4 |
| | And Pewter remained at | 5 | 0 |
| And so it continued until the last Sessions of Parliament, when instead of increasing the Duty on Tin, to encourage the Manufacture, there was taken off Tin | | | |
| | And off Pewter but | 3 | 0 per Cent. |
| | So that Tin now pays but | 3 | 0 |
| | And Pewter | 2 | 0 per Cent. |

Though Tin may well bear 8 or 10s. per Cent more without any prejudice to the exportation of it.

Which will relieve the Pewterers of England, and increase the Consumption of Tin, and also augment the Kings Customs 8 or 10000 Pounds per annum.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
Duty on Tin,
Exported from *Anno* 1610.



The great Designs of Parliaments, have ever been, when Duties are Granted, That the Subjects may have as little Trouble and Disturbance from the Officers and Collectors as is possible: And therefore, the Consideration of what followeth, is Humbly Offered and Presented to the Honourable House of COMMONS, before Passing the Act for a Duty to be laid upon Houses & Windows.

C. J. W.
K

1. **T**HE Way of Surveying will be as troublesome, and more difficult than that of the *Fire-Hearth*.
As for Example.

The Houses to be Survey'd in the Cities of *London*, *Westminster*, and all other great Towns and Places in *England*, we will say, may have the Fronts of those Houses viewed in the Streets; but then the Doors must be opened, and the Surveyors must have leave sometimes to go through Two or Three Rooms into a fine Garden or Back-side, to inspect and take an Account of the *Windows* in that Part of the House, which will take up no small Time: Then the *side Windows* in the said House or Houses must, or ought to have a true Account taken of them; some of which looking into the Neighbours Court or Garden cannot be done without Trespassing upon them, or having leave to go into those Yards or Gardens.

Suppose Storms, or Drunken Fellows, beat down the Windows in the Streets; if so, then the Duty will be paid for nothing, in regard those *Windows* must be made up again, or the *Proprietor* have nothing for the same.

These Surveys will take up a great deal of Time, and give much Trouble (as is Humbly conceived) to the Subjects: Whereas the Duty upon *Rooms* will not give half a Quarter of an Hours trouble to a Family, if the Duty and House should continue for ever; so that there must be Authority given to the Surveyor, to enable him to make a true Survey, which cannot be done without the Leave and License of the Neighbours adjoining; and how easie this will prove, we leave to better Judgments to determin.

Many other Disadvantages and Disputes will happen, if a Survey be made every Year, some Altering, others making up Windows; and it is doubted that Duty will lye very hard upon the Poorer Sort of People: But this Duty upon *Rooms*, the Owner has always something for his Money; and, for the most part, has all his Money repaid him again, either by Lodgers, or other Advantages, if driving Trades: Nor will the Duties on *Houses* and *Windows*, notwithstanding the Trouble, as is said before, bring in near so much Money to the King, as the Duties upon *Rooms* will; which may modestly be computed to Raise the Sum of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year, and that with as little Trouble as can be thought on.

All which is Humbly submitted to the Wisdom and Determination of the Great Council of the Kingdom,

By W. C.

That if any shall reflect upon the Proposer, as to what is said by him, as in Relation to the Duty on *Salt*, &c. he Humbly Prays he may have leave to answer such Objections as may be made against it; for what he hath alleadg'd is not in Prejudice to any, but that all concerned may have Justice done, as well to the Subject, as, the King.

Humbly Offered by the
Author of the late **Loyal**
Proposer for Rooms, &c.

V.C. 100, author of "A Discourse (by way of essay)" 169



77 816. m. 6.
90.

TO THE
HONOURABLE
House of Commons.

A METHOD, Humbly Proposed
For Raising as great a Sum (by a more equal way,)
than the intended Duty on Windows,

As Appears :

K. Weston

FOR that there are Thousands of Houses under 20 *l. per Annum*, which will pay the same Duty with Houses of 50 *l. per Annum*, having the like Number of Windows.

The said intended Duty on Windows, will occasion that strict and curious Search in Chambers and Closets, which may not be convenient : *Whereas*, this proposed Method is obvious if allowed, that Persons of the same Neighbourhood may guess at the Annual Rents of any House, within 5 or 10 pounds.

| | <i>per An.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Every House of 50 <i>l. per An.</i> and under 5 <i>l.</i> proposed to pay 6 <i>d.</i> per Quarter | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Every House of 5 <i>l. per An.</i> and under 10 <i>l.</i> proposed to pay 9 <i>d.</i> per Quarter | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Every House of 10 <i>l. per An.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i> proposed to pay 1 <i>s.</i> per Quarter | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Every House of 20 <i>l. per An.</i> and under 30 <i>l.</i> proposed to pay 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per Quarter | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Every House of 30 <i>l. per An.</i> and under 40 <i>l.</i> proposed to pay 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per Quarter | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Every House of 40 <i>l. per An.</i> and under 50 <i>l.</i> proposed to pay 2 <i>s.</i> per Quarter | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Every House above 50 <i>l. per An.</i> and under 60 <i>l.</i> propos'd to pay 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per Quarter | 10 | 0 | 0 |

All Houses above 60 *l. per Annum* to advance proportionably.

All Persons dwelling in their own Houses may be Rated, as others of the same Place and Value.

Also, Each House chargeable by this Proposal, part thereof being Lett to Lodgers, paying 50 *s. per Annum*, may be Rated according to this Scheme, for Ease of the Landlord.

{ This Proposed Duty may be easily Collected by the Officers of any Tax.

And further 'tis Humbly presumed, That by this regular Method, this Honourable House may Raise what Sum they please, each Person bearing his due Proportion.

*Which is Humbly submitted to the Consideration
of this Honourable House.*

Decemb. 24.
1695.

By Charles Weston.

K

A very useful Table for every Housekeeper in the Kingdom.

| No. of Windows. | | | | | | | | | | No. of Windows. | | | | | | | | | | No. of Windows. | | | | | | | | | | No. of Windows. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Old Tax. | | | | | | | | | | New Tax. | | | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | | | | Old Tax. | | | | | | | | | | New Tax. | | | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Dwelling-Rooms in Offices | | | | | | | | | | chargeable to other Taxes | | | | | | | | | | or Parish Rates, to be | | | | | | | | | | subject to the Duties | | | | | | | | | | granted by this Act. | | | | | | | | | | Apartments in the Inns of | | | | | | | | | | Court liable to the Duties. | | | | | | | | | | Not to extend to any House | | | | | | | | | | belonging to the Royal | | | | | | | | | | Family. | | | | | | | | | | Warehouses are also exemp- | | | | | | | | | | ted: Likewise Hospitals, | | | | | | | | | | except Apartments of | | | | | | | | | | Officers. | | | | | | | | | | Parents or Guardians liable | | | | | | | | | | to pay for Infants. | | | | | | | | | | No House is deemed an in- | | | | | | | | | | habited House, except the | | | | | | | | | | same shall be inhabited | | | | | | | | | | by the Owner, or his Ser- | | | | | | | | | | vant or Servants, or by a | | | | | | | | | | Tenant or Tenants rent- | | | | | | | | | | ing the same. | | | | | | | | | | Persons over-rated may ap- | | | | | | | | | | peal to the Commissioners | | | | | | | | | | and from them to one of | | | | | | | | | | the Judges of the Court of | | | | | | | | | | King's-Bench; and in | | | | | | | | | | Scotland to one of the | | | | | | | | | | Judges of the Court of | | | | | | | | | | Session, or Barons of Ex- | | | | | | | | | | chequer there. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

L O N D O N: Printed for the Proprietor, and Sold by J. J A M E S, Stationer, No. 70, *Leadenball-Street*, and may be had of the Booksellers in Town and Country.—Price TWO PENCE,

* * * Entered at STATIONERS-HALL.

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R E A S O N S

Humbly submitted to the Honourable House of Commons :

F O R

A Clause to prevent his Majesty's being defrauded of the great Customs on *W H A L E B O N E.*

THose that design to Cheat the King of His Customs due for Whalebone, take care to have the Fins cut and fit for use before they are Imported; and so being made up in small Parcels, usually cast the same over-board in some mark'd place, where it lies till they find a convenient opportunity to take it up without being observ'd, this being a Commodity that is never prejudic'd by lying some time in the Water. And this is very generally practis'd by those who cut their Fins beyond Seas; whereby the King is not only cheated of the Duty, but those People disappointed of an Employment, whose only Livelihood it is to cut the Whalebone, and are daily employ'd by those Merchants who constantly import the Fins whole, and duly pay the Customs thereon, which when the Duty is doubled will be very considerable; and the higher the Duty, the greater Temptation to the Smuggler, and the more the King will be cheated of his Customs.

Those Smugglers, by thus cheating the King of this great Duty, are thereby capable of under-selling the Honest Merchant, who still Imports the Fins whole, and duly pays his Customs. But if all Whalebone for the Future were to be Imported whole in the Fins, those Smugglers would not then have that opportunity either to defraud the King of His Duty, or Those of their Labour who would have been employ'd in cutting the same fit for use.

**Reasons for a Clause to
prevent Smuggling of
*Whalebone.***



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REASONS *Humbly offered to the Honourable House of Commons, against laying any Impositions on Whale-Bone Caught and Imported by the Greenland Company.*

THE *Greenland Trade* is by several Acts declared to be of great Advantage to this Nation, and deserving the utmost Encouragement; and therefore for the Recovery and Settlement of it, the Wisdom of several Parliaments have thought it necessary, that notwithstanding any Duties laid on Oyl, Blubber, and Whale-Fins (or Bone) Imported by Foreigners, what was taken by the *English* should be Imported free of all Impositions:

As by the Act 25 Car. II. for Encouragement of the *Greenland Trade*, &c.

The Act 4 and 5 of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for the Regaining, Encouraging and Settling the *Greenland Trade*.

But especially the Act of the 7th and 8th Years of his Present Majesty, Intituled, *An Act for the better Encouragement of the Greenland Trade*, does expressly exempt the present Company from all Manner of Impositions, in the following Words;

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Company shall not from HENCEFORTH Pay, or be Charged or Chargeable with the Payment of any Custom, Duty or Imposition whatsoever; for any Oyl, Blubber, or Whale-Fins, which shall be Taken, Caught and Imported into this Kingdom, in, or by any Ships or Vessels whatsoever, of or belonging to the said Company.

The present Company, upon the Encouragement of the said Acts, notwithstanding all the Difficulties, Discouragements, and vast Losses by them sustained, have yet continued their Endeavours for the Recovery and Settlement of the said Trade, which they were at first to begin, as if it had never been; and cannot carry on the same on equal Terms with other Nations, for that they can neither out-set their Ships, nor victual their Men at such easie Rates as other Nations, and yet are forced to employ and pay extraordinary Wages to Foreigners to help and serve them in their Fishery.

The Company import but a very small part of the Whale-Bone consumed in this Nation; they import all the Fins, Pieces and Chucks, good and bad, which are all extreme moist and green, and which daily do very much diminish in Weight; so any Imposition thereon would rise very high.

What is Imported from Foreign Parts is the best and finest Bone, extraordinarily well cleaned and dry, and may therefore bear the burthen of a new Duty.

All the Encouragement the present Company can at present enjoy to answer their extraordinary Charges and Difficulties, and to put them upon any Equality with Foreigners, is, that their Goods are Free.

And having an Act of Parliament so expresse in their Favour, they humbly hope they shall not be subjected to any Imposition; and that this Honourable House will not break in upon their own Act, which, it's conceived, does fully provide, That the Oyl, Blubber and Whale-Fins Caught and Imported in any of the Companies Ships, shall not HENCEFORTH Pay, be Charged or Chargeable with any Custom, Duties or Impositions whatsoever.

REASONS

Humbly offer'd

On BEHALF

OF THE

Greenland Company.



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O R,

A Project of a TAX,

Which will be as Large and Extensive

A S A

GENERAL EXCISE,

Yet not so Difficult in SETTLING, nor so Chargeable
in the MANAGEMENT;

Being Exactly Proportion'd to the

Abilities of the RICH, and the Necessities of the POOR:

But hardly to be perceiv'd by Any-body.

W I T H

Some Brief REMARKS on a Book,

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An Essay for a General TAX,

O R,

A Project for a Royal TYTHE;

Written by

The Famous Monsieur VAUBAN.

Humbly submitted to the Consideration of this Present

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON: Printed for the Author. MDCCXI.

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EMENT.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE the
LORDS Spiritual and Temporal,

And to the HONOURABLE the
COMMONS of GREAT-BRITAIN,

In PARLIAMENT Assembled.

May it please Your HONOURS,

THE Author of the ensuing Proposal believing, that the meanest Subject is, in some sort, a Member of the Body Politick, and that it is his Duty and Interest, to the utmost of his Power and Capacity to endeavour and promote its Welfare : From a Sense of these Obligations, and not out of Vanity to be accounted a Projector, he has thrown in his Mite to the Treasury of the Publick Service : Wherein, if he has taken upon him a Task above his Skill, and is short in making out what he has propos'd, he humbly requests, that his well-intended Zeal may atone for the weak Endeavours of

Your HONOURS

Most Humble and most Obedient Servant.

IT may be granted, That Taxes seem more or less burdensome, according to the Greatness of the Sum that is to be Rais'd by them, the Extent or Generality of the Thing or Person Tax'd, and the Time or Continuance of the Payment of them. Thus a moderate Tax, if laid upon a few Men's Shoulders, seems heavy ; when a far greater, supported by a more general Strength, would hardly be felt : Thus a small Tax, continued for a long Time, seems grievous ; when double the same Tax, paid at once, would soon be forgot. Why some Taxes are laid upon so few Particulars, may be, to avoid erecting too many Offices, and consequently to save the Charge of too many Managements. Why small Taxes are continu'd for a long Time, is because of their Insufficiency to discharge great Loans any sooner.

Again ; Taxes are more or less servicable to the Crown, according to their Certainty, Sufficiency, and the Expedition with which they are Rais'd and Paid. If they prove uncertain in their Produce, they cause an Error in the Calculation of their Sufficiency ; and so make a Deficiency in the Fund to which they

they are assign'd, and bring a Debt upon the Publick. If Taxes be certain and sufficient, and want a due Expedition for their Raising and Payment, the Time that is lost is so much Money lost to the Publick, by lengthening the Interest on the Credit given to the Crown. With respect to the Publick, all Taxes would seem more easy, if they could be Rais'd so generally as to affect all Persons and Things alike, in a due Proportion and Regard to Ability and Value. And if all this could be transacted in one Office, according to the Scheme hereafter laid down, it would in Five Years time be computed to save One Year's Expences for Carrying on the War.

Observations
on
Mr. Vau-
ban's Roy-
al Tythe.

Objections
against the
Tythe, as
to Great-
Britain.

The Famous Monsieur *Vauban*, late Engineer of the *French King*, who perfectly understood the Managements of *France* for Raising and Collecting Taxes and Impositions, observing the Partiality and Oppression us'd therein, whereby one Man was oblig'd to pay more than he was worth, whilst another Man (perhaps of a greater Ability) enjoy'd the Privilege of a total Exemption, like a true Patriot of his Country, compos'd his Essay for a General Tax, and address'd it to his Royal Master. It is indeed a curious Piece, and worthy the Name of that Great Man. By it, he intended to bring in Fashion an impartial and equal Duty upon every Person and Thing, according to a true Proportion of Ability and Value, by the Name of a **Royal Tythe**; which was never to be less than a Twentieth Penny, nor to rise higher than a Tenth; lest, by being too low, it should not be sufficient to answer the Exigencies and Occasions that requir'd; or, by being too high, might be the Ruine and Overthrow of the Subject. This Tythe (where it was practicable) was to be taken in Kind, as in Corn, Wine, &c. for which Purpose Barns were to be erected in every Parish on this side the *Loire*; but of Houses, Mills, Cattle, Labour, and other Things bringing in a Yearly Income, it was to be taken in Value, according to Proportion. This Tythe was to be laid upon almost innumerable Particulars; and the Proof of its Truth and Sufficiency is set down in Formularies, Lists, and Tables. The like whereof, to be taken and calculated in *Great-Britain*, would be look'd upon as an insuperable Task, and (if ever brought to pass) could never be digested and put in Practice in less than Two or Three Years; yet the Scheme of it would alter the next Day after it was made. — I make this Use of Monsieur *Vauban's* Essay, That altho' it were done with great Nicety and Truth in its Calculations (as it is undoubtedly with great Labour and Pains in its Survey,) it cannot be so agreeable to a *British* Constitution, as it is adapted to a *French* Government; for in his Second Fund, wherein (amongst other Things) he treats of Industry as an Article fit to be Tythed, he descends so low as to propose the Tything of a poor Weaver's Daily Labour, whom he wou'd suppose to get (after all Allowances of Time for Worship, Sickness, Lying-in, &c.) Seven or Eight Pounds a Year, and has a Wife and two or three Children to keep. It is true, he would have all such Tax'd at a 30th Penny the lowest, and to rise in Proportion with other Tythes, when the Exigencies of the State requir'd greater Sums: But even this lowest would seem an intolerable Hardship in *Great-Britain*; It looks like Registering the Teeth of a poor Man's Head, or keeping a Plan of the Dimensions of his Stomach. Thus much, indeed, may be said of this **Royal Tythe**, That the Generality and Extent of it would make a prodigious Sum hardly felt by the Subject; and by its Sufficiency to answer all Demands, would take off all Pretences of continuing some small Duties for any Number of Years, to discharge great Sums that could not be conveniently laid on other Matters, which already have born the Weight of an expensive War. Nor is this same Tythe without this special Property, That (being once settled) it is the most expeditious Way of Providing for the Exigencies of State that ever was thought of, there being nothing to do upon any Emergency, but to consider, whether this Tythe should be proportion'd to a 20th Penny, or rais'd up higher towards a 10th; the Practice of it being still the same, whether higher or lower. This Expedition is the Life and Soul of all Operations

Operations that are intended to be early; which is no small Means of getting an Advantage over an Enemy. In all which Respects of the Generality, Sufficiency, and Expedition of this *Royal Cythe*, it were to be wish'd that the like could be practis'd in *Great-Britain*; but, in regard the Manner of settling and putting it in Practice, is subject to a great many unforeseen Difficulties and Perplexities, which may be overcome by Length of Time, but how soon, no Man can tell; and considering the immense Charges which may be requisite for the Execution of so great and general a Project, a Scheme of which Charges has not been essay'd by Monsieur *Vauban* himself; therefore it may seem more properly a Work to be consider'd of and settled in the calm and quiet Times of Peace (wherein the Length of Time spun out, in Deliberating and Consulting on such Affairs, cannot be of dangerous Consequence) rather than calculated for the urgent and hasty Demands of War, wherein it may be of ill Consequence to depend upon any Project that may consume too much Time in Framing, and bringing it to Perfection: Tho' were this *Royal Cythe* once prepar'd and made ready for Practice, no one Thing in the World could be found out, more expeditious and useful for the Service of War, especially, if Farm'd out to Persons who could advance considerable Sums: For which Reason, undoubtedly, the *French King* laid by the Consideration of the *Royal Cythe*, to be ripen'd by some more favourable Opportunity; judging it not prudent to run the Hazard of disordering his Affairs, by entering into new Ways and Means of Raising Moneys by a Method not yet settled, nor so ready as his old Arts of squeezing his Subjects. — Now could any one Thing be found out adequate to the Value of all other Things, then by laying a Tax upon that one Thing, the same is done as by Taxing every Particular; as for Instance, If a Horse be sold for Twenty Pounds, and a Duty be laid upon the Money that paid for it, 'tis all one as if a Duty were laid upon the Horse; and so it is, if laid upon the Money that is paid for any-thing else. Therefore if a Tax be laid upon Money, 'tis effectually laying a Duty upon every-thing that is bought and sold, eaten, drank, or worn, or any way useful and serviceable in or about Human Life; which will be as general as any Excise that can be invented, except you add the Article of Hand-Labour and Industry, mention'd in the *foresaid Essay*; which, in some measure, falls under the Tax upon Money.

It may be ask'd, how this Tax upon Money can so affect every-thing, as to *Objections* be general, without erecting abundance of Offices, making of tedious Schemes, chargeable Surveys, and keeping in Pay a vast number of Hands, for the Execution of so extensive a Project. To which I answer, That it is not so difficult *Answer* to be done, nor will it be so expensively manag'd, as may be thought at first: Which will fully appear by the Scheme I have now drawn up, and have ready to produce, when call'd for.

We come now to shew the Practice, how a Duty may be laid upon Money; which may be thus: If the Wisdom of the Nation shall think fit to lay a Tax of One Penny, Two-pence, Three-pence, or higher, *per Pound*, upon all Sums above Twenty Shillings, that shall be paid from one Person to another, within a Time to be limited, whether the Payment shall be made in Specie, or in Exchequer-Bills, Bank-Bills, Bank-Notes, Banker's-Notes, or in any-thing else that shall be accepted in lieu, or instead, of Specie; and shall please to Order and Enact, That the Person or Persons Receiving such Payment, or Satisfaction, shall be oblig'd to give to the Person or Persons Making it, a Receipt, or Discharge, on a Stamp'd Blank or Blanks, either Special or Common (the Description and Use of both which, will appear by the Scheme *foresaid*;) And that it shall be incumbent on the Person Making such Payment or Satisfaction, to bring and produce the Blank on which the Receipt or Discharge shall be written; for which Blank, the Person Producing it shall pay at the Stamp-Office (if there be Occasion for a Special Blank) or to Persons appointed or allow'd to sell Common Blanks, — *per Pound Sterling*, for every Pound that shall be express'd

press'd by the Marks of such Blank; and for the Paper it self, of which such Blank shall be made, only an Half-penny (if taken immediately and originally from the Stamp-Office,) or (if bought elsewhere) such small settled Rate as the National Wisdom shall think proper; which Tax *per* Pound, and Payment for the Paper, shall be allow'd by the Person Receiving such Sum or Satisfaction, as towards, and in part of, the same Satisfaction, and shall be obliged to make and sign a Receipt on such Blank, in full for the Sum receiv'd, notwithstanding the Deduction of such Tax, and Payment for the Paper: But if the Person Making such Payment, shall, for his own Good-liking and Accommodation, pay a Duty for a greater Blank than his Occasions shall require, for the sake of making one Common Blank serve instead of two, or more; in such case, the Difference that shall arise, by paying more than the real Duty, shall lie upon, and be born by, the Person Making such Payment and Satisfaction. If these Points shall be approv'd, it may be soon seen how easily a Tax upon Money may be rais'd.

I am not so vain as to imagine, that a Proposal of this Nature can possibly be without a great many Exceptions and Objections, perhaps more than I can think of, or know how to answer; but for as many as fall within the compass of my present Apprehension, I have set them down, and shall leave it to better Heads to consider whether I have found out Exceptions enough, and fully provided for those Exceptions; and whether my Objections are as many as should be, and those Objections sufficiently answer'd. If the Verdict, in both these Respects, shall pass in my Favour, then there will remain nothing but to recommend the Practice of it, by shewing the Easiness, the Equality, the Sufficiency, the Conveniences, and other Properties of it.

EXCEPTIONS.

THERE might be excepted out of this Tax, all Sums of Money payable to the Queen; otherwise, it would be giving with one Hand, and taking away with the other. But all Moneys payable from the Queen, where the Persons Receiving it are suppos'd to get any Profit or Advantage (such as for Annuities, Pensions, Salaries, Work done, or Goods deliver'd) to be charg'd with the Duty; Yet Moneys paid to Officers to Raise Recruits, or for Impressing Seamen, or for Foreign Levies, Aids, or Auxiliaries, might be exempted. Moneys paid in Discharge of Foreign Bills, not drawn from any Parts or Places within Her Majesty's Dominions, need not be charg'd. As for other Exceptions (if any shall be necessary) they will be better found out by the Practice, than discover'd before-hand.

OBJECTIONS.

Object. I. **I**T may be objected, That several Goods imported from Abroad, do pay great Customs Inwards; therefore it would be hard to load them any more, lest it should discourage Merchandizing.

Answer. If this Hardship were to fall upon the Merchant, or Wholesale Dealer, the Retailer, or Manufacturer, then this Argument would be of some Weight; but as it terminates in the Consumptioner, it may be hardly felt, since the Quantities of any thing bought by a Consumptioner, bear little or no Proportion to the Quantities bought by the Retailer or Manufacturer: Further, It may be said, that a Duty upon Money will, in effect, be a Diminution upon the Draw-Back allow'd for some Goods which shall be exported within a Year and a Day after Importation; for if the Merchant who shall sell such Goods as are within Time, shall be chargeable with a Duty upon the Money he shall receive for those Goods, it is reasonable to believe he will raise the Price of them. This cannot affect the Exporter, but the Consumptioner Abroad, who will have no such Cause of Clamour,

any

any more than those at home. Besides, these Allowances of Draw-backs being intended principally in favour of such who export vast Quantities (perhaps whole Ship-Loads) of Goods, which arriving from our Plantations or Factories abroad, do only touch to pay a small Duty, and so depart, without so much as breaking Bulk; these will have nothing to do with the Tax upon Money: So the Discouragement upon these Exportations cannot be so considerable as to merit any Exception.

Again, it may be objected, That this Tax upon Money will affect several Commodities of our own Growth, and divers Manufactories at home, which already have great Burdens laid upon them; such as Malt, Strong-Beer, Ale, Coals, Salt, Cider, Perry, Spirits, &c. *Object. 2.*

To which I answer, That if this Tax upon Money shall be found sufficient *Answer.* to supply all the Exigencies of the State, without the Addition of any other Taxes or Duties, either in Times of Peace or War; Then the Wisdom of the Nation, perhaps, will see cause to take off and abolish the Duties laid upon these several Particulars, nay, even the Excise it self, the Land-Tax, and all other Projects, such as Window-lights, Candles, &c. (the Stamp-Duty excepted, which is certainly the neatest Revenue of the Crown, and managed with least Expence) and to transfer the Moneys lent upon these several Funds, to the Money-Tax, making It the only and general Fund whereon to borrow all Sums that shall be necessary for the Service of the State; and 'till such Abolishment can be ventur'd on with Safety, these Particulars, having a Duty laid upon them already, may be excepted, if thought fit.

And since it is propos'd, That the Receiver of any Sum or Satisfaction of the value of Twenty Shillings or upwards, at any one time, should pay *per* Pound Sterling, as a Tax upon Money; it may be thought, that this is intended to be laid upon Moneys taken for Provisions in Markets, Shops, or Shambles, and for Goods sold by Retail. Were it to be so, this would be a very strong *Object. 3.* Objection; a total Interruption of Trade and Commerce; and a way to starve our selves, by driving those out of the Market that would supply us.

Concerning which I would be understood, That for all live Fish, and other *Answer.* Fish sold by Retail, all Butcher's Meat kill'd and sold by Retail, all Poulterers Wares sold by Retail, and all sorts of Dead Provisions, sold in Markets, Shops, or Shambles, by Retail; the Money taken for these should not be charg'd with any Duty; and that Money taken in open Shops or Warehouses, at any one time, under the value of Five Pounds, should likewise be exempted. By all which Precautions, the Markets, Shops, and Shambles, will be kept open, with as much Encouragement as ever; and Retail Trade can never suffer Diminution: If so, it can never fare hard with the Merchant or Wholesale-Man; but the Burden will lie equally upon all Persons, in proportion to what they shall consume.

But some may say, All Goods, Wares, and Commodities make not a like Return of Profit to the Seller, yet the Money to be taken for them is tax'd alike; as for instance, the Profit may be more in selling Ten Pounds worth of Brass Pinns, than in selling a Silver Tankard of the same Price; yet the Money for both is tax'd alike. *Object. 4.*

This may be true; But the Greatness or Smallness of the Profit to the Seller makes his Case neither better nor worse; for altho' he be oblig'd to pay the Tax *Answer.* for the Money he receives, yet if he raises it in the Price of his Goods, where is he affected? Nor is the Buyer under any greater Hardship in buying a dear Commodity, than a cheap one; for Ten Pounds worth of any thing is worth Ten Pounds, whether in Plate or Pinns; and therefore he loses no more in buying Ten Pounds worth of Sattin, than in laying out Ten Pounds in Ginger-bread.

The rest of the Objections that fall within the reach of my present Apprehension, are those that may be made concerning the *Easiness*, the *Equality*, the *Sufficiency*

ficiency, the Conveniences, and other Properties, of a Tax upon Money: To every one of which, I shall say something in its proper Place. And First

Of the EASINESS of the TAX upon MONEY.

AS I said in the Beginning, All Taxes are more or less burdensome, according to the Greatness of the Sum to be rais'd, the Generality and Extent of the Tax, and the Continuance of it: Now, let the Sum be what it will, I am sure that nothing can be thought of more general and extensive, whereon to lay this Burden, than a Tax upon Money: If then there be any way to make an heavy Burden light, I may presume to say it can only be This.

Besides the *Easiness in Bearing it*, there is a great Facility or *Easiness in Setting it on foot*; For the Method being once found out to put it in practice, there will be no occasion to spend Time in considering how to do it again, nor of finding out *new Ways and Means* for Raising of Moneys, if the *Sufficiency of it* can be made out. Which *Easiness of setting it on foot* will cause Expedition in Raising Moneys, which is the Life and Soul of all Operations intended to be early: And the *Sufficiency of it* to supply the Publick Expence from Year to Year, and perhaps to discharge the Nation's Debts, will be of great Ease in future, by taking off those Engagements and Incumbrances, which otherwise must lie as a dead Weight upon us for many Years, after the Blessing obtain'd of an honourable and lasting Peace.

The SUFFICIENCY of a TAX upon MONEY.

TO Come at any Certainty in this respect, it is necessary to take a short View of the *Capitation-Tax*, which was look'd upon to be prodigiously great: It has been said, That it rais'd Five Millions of Money, besides the Charges that attended it before it came into the Exchequer: If I mistake not, the Assessments were at Three-pence per Pound value, or the Eightieth Penny: It is true, I have not the Means of informing my self of the Amount of that Tax, or its attending Charges, any otherwise than by common Report; but if the Estimate of it were any thing near what I mention, then, by a Comparison made between the Capitation and the Tax upon Money, we may form a tolerable Guess, how far the Produce of the Latter may exceed that of the Former; and from thence learn something of the *Sufficiency of the Money-Tax*.

First then, Notwithstanding the Penalties in the Capitation-Act, and the utmost Care of them that executed it, yet undoubtedly great Concealments were made of Money and Stocks, to evade the Payment of the Duties laid upon them; and in some measure, where Moneys were out upon Securities, the Persons making such Concealments were under a Temptation, if not an Encouragement, to do so, from the Words of the Act; for that only enacting, That the Persons who did not bring in their Securities to be registred, should be under a Disability of putting the same in Suit for two Years afterwards; did better suit with a great many Persons Conveniences, than if they had the Liberty of calling their Monies in sooner.

In the *Second* place, The Capitation-Act did not, nor could possibly, affect all the Transmutations of Stock; as for instance, a Grafter might be assess'd for 50 Head of Bullocks, valu'd together at 250*l.* for which he paid at 3*d.* per Pound, 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Now before the next Assessment came about, these Bullocks were all sold to the Butchers, their Hides turn'd into Leather, the Leather into Shoes, Boots, and other Uses; their Suet into Tallow, that Tallow into Candles, and those Candles burnt; all which might possibly escape the Cognizance of the Capitation. But perhaps you will say, that at last these several Commodities were turn'd into Money, which was to be found somewhere, and so it is possible that the Capitation might lay hold of it. If it did so, it was very uncommon;

Object.

Answer.

for

for Complaints were very many of being over-rated in their Stock, and the Complainers often obtain'd favourable Abatements in the next Assessment; but you very seldom heard of any that were rais'd above what they were first rated at, every Person claiming it as his Right and Due, if he was not abated, yet at least not to be rated higher than at first: So, he that was rated 50*l.* Stock in the first Assessment, was charg'd no more in the last, how much soever he got in the mean time: Therefore it is very likely, that how much soever was got by these Hides, Leather, Boots, and Shoes; or the Suet, Tallow, and Candles; yet they made no Increase of the Duty by Capitation.

In the *Third* place, There were some Effects that were not liable to be charg'd by the Capitation, *viz.* Such as came to the Hands of Executors or Administrators, before Payment of Debts and Legacies; Effects in the Hands of Assignees of Statutes of Bankrupt, before Dividends made; Parish and County Stocks, &c. which with several Particulars so uncertain or small as not to be taken notice of, yet being many in number, would have produc'd considerably, could one entire Value have been set upon them all.

These three Contingencies in the Capitation (some whereof were hardly, others not at all, to be avoided) must needs abate a prodigious Sum in the Produce of it, could it have been executed in its full Extent, and not subject to those Contingencies, which, with respect to the Money-Tax, are not likely to be the same.

First, The Money-Tax cannot possibly suffer by any Concealments, being altogether impracticable from the Nature of the Thing, and contrary to the End that every one proposes to himself in making Concealments; For from the Constitution of the Tax upon Money, the Duty is to be paid by him that receives the Money; for altho' the Person that pays it is to be obliged to produce the Blank upon which the Receipt is to be given, yet the Receiver is to be obliged to take the Duty paid for that Blank, in part of the Sum he is to receive. Now if it were enacted, That any Person paying a Sum of Twenty Shillings or upwards, (for any thing that shall not fall under the Head of Exceptions) and not taking a Receipt for it on these Stamp'd Blanks, (one or more, as occasion should require) the Person making such Payment should be liable to pay the Money over again to the Person that receiv'd it, as if it had never been paid, to be sued for at Common-Law, and recoverable as other Debts, and no Release or Contract to be of force to extinguish or discharge it till paid; and besides, should pay a Fine of 10*l.* *per Cent.* for every 100*l.* so paid, and in proportion for a lesser Sum, to be recovered by Information, one Half to the Queen, the other Half to the Informer: If all this were enacted, 'tis not easy to conceive how any Fraud could be practis'd to evade this Duty, since the Person that paid the Money, by consenting to the Fraud (perhaps out of Covetousness, to share some part of the Duty so evaded) made himself liable to such Penalties as far exceeded the proportion of his unjust Gain; and to the Person on whose Secrecy he depended for concealing the Fraud, he made it his highest Interest to betray him. Concealments are sometimes ventur'd upon in other matters, where the Knowledge of such Concealments can be kept within the compass of a Man's own Breast; but where the Knowledge of the Secret is, and must be, entrusted with another, whose Interest it is to betray it, there (I think) no body will be so hardy to attempt it, that is not both Fool and Knave.

Secondly, A Tax upon Money affects all Transmutations of Stocks, as often as they are converted into Money: Thus the Seller of the Bullocks pays a Duty for the Money he receives for them; again, the Seller of the Hides and Suet pays a Duty for the Money he receives for those Commodities; the Tanner pays a Duty for the Money he receives for the Leather made of those Hides; and so on: By which it may appear, that let Money transform it self into what Shape soever, as often as it returns to its old Shape of Money, and appears in bulk of Twenty Shillings or upwards, (and not within the Head of Exceptions) it can't avoid paying a Duty. Thus if 5000*l.* be laid out for a Purchase of

Land, the Seller pays a Duty for the 5000 *l.* he receives; this Land is afterwards mortgaged to raise 1000 *l.* for which the Mortgager pays a Duty; this 1000 *l.* is paid away for a Daughter's Marriage-Portion, the Son-in-Law that receives the Portion pays a Duty for the 1000 *l.* This Portion is laid out for buying Land for a Settlement, the Seller of this Land pays a Duty for the Money he receives for it: And so it will happen, as often as Money is paid or receiv'd for any Matter, Cause, or Thing, *ad infinitum.*

Thirdly, There are hardly any Effects convertible into Money, which can escape a Duty laid upon it, whether in the Hands of Executors or Administrators, or Assignees of Statutes, or otherwise: For wherever there is occasion for receiving or paying of Moneys (not within the Head of Exceptions) there Receipts and Discharges are necessary, which ought to be written only on Stamp'd Blanks. And inasmuch as the Offices of Executors, Administrators, Assignees of Statutes, Trustees of Parishes and Counties, &c. cannot be performed without paying, receiving, giving and taking Receipts, therefore they cannot be a useless Article in a Tax upon Money. Neither can there be any thing so uncertain and small, (tho' not worthy to be taken notice of in the Capitation-Tax) but it will produce something by a Tax upon Money. I remember there was a Duty laid upon Glass-Bottles and Tobacco-pipes; but the Produce of it was so small, or the Charge in Managing and Collecting it so great, that it was laid by as useless: Now Tobacco-pipe-Clay, (when sold by the Ton) and the Materials of Glass-Metal, (in like Quantities) Iron, Lead, Brass, Copper, Bricks, Lime, Hair, Pebbles, Apples, Pears, Nuts, Walnuts, Chestnuts, and abundance of such like Commodities, as often as they are sold in Quantities of the value of 20 *s.* or upwards, become chargeable with a Duty upon Money, some whereof never as yet paid any Duty whatsoever. If then the Capitation-Tax (tho' obstructed and lessen'd by certain Accidents, Difficulties, and Incapacities, mentioned in the three Articles relating to that Tax) could produce (as has been said) Five Millions of Money for the public Service (clear of all Charges) at the Rate of Three-pence *per* Pound; Then, by a Parity of Reason, a Tax upon Money (clear of those Accidents, Difficulties, and Incapacities, that might obstruct and lessen the Capitation; and having a larger Field to work in, than was possible for the Capitation to find out; and being capable of a cheaper Management, by nine parts in ten, than the other) must certainly produce a far greater Sum, if not double to the Capitation.

Object. I know some would pretend to say, that a truer Estimate might be made by computing the National Cash, the Number of the People, calculating the Expence of Necessaries for Eating, Drinking, and Wearing, finding out the Total of

Answer. Rents and Incomes, and the like. To which I answer, That some of these may help; but can never come up to an exact and certain Information; there being, in my weak Judgment, no better way to come at the true Knowledge of the Sufficiency of a Tax upon Money, than by keeping an Account of its Income at the Stamp-Office, by which Method, undoubtedly, her Majesty receives a true Account of the Revenue of the Stamp-Duty, to the value of a single Shilling. If then such Account be kept of the Income of the Tax upon Money, 'tis but deducting the Sum paid back upon the Return of those Blanks that have not been used, and the Salaries and other Charges paid and expended for the Management, the Remainder must be the net Produce of the Duty. Which, if found too small at a Penny *per* Pound, may be rais'd to Two-pence, Three-pence, Four-pence, or higher, as shall be thought fit; it being like a well-tun'd Instrument; the higher it is skrew'd, the better Musick it makes; tho' Care shou'd be taken not to break the Strings; and make it good for nothing. But suppose there shou'd be occasion to raise it to Six-pence *per* Pound, which seems to be the highest pitch the Exigencies of State may require: Yet even in this Case, the Burden that has lain so long upon Land, Salaries, Pensions, and other yearly Incomes, would be very considerably eased. For now a Gentleman having a yearly Revenue or Income

of



of 1000 l. ought, according to the strict Rules of the Land-Tax, to pay 4 s. per Pound, being a fifth part of his Income; whereas the highest Rate of Six-pence per Pound by a Tax upon Money, can charge him with the Payment of no more than a fortieth part of his Income, which is so great an Abatement of the present Duty, that all the Nobility and Gentry of the Nation may wish it could be brought into practice. But as Monsieur *Vauban* did propose to his Royal Master, to make an Experiment of the General Tax mention'd in his Essay, by practising it at first only in one Province, till by infallible Demonstration he could be encouraged to make it general all over his Kingdom: So (with all Submission) I would offer it to consideration, Whether it may not be worth while to attempt the practice of a Tax upon Money, by beginning with a Penny per Pound; which is so small an Addition to the present Weight of the Land-Tax, that I flatter my self, the Right Honourable and Honourable Members of both Houses will concur to charge themselves over again, for example to others, till by such an Experiment it may be known, what Dependance can with Safety be had upon a Tax of Money, and at what Rate per Pound, so as to make it the only and general Fund, whereon to borrow such Sums of Money as shall be sufficient for the Exigencies of the State, abolishing the Excise, the Land-Tax, and all other Taxes, the Stamp-Duty excepted.

I should have said something of the *Equality* of a Tax upon Money, before my last Argument of the Sufficiency of it, according to the Method I have begun, but had I not attempted to make out its *Sufficiency* first, it wou'd have been to little purpose to speak of its *Equality* at all: Therefore in its due order I would treat next

Of its EQUALITY.

BY this Word I mean a *Proportionable Equality*, which is never practis'd in France, and but seldom in Great-Britain; There, thro' a total Exemption granted to a great many Persons and Places, and the Negligence or Iniquity of those concern'd to collect and levy their Taxes and Impositions; Here, by partial Rates and Assessments, over-rating one for Malice, and under-rating another for Favour; therefore the ingenious Monsieur *Vauban*, to avoid an unproportionable Inequality, which he knew had overspread most parts of France, endeavour'd to bring in something that might be equal and impartial, which he call'd a *Royal Tythe*.

Equality in imposing Taxes, wherever it is practiced, is worthy to be imitated, making every Person easy, because they fare alike; and having some regard to the working industrious poor, who in some sense may be accounted the Wealth of a Nation: This Equality seems to be very much aim'd at in a Tax upon Money; for here those that receive but little Money, will have little to pay; yet consider them as Consumptioners of Meat, Drink, Cloaths, and other Necessaries of Life, they pay in proportion with their richer Neighbours, by a Rise of those Necessaries they cannot be without.

The CONVENIENCY of a TAX upon MONEY.

WHich may appear not only from its *Easiness*, *Sufficiency*, and *Equality*, but also from other Reasons that make it so.

First, It takes off a great deal of Trouble in going about to take an Account of Persons and Things, preparatory to making Books of Assessment, the doing whereof throughout Great-Britain, must needs detain, for some time, a vast Number of Persons from their proper Business, in which they might have done something for the Benefit of their own Families.



Secondly,

Secondly, It suppresses all Occasions of Rates and Assessments, which have been one chief Spring of Inequalities; and altho' endeavour'd never so impartially, has always been accounted an unthankful Office.

Thirdly, It saves the Trouble and Charge of Collectors, who spend a great deal of Time in taking their Walks, being forc'd to call five or six times at some Places, because of the Persons not being at Home, or not ready to pay, and at last are oblig'd to use the Extremities of Distraining; the Charges and Disgrace whereof, do very often ruin the Person Distrain'd upon: And tho' the Collectors have an Allowance of Poundage for their Pains, which in the whole (throughout the Nation) amounts to a considerable Sum, yet (considering their Time and Trouble) they think themselves but slenderly paid, tho' at the rate of Three-pence *per* Pound.

Besides abolishing the Office of these Collector, it will prevent the Frauds committed by some of them, who either sunk part of what they receiv'd, or else carry'd off the whole Collection; the ill Consequences whereof, did sometimes occasion a Re-assessment.

Fourthly, There will be no need of Acts of Parliament to compound with Receivers-General, who have been so unhappy as to involve the Publick Cash with their own Misfortunes.

Fifthly, It takes away all Excuses or Pretences of being not able or ready to pay, for the very Instant the Blank is produc'd whereon to write a Receipt, the Person, by signing it, becomes able and ready.

The Conveniency of a *Tax upon Money* will further appear, if we consider that the Price of any Commodity is not like to lie much heavier on the Consumptioner, should there happen any Dearth or Scarcity of that same Commodity; for, whether the Market be full or empty, the Duty is so small, as to bear no Proportion to the Price of the Commodity.

Several other Conveniencies might be enumerated, besides those already mention'd; but if what has been said, be sufficient to recommend the Practice of a *Tax upon Money*, to make further Arguments, would be a Work of Super-erogation.

The PROPERTIES of a TAX upon MONEY.

WHEN I speak of *Properties*, I mean those good ones which are peculiar only to a *Tax upon Money*, and not to any other Tax or Imposition whatsoever.

First, As I said in the Beginning, nothing is adequate to the Value of everything but Money; therefore by laying a Tax upon it, every individual Thing pays a Duty: Which is more than can possibly be done by any other Tax or Imposition whatsoever.

Secondly, The *Tax upon Money*, is no sooner due, but it is paid; or, more properly speaking, it is paid before it is due; for the Person Making the Payment, produces the Blank, for which the Duty is paid, before it can be known whether the Person that Receives the Money will give a Receipt upon that Blank or no. Which Ready Payment of a Duty upon Money, is sooner, and more certain, than the Payment of any other Tax or Imposition whatsoever; for commonly, in most other Cases, there is some Time passes, after the Tax or Imposition is due, before it is demanded; in which Interim, something may happen whereby the Queen may be defeated of the Duty.

But inasmuch as there is a Method propos'd, whereby to secure the Payment of a *Tax upon Money*, by making it incumbent on the Person that is to pay any Sum, to produce the Blank, and pay the Duty. It is reasonable that, where this is comply'd with, the Person producing such Blank, and making Payment, should not be liable to a Penalty for making such Payment, and not taking a Receipt on a Blank Stamp: If the Person that is to give it, shall refuse to do it: But, in such a case, it shall be sufficient if a Memorandum be made on the Blank that

that was intended for the Receipt, *That on such a Day, in such a Year, at such a Place, A. B. of such a Place, paid to C. D. of the same, the Sum of of Lawful Money of Great-Britain; after which Payment, the said A. B. tender'd the Blank to the said C. D. whereon to write a Receipt for the said Sum of and the Duty and Charge of the said Blank, but the said C. D. refus'd, and did not sign the said Receipt or Discharge.* Which Memorandum must be sign'd by one or more Credible Witnesses, and sworn to by the Witness or Witnesses, and the Person paying the Money, at the next Sessions of the Peace held for the County or Place where such Payment was made; which Oath to be administer'd *gratis*, and subscrib'd by a Justice of the Quorum: After which, the said Memorandum (produc'd in any Court of Record, and pleaded in Bar) should be allow'd as a sufficient Discharge for so much of the Debt, or Sum demanded, as the Sum paid, together with the Duty and Charge of the Blank, did amount unto; and the Person oblig'd to make such Memorandum, should be exempted from the Penalty of paying such a Sum of Money without taking a Receipt on a Stamp'd Blank. And besides, if thought fit, the Person refusing to give such Receipt, may be made liable to a Penalty; which may prevent the trouble of going to Sessions upon every Refusal.

And whereas, near the Expiration of a Time that may be limited for Payment of a *Tax upon Money*, a Payment may be adjourn'd till the Time is elaps'd, to evade the Payment of the Duty, and so a *Tax upon Money* may fall short of what was expected: To prevent which, if it were Enacted, That where the Contract or Obligation for such Payment did arise before the Expiration of the Time, such Payment (if made within Twelve Months after such Expiration) should be liable to the Payment of the Duty, as if made within Time. This would effectually hinder such design'd Adjournments, where Trading is concern'd, and be of small Advantage to those that could afford to stay longer.

In the last place is to be consider'd, how these Stamp'd Blanks are to be distributed and dispers'd into all Places, so as to be ready and near at hand to supply the Occasions of those that shall want them, concerning which it is propos'd before, That all Special Blanks should be had at the proper Office, and no where else: But for Common Blanks, they may be dispers'd three several ways, allowing some settled Rate of Profit to those that shall have the Trouble and Care of doing it, and providing for re-imbursing those, who, taking them off to sell, shall have any Quantities left undispos'd of, at the Time of the Expiration of the Tax.

First, One Way of dispersing them, will be by Selling and Delivering them out to Stationers, Booksellers, and other Persons that are willing to retail them, in Town and Country, in the same manner as Stamp'd Papers and Parchments are now sold, paying to the Office only an Half-penny for the Paper of each Blank, besides the Duty.

Secondly, Another Way may be, by Delivering a Parcel of them Weekly, or Monthly, to the Church-wardens and Over-seers of the Poor of every Parish in Great-Britain, in full Value to One Quarter's Payment of the Land-Tax in each Parish, to be paid for before-hand, or at Delivery of those Blanks, out of the Parish-Stock, if any; but where there is no Parish-Stock, by such Person or Persons of each Parish as will lay down the Money voluntarily; and where no such can be found, to charge the whole Parish, at a Vestry, with Payment of the Money in Proportion: Which Church-wardens and Overseers shall appoint as many conspicuous Places for Delivery, in each Parish, as shall be convenient; and, at each of those Places, shall hang out a Painted Board, whereon shall be these, or some such Words, *Here are Stamp'd Blanks for Receipts to be Sold.*

As often as those Parcels of Blanks shall be sold off from time to time, the Monies, arising by such Sale, to be dispos'd of for Re-imbursing the Principal Money from whence it came (with Interest after the rate of Six Pounds *per Cent.* *per Annum*, to those who advanced it voluntarily, or paid it by Order of Vestry,) And after such Principal paid, and Interest (if any,) and all Charges deducted, the remaining clear Profits to be paid into the Hands of such Church-wardens and

Over-seers, for the Use, and better Support of, the Poor of each Parish. Wherein it may be observ'd, that those Parishes which take off most, will have most reason to be glad of the Opportunity.

Thirdly, A Third Way to disperse and dispose of these Blanks, may be, by Farming out to them a sufficient Number of Wealthy Persons, who, by Contract, shall be obliged to take off Weekly, or Monthly, to a Stated Sum, or Value, of these Blanks; and these Farmers to take such Methods as they shall think proper, to disperse them in Town and Country. Which, as it would be a great Undertaking, so it will not be without great Encouragement to those that shall do it: For if it be worth while for Twelve, or Fourteen Thousand Parishes to take upon them the Management for the Benefit of their Poor (as I will demonstrate that it is so,) then certainly much more is it to be embraced by a competent Number of Farmers, altho' so many as an Hundred, and at Half the Profit that would redound to Parishes.

To make this the more intelligible, we will suppose, that a Tax upon Money at Six-pence *per* Pound may produce Ten Millions of Money in one Year, clear of Charges; but the Government having occasion but for a Sixth part of that Sum, the Duty is laid but at a Penny *per* Pound, the Sum to be rais'd being 1666666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is to be advanc'd by the Farmers, by twelve Monthly Payments, always before-hand, being 138888*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* *per* Month, for which there are as many Tickets to be delivered to them Monthly, as the Duty whereof will amount to that Sum, except a Fraction, for each of which Blanks the Farmers are to pay an Half-penny for the Paper: Now if it were Ordered and Enacted, That in Retailing these Blanks, might be demanded and taken of the Buyer, an Half-penny for the Paper of each; and for the Profit, a Twelfth part of the Duty charged upon each Blank; but where the Duty is so small as not to be divided into Twelve parts, there the Profit for each Blank to be but a Farthing; which Twelfth, is so considerable in the whole, as to amount to 138888*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* where one Third being allowed to the Retailers, (which is three times as much as is allowed to the Receivers of Penny-Post Letters and Parcels in London, and for but a little more Trouble) the Remainder will be 92592*l.* which is a fair Sum to be divided amongst the Farmers, were they so many as one hundred; but where the Number is less; the Profit must be greater to each: And all without the hazard of losing one Farthing, except by such whom they should appoint to retail them out, the Choice of whom will be at the disposal of the Farmers. But if any Losses should happen, there will be some Compensation towards that and their Charges, by the Profit that will arise from those Blanks whose Duty is under Three-pence; for a Farthing Profit is to be paid where the Duty is but Two-pence, which is an Eighth part of the Duty; the like is to be paid where the Duty is but a Penny, and here the Farthing is but one Fourth part of the Duty. Now an Eighth and a Fourth being so much above a Twelfth, and the Occasion for Blanks of such small Duty being likely to be so numerous above others, the common Proportion of Profit (for these small Blanks) being so much exceeded, will amount to no despicable Sum. There is one great Encouragement to Parishes or Farmers to undertake the dispersing these Blanks, that altho' the Sum they are to pay Weekly or Monthly may be considerable, yet after the first Payment, they make the following Payments out of the Money they receive for those Blanks.

At the Expiration of the Twelve Months, all Blanks (unus'd) in the Hands of the Farmers, or their Substitutes, to be return'd to the Office, and the Money repaid which they cost.

The Penalty for counterfeiting these Blanks, may be the same as for counterfeiting Stamps on Paper or Parchment: And to keep the Stamp-Engines at work sooner, later, or at any other Time, or in any other Manner, than the Commissioners of the Office, or the major part of them, shall direct and appoint, may be an High Crime and Misdemeanour, fineable at the pleasure of the Judge.

Having said thus much of the *Nature* of a Tax upon Money, next follows the Scheme of its Practice.